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OLD SPANISH DAYS.

Before the Advent of the Yankee.

"ONE of the strongest individualities on earth," says James Steele in "Old California Days," "is the Spanish. A man who never changes himself, he impresses himself on all his surroundings. It is not that he is strong, or he is entirely and invariably unable to resist, in this country, the ideas and the encroachments of the Saxon. He avoids, when he possibly can, the pain attendant upon the parturition of a new idea. The things he knows, he knows nationally, and his very individuality is a national one. It is thus that amid all the newness of American life, he retains his adobe corner unimpaired, alone, apart, individualized. It is so in Santa Fé or Albuquerque, in Las Vegas or El Paso, and so also in the obscure nook he still retains in this beautiful city, which is, except in name, the very antipode of everything Spanish—in Los Angeles itself."

The American who lives in the Eastern States is prone to overlook the Spaniard and the relation that he has borne to the development of this hemisphere. The original discoverer, the bravest and most determined explorer, he opened to the world at large the gates to two great continents. But this he might have done, and yet have left no permanent impression upon the New World. It is as settler and colonizer that his greatest work in history has been done. The whole of the continent of South America, from Magellan to Panama, all the islands of the Gulf and the Caribbean Sea, all of Mexico and Central America, and the States of Florida,, Texas, Colorado and California, and the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, all were his by the supreme right of occupation, settlement and development. They are no longer his—politically—if we except a few islands, where he fights to hold his own, but he still maintains through the power of an undying conservative custom, his influence over every section where he has once planted his flag. It is not alone the language which is spoken from San Francisco and Cuba to Chile, nor is it merely the religion, it is the dress, architecture, cooking and the most intimate habits of daily life, where the Spanish custom still prevails, and, in spite of political separation, unites the offspring with the mother country.

In California and in other Southwestern States and Territories, where the Anglo-Saxon now greatly outnumbers the Spaniard, and overpowers him by the weight of his commercial and political skill, the situation, though radically different from that prevailing in what is known as Spanish America, nevertheless, presents some interesting examples of the force of Spanish influence. The names of our cities, mountains, rivers and most of our streets, we inherit from the Spaniard, together with many words in common every-day use. We find his saddle and bridle more convenient than our own, and his stamped-leather and drawn work is to be seen in every household. Spanish methods of cooking prevail to some extent in nearly every American family, and the adobe form of architecture is entirely the vogue. And so his influence over the American might be shown in a dozen ways, while his influence over his own descendants and over those of the Indians that he anciently adopted, is still paramount.

The study of Spanish California manners and customs is naturally of great interest to the modern American resident of this section, who feels the influence that has come down with the tenacious conservatism of the Spaniard. Besides our Historical Society, which works faithfully in gathering material for the future antiquarian and student, we have two other organizations in Los Angeles whose efforts tend toward the maintenance of a sentiment for the old customs. These are the Landmarks Club, which is at work protecting the missions and other historical buildings from final ruin and destruction, and the Fiesta Association, which gives an annual celebration largely made up of games and sports taken from the old days of California.

The old regime might be said to have been at its height in the decade from 1830 to 1840. The Spanish occupation of this State began with the founding of the missions in the last twenty years of the last century. There were twenty-one of these missions established. The first of which, San Diego, was founded in 1769, and the last, Solano, in 1823. Only three were founded later than the year 1800. By that year the mission system was well under way, and in the early thirties it was at the summit of its strength. At that time it is recorded that 21,450 Indians resided at the missions; 500 being the smallest number at any one mission, and 3500 being the largest. Probably there were twice or three times as many more civilized or half-civilized Indians living in California at that time, some of them working in and about the missions, yet not enrolled on their lists or serving as retainers at the haciendas. It is estimated that about one hundred thousand Indians, directly and indirectly, were brought under the Christianizing influence of the Franciscan fathers in California.

The mission consisted of a large central church, often an imposing piece of architecture seemingly far beyond the power of simple padres and ignorant savages to construct. To this were attached wings with corridors, where the fathers dwelt, and round about were built long barracks which were occupied by the Indians. The larger missions had also extensive granaries, reservoirs, workshops and stables, making in all a large establishment. The missions were always well located with reference to fertility of soil and water supply, and within a day's journey of one another. About the buildings there were orchards of figs, olives, apricots and oranges. The aqueducts were built of cement and frequently adorned with elaborate figures and handsome fountains.

The Indians were treated like children by the padres, and were never regarded as coming to years of discretion. The unmarried girls lived together in a building for their exclusive use, presided over by a matron, and the bachelors were similarly cared for in a building by themselves with one of the male overseers in charge. At intervals a marrying time was decreed by the fathers and a sorting out and pairing off was accomplished which doubtless contained about as many surprises and disappointments as our modern and more elaborate system of matrimony. The young couple were assigned quarters in the married people's department, and their work continued as before—the man serving as a blacksmith or shepherd or farmer, and the woman weaving and helping with the domestic work of the establishment. When children came they were left with the parents until they were large enough to go to school.

Besides caring for the souls of their charge the padres served as doctors and dentists for them, taught their children some small rudiments of knowledge and instructed them in a handicraft. They also kept the peace and punished minor offenses—more serious infractions of rule or law being handled by the military or judicial authorities. The results of the Indians' labor accrued to the mission, in return for which the savage received his board and clothes, which, as a matter of fact, he was not always certain to secure in the days of his wild freedom. The theory was that the Indian was not a slave, and could leave the mission whenever he chose to do so; the actual fact was, however, that whenever he ran away he was captured, if possible, and brought back, and he was compelled in all things to obey his spiritual father, the friar.

The missions were not wealthy from our point of view, although they were thrifty and prosperous. A census taken in the year 1834 shows that the twenty-one missions that year had 396,400 horned cattle, 61,600 horses, 321,500 sheep, goats and pigs, and that they gathered that year 123,000 bushels of grain. Each mission owned large tracts of land which would now be of immense value, but which in those days amounted to but little. There are legends of the great wealth in gold and silver coin and plate that was kept at certain of the missions, notably those of San Gabriel and Santa Barbara. There is, indeed, a record to the effect that at one time the San Gabriel Mission had nearly $100,000 in gold coin in its coffers; but these statements are not accepted by the historians. The Franciscans were poor enough when they came, and money could only have been secured through trade. The only trade was in hides and tallow, and was not likely to bring great returns. However, the padres led a comfortable, easy life, with little to worry them, were hospitable to strangers and to one another. As they went about on visits they became experts in gastronomy and waxed fat and good-natured.

The mission was the basis of the entire system. With the padres came a few soldiers who formed a garrison to protect the good men in their peaceful calling, and also to set up the arms and authority of Spain. Some of the soldiers were married, and others, when they were settled, sent back to Spain or Mexico for their sweethearts. Presently it became known that a country had been found in Northern America which had a climate and products like those of Spain, and a steady tide of immigration set in. As late as 1800 it was estimated that not more than 500 people outside of Indians, padres and soldiers, were to be found in the whole State of California. By 1830 there were fifteen or twenty times as many, but even then they had not spread out to any great distance away from the missions. About each mission there was a cluster of adobe dwellings forming a small city where there lived a few artisans and their families, traders, and perhaps some who were owners of productive ranches in the vicinity. Nearly all these would be of Spanish or Mexican birth, some few of them being mestozos or half-breeds. The greater part of the population lived upon ranches or haciendas, (estates.) These ranches were of enormous extent; measured by leagues, rather than by acres, and were devoted almost entirely to stock-raising. The owner lived in a long, rambling adobe house, surrounded by the huts of his retainers. A number of civilized Indians assisted in the ranch work. Little barley or hay was grown, few vegetables and almost no fruit. Although there were hundreds of cows on each estate, milk and butter were scarce and high-priced, for the horned cattle were wild and unmanageable.

The great feature of ranch life was the round-up or rodeo, which took place once a year for the purpose of separating stock. While the work was in progress, the assembled vaqueros celebrated the occasion with games and sports of a characteristic sort. The native Californian spent most of his life in the saddle. Horses were cheap, in fact had scarcely any value whatever. Great droves of them ran wild, and in the dry season, when feed was scarce, they were slaughtered in great numbers, merely to get rid of them. There were no carriages nor any roads fit for them to travel over, but rude carts drawn by oxen were occasionally to be seen in use for freight purposes.

After the rodeo came the fandango or ball, or sometimes a long fiesta lasting several days and nights. Unlimited eatables and drinkables were prepared for these occasions, and dancing would continue all night, and sometimes all day as well, interspersed with feasting, drinking and sports. The latter consisted of cock-fighting, bull-fighting, bear-baiting, feats of riding, lassoing of wild cattle, etc.

The Californians of this period led for the most part happy, careless lives, with no great sense of responsibility for the future. It has been called the golden age of the State, and the title is not inappropriate. The people were hospitable to a fault, neglecting their own interests not infrequently to provide luxury for some one who had but a slight claim upon them. A traveler passing through the State from San Diego to San Francisco need be at no expense for lodging nor horse keep. If his horse became disabled or if necessity for haste should compel him to go on before his animal had rested, a fresh one was at his service in exchange. Among themselves the Californians were great visitors, and would come down upon each other whole families at a time and stay for weeks. While there was very little wealth there was enough ready money passing from hand to hand to make things lively; they were far away from the world, in a land of sunshine and flowers, and they lived like happy children and took very little thought for the morrow.

One of the best descriptions to be found anywhere of the state of things in the old days of California is given by R. H. Dana in his "Two Years Before the Mast." Mr. Dana visited this State as a common seaman in the latter thirties, and got a practical, every-day knowledge of the people and their habits from the point of view of an eastern American. He declares the Californians to be a thriftless people who make nothing for themselves. "The country abounds in grapes," he says, "yet they buy, at a great price, bad wine made in Boston and brought round by us, and retail it among themselves at a real (12½ cents) by the small wine glass." This was not true in all sections of California, for wine-making began with the century. "Their hides, too, which they value at $2 in money, they barter for something that costs 75 cents in Boston; and buy shoes (as like as not made from their own hides carried twice around Cape Horn) at $3 and $4 the pair. Things sell on an average at an advance of nearly 300 per cent. upon the Boston prices. This is partly owing to the heavy duties which the government has laid upon imports." After describing the dress of both sexes Dana says: "Their complexions are various, depending upon the amount of Spanish blood they can lay claim to, which also settles their social rank. Those who are of pure Spanish blood, having never intermarried with the aborigines, have clear complexions. There are but few of these families in California, being mostly those in official stations, or who, upon the expiration of their terms, have settled here upon property they have acquired. These form the upper class, intermarrying and keeping up an exclusive system in every respect. They can be distinguished not only by their complexion, dress and manners, but also by their speech, for, calling themselves Castilians, they are very ambitious of speaking the pure Castilian, while all Spanish is spoken in a somewhat corrupted dialect by the lower classes."

After speaking of their fondness for dress and ostentation, Dana refers to the large quantity of silver in circulation and declares that he never had seen so much at one time as during his first week's stay at Monterey. "The truth is," he says, "they have no credit system, no banks and no way of investing money but in cattle. Besides silver they have no circulating medium but hides, which the sailors call California bank notes."

Concluding his observations about California, Dana says: "In the hands of an enterprising people, what a country this might be! Yet how long would a people remain enterprising in such a country?"—a suggested prediction which we hope and believe to be false.

AS IT WAS IN THE OLDEN TIME.

An Old Time Hacienda

The Horseman.

"The wavering heat is broken by long rows
Of slim acacias, palms and alamos;
In brave attire there walked between,
José, Andres and Agustin."

THE writer of the above lines evidently knew his subjects well, for closing my eyes and repeating the verse I can again see José, Andres and Agustin—not only see them, but can also hear the faint musical sounds coming from the silver or gold ornaments on their garments. Now mount them on their beautifully-caparisoned and fiery horses and you have the beau-ideal horsemen of the world. Ah! José, Andres and Agustin! would to heaven that the modern camera fiend had been about so that he might have transmitted to posterity pictures and scenes that are now gone—past but never forgotten by us that saw them, but, camera man, you were "non est," and it is now too late. Some may think that these caballeros are to be seen during the fiesta, but alas, it is only a faint conception, an imitation at the best.

"Their jaunty jackets reached the waist,
With rows of buttons closely placed,
And braided trousers tightly laced;
Costumes complete."

The early native Californians were always well and richly dressed, but everything appropriate to the occasion; when out on their stock ranges instead of "braided trousers tightly laced," they wore knee breeches, the lower part of the leg from knee to ankle wrapped over and over by the "bota." The bota was a square piece of softly-tanned deer skin or felt, most artistically and skillfully embroidered in colored silk, silver, or gold thread, according to the wealth or fancy of the wearer. On the "bota," the mother, wife or dearheart exerted all her ingenuity for striking though perfect effects. How well I remember a pair that my mother worked for father—a birthday present—and although a man almost somber in his taste for colors, still the gold and silver drawn-work that took months to finish, was so elegant and chaste in design, that mother used to say his gratification at the gift was to her the most perfect reward. These "botas" became famous all over the southern country. I also remember that years afterward, when a little lad, I used to wind them around my whole leg and strut proudly about, "Aye de mi!"

"No hay cosa en el mundo mas sabrosa que un buen caballo," which translated into English means there is nothing in the world more savory than a good horse, may sound odd and uncouth to the ears of "latter-day saints," but it seems perfectly natural to the ears of even a modern native Californian. Every early Californian had what he called his "caballos de estima," his horses of esteem, these animals no one ever bestrode save their owner or a very "esteemed" friend. In the breaking of these horses, all pains possible were taken, especially regarding the mouth. As very few persons know the modus operandi of bitting a horse native California style I will describe it briefly. An animal—a gelding, never a mare—with good movement and promising points, was roped by one of the vaqueros—cowboys—and after a great struggle the "tapaojo"—a strip of leather to cover the eyes—was slipped on, then followed the jaquima, a loop of rawhide encircling the muzzle and held in place by regular headstalls of the same material; attached to the back of the jaquima were a pair of hair-rope reins; the horse meanwhile, being blindfolded, remained perfectly quiet though trembling in every limb. The saddle blankets and saddle now followed and were tightly cinched; all being ready the vaquero gently mounted. Now commenced a circus that must be seen to be fully appreciated; first a leap straight up into the air, then the hump act, accompanied by honest, earnest bucking. Were you ever on a California bucking horse? No? Very well, take my advice then and never get on one. I know you won't like it.

As soon as the potro—wild horse—got tired of bucking and disgusted at not being able to throw its rider it would bolt and race over the plains. The vaquero now commenced attempting to guide it a little with the jaquima reins, making it turn its head this way and that till in the end the animal would nearly touch its sides with its head. The exercise was continued every day for two or three hours at a time until the horse obeyed the jaquima. Now came the most particular and trying epoch. With the jaquima still on, the bridle was put on. This was the future master and was named the "falsa rienda," false reins, called so because although a complete outfit of bit, headstall and reins, it was never touched till the proper time and then most gingerly, only a gentle pressure, so as to get the horse acquainted with the bit. Two or three weeks' more of this kindergarten and the vaquero commenced to use the four reins, viz: the jaquima and bridle reins. As soon as the horse obeyed the bit thoroughly and perfectly by itself—turn him on a sheepskin as it were—the jaquima was taken off and the animal was "un caballo de rienda," a bridle horse; and what evolutions a well-bitted California horse could go through were marvelous; well named they were, "bocas de seda," mouths of silk. With such steeds and our glorious climate to boot, was it any wonder that the early Californian loved and led an outdoor life? With his picturesque costume and mounted on his matchless horse, he made a gallant sight. Effeminate some might say, but an effeminate man connot ride seventy-five, or even a hundred, miles in twelve hours, dance all night, start for home at earliest dawn, and eat his supper joyously in the bosom of his family 100 miles away from the scene of the previous night's festivity. Not much effeminacy in that feat.

Many years ago, while a certain eastern pioneer was visiting a young ranchero, whose thousands of cattle and horses ranged all over what is now known as Pasadena, he noticed one day that his host was taking special pains with his already rich costume and horse-trapping. Being very intimate, the American guest asked Don J. where he was going. "Oh, alli no mas a ver la luz de mi alma"—Oh, just over there to see the light of my soul. Do you wish to go with me and be introduced?" "With pleasure, and thank you," was the answer. They mounted and rode over the San Rafael hills toward the setting sun, and they rode and they rode. After two or three hours of pretty swift riding Mr. C. asked Don J., "Where does your sweetheart live, anyhow?" "En Santa Barbara no mas"—at Santa Barbara only—120 miles away. Needless to say that Mr. C. bade Don J. bon voyage, and returned as best he could to the shades of the comfortable ranch-house. To show the enthusiasm of the native Californian for the horse I will relate an incident that occurred at the very gate that led into our "patio" (courtyard.) My sister, Mrs. Baker—Mrs. Stearns, then—had a black horse that was considered one of the most beautiful in the State. One day, while the horse was being groomed a certain well-known and fiery native remarked to Mr. Stearns, "Don Abel, I would not ask for greater happiness than to have the honor of dying on the back of such an animal." Mr. Stearns, to please the man, told him to get on, but to look sharp, as Fremont's great riflemen were known to be scouting on the hills overlooking Los Angeles, though no one dreamed that any were within rifle-shot at the time.

The Californian mounted and went clattering and prancing over the cobble-stones through the big gate, but scarcely had he emerged, when crack went a rifle from the bluff, a little west from where the Rose Block now stands. The next moment the beautiful black horse dashed back into the patio, riderless. Outside the rider lay silent and motionless in the bright sunshine. His wish had been fulfilled; he had died on the back of the black horse. At the same time a deer-skin clad, long-haired mountaineer was swiftly striding up the hill to rejoin his comrades. It was one of John C. Fremont's unerring riflemen.

ARTURO BANDINI.

Early Placer Gold in Los Angeles County.

(J. M. Guinn, in Land of Sunshine:) The first authenticated discovery of gold in California was in territory included in Los Angeles county. It was made by Francisco Lopez, (for many years Mayordomo of the San Fernando Mission) in June, 1841, in the San Feliciano Cañon. This cañon is on the San Francisco Rancho, and is about forty miles northwesterly from Los Angeles city, and about eight miles westerly from the town of Newhall. Don Abel Stearns gives this account of the discovery:

"Lopez, with a companion, while in search of some stray horses, about midday stopped under some trees and tied their horses to feed. While resting in the shade, Lopez with his sheath knife dug up some wild onions, and in the dirt discovered a piece of gold. Searching further he found more. On his return to town he showed these pieces to his friends, who at once declared there must be a placer of gold there."

Prospecting began at once. Placers were found and the first mining rush in the history of California began. Col. Warner says:

"The news of this discovery soon spread among the inhabitants from Santa Barbara to Los Angeles, and in a few weeks hundreds of people were engaged in washing and winnowing the sands of these gold fields. . . . The discoveries of gold placers in that year embraced the greater part of the country drained by the Santa Clara River, from a point fifteen or twenty miles from its mouth to its source, and easterly beyond them to Mt. San Bernardino."

The first parcel of California gold dust ever coined at the United States Mint at Philadelphia was taken from these mines by the late Alfred Robinson and carried in a sailing vessel around Cape Horn. It consisted of 18.34 ounces—value after coining, $344.75, or over $19 to the ounce; a very superior quality of gold dust.

As to the yield of the San Fernando placers (as these mines were commonly called,) it is impossible now to obtain definite information. William Heath Davis, in his "Sixty Years in California," gives the amount at $80,000 to $100,000 for the first two years after the discovery. He stated that Mellus at one time shipped $5000 worth of dust to Boston on the ship Alert. Bancroft says that "by December, 1843, two thousand ounces of gold had been taken from the San Fernando mines." Don Antonio Coronel informed the writer that he with the assistance of three Indian laborers, in 1842, took out $600 worth of dust in two months.

There was a great scarcity of water in the diggings, and the methods of extracting the gold were crude and wasteful. One of the most common was panning, or washing the dirt in a batea, or bowl-shaped Indian basket. These mines were worked continuously from the time of their discovery in 1841 until the American conquest in 1847. The discovery of gold in Coloma in January, 1848, drew away the miners from the San Fernando placers. During the flush times of gold-mining from 1848 to 1854, very little work was done in the Los Angeles placers.

Tobacco Culture.

Experiments in growing tobacco have been made this season at El Cajon, in San Diego county, and the results are very gratifying. It is believed two crops a year can be grown. Experiments have also been carried on the past season at Downey, with such success that a company has been organized to carry on the cultivation of tobacco on quite an extensive scale next season.

How the Coolness Began.

(Chicago Tribune:) Little girl. Here's another closet. Hain't we got lots of 'em in our house.

Neighbor's little girl. Yes; my mamma says there's a skeleton in one of 'em. Let me see it, will you?

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THE DESERT.

AMID all that is told of the fruitful orchards of Southern California, of its groves with their sea of foliage and perennial bloom, we sometimes forget that much of this beauty is the gift of the desert and that within the bosom of this brown mother of the verdant lands there is still an untold wealth of fertility lying like the sleeping beauty awaiting but the touch of the Fairy Prince—which, in Southern California, is water—to waken into life, and to set in motion the springs of civilization. Truly, creation is never completed, and in the heart of the desert, the processes are going forward that shall bring sweetness from what was once granite rock.

The Southern California deserts, like those of oriental lands, have a weird fascination. There the sunrise comes like a monarch, resplendant in royal colors, the twilight paints draperies neser seen but where illimitable light holds unchecked sway; there night is illuminated by star-censers that seem to pulsate to the silence and invite the mind to explore the mysteries of the heavens. I doubt not that such skies arch above the Chaldean Desert, but no such carpet is spread beneath that sky as lies upon the desert of Southern California.

When the rare rain falls, the loveliest flowers spring up as if by magic. The sage, the gnarled greasewood, the thousand cacti, array themselves in gorgeous bloom. Ragged and dusty vagrants of the arid plains don festal garments and dainty lillies, red as blood and white as snow, nod to the pretty rattlesnake weed which creeps along the ground and shows its tiny blossom, a flower-shape which Nature seems to love and to never tire of fashioning. It is of the "snap-dragon" form, and holds in its tiny mouth a gummy moisture. Small as a grain of wheat, these silvery white and pale lilac blossoms are seen upon every variety of prickly stem in the driest part of the desert, and by the foothill stream and in mountain cañons it flaunts the same shape in scarlet and yellow as large as the blossoms of the giant creeper of the Eastern States. The Spanish bayonet rises from its clump of spike-shaped leaves and lights its pale flames, becoming "the candlestick of God" on the desert, as well as on scarped and barren hillsides.

The characterstic life, however, of these "wasted," but not "waste" lands, is best seen when the sun has beaten down for months upon the stretches of sand and all water-loving things have shrunk beneath the surface of the soil. Then the fierce and ardent phase of desert beauty is seen. Every plant has a sting or prickle to pierce the careless hand or foot, and venom lurks in unsuspected places. The candle cactus sends out its strange, thorn-guarded flower, pale green petals with radiant yellow stamens. Great, green burs depend from hairy stems, and from every needle-like prickle lilac-colored blossoms swing. Then, too, the tarantula, the centipede, the lizard, the swift, and the fierce Apache of serpents, the rattlesnake, are glad, and sport among their vegetable kindred, and the jackrabbit gambols in the brilliant moonlight and is happy.

Here and there in the desert the Yucca, that arboreal Caliban, rears its gnarled trunk and twisted branches, a Laocoön, in the embrace of the all-pervading heat. Demoniacal as it looks, the Yucca has uses. The roasted pods kept the Indians from starving when other food was not obtainable, and its trunk and roots, indurated by the dry air, form excellent fuel. Soap is made from its green roots, and science is still busy with experiments on its fiber.

The soil of the Southern California desert is of decomposed granite, of a depth and virility truly marvelous. Thousands of acres of deciduous orchards are borne upon it, and thousands of fields of wheat ripen in its sun, while upon the verge of these orchards and fields the lark makes her nest in the cactus bush and warbles as sweetly as does her eastern sister, who sings above dank meadows from which the snow has receded beneath the smile of spring.

Not alone fertility, but healing, dwells in the desert, and the nerve-worn, cough-racked pain-ridden invalid who seeks a "tent in the wilderness" and breathes the balsam of the dry desert air, regains his strength, the grateful heat of the day being tempered by bracing nights and mornings, and fog and moisture being unknown. Consumption, which frequently resists moist climatic conditions, is cured in the desert, for the disease germs wither and die.

Like other virgin conditions of Southern California, the desert, as such, is being subdued by the Saxon, and when the wide valleys where now sand and silence reign shall be filled with busy life we will grant our meed of praise to the pioneers, who, by means of irrrigation and sturdy American muscle, are creating a new empire. None of the deserts can long withstand the wooing of the Fairy Prince, except that hideous region of torment, unpoetic, unbeautiful, where Nature is dead and God pitiless, but which forms an infinitesimal portion of the desert of Southern California.

LOU V. CHAPIN.

The Desert Area.

OF THE 50,000 square miles of territory embraced in the seven counties of Southern California, a large proportion lies in the basins of the Colorado and Mojave, constituting what is known as the "deserts" of those names.

Those who have heard about these deserts, and expected to find in them a resemblance to the great Sahara Desert of Africa, with its shifting masses of sand, are often surprised when they ride through an expanse of country covered to a great extent with cactus of many varieties, mesquite, parloverde and other trees, also, after the rains, with myriads of beautiful wild flowers. It is true that in some parts of these deserts there are stretches of barren, forbidding and alkali wastes, which thoroughly come up to the general idea of a desert, as the term is understood by those who have only read of deserts in books, but these sections are the exception, rather than the rule. A large portion of the Mojave and Colorado deserts have been irrigated and cultivated in early ages, and will undoubtedly be so again. In fact, the only difference between much of these deserts and the cities of Riverside, Anaheim and other flourishing cities of Southern California, lies in the fact that water has been brought to the latter places for irrigation, and has made them fit for the habitation of man. As recently as twenty years ago, the section between Pomona and San Bernardino, where now are a dozen flourishing horticultural settlements, was referred to as the "Forty-mile Desert." The soil of the Colorado Desert is exceedingly fertile, as is plainly shown wherever a little water has been obtained for irrigation.

CENTURY PLANT AND BLOSSOM.

The Colorado Desert, which forms the southeast corner of California, is undoubtedly the most interesting section of the arid region of the United States. It lies between the Colorado River on the east and the Peninsula Mountains on the west, separated on the northeast from the more elevated Mojave Desert by a series of low, rough mountains. A large portion of this expanse lies several hundred feet below sea level. The total area of the Colorado Desert is nearly 12,000,000 acres. There is no doubt that the Gulf of California once occupied the whole of this desert basin, as the old shore lines may in places be traced for miles along the sides of the hills.

As in the case of Arizona, the traveler who enters California by the Southern Pacific Railway, crossing the Colorado Desert, obtains a very unsatisfactory idea of what the country is really like. The road runs on a dead level through the most unprepossessing part of the plain. It is by no means entirely level, much of the land consisting of rolling plains, dotted with hills and cut up by gulches. There are groups of low mountains, scattered hills, and here and there a small oasis, where vegetable growth has obtained a mastery over the desert sands. Among the vegetation found growing throughout the desert, except on spots that are absolutely sandy or alkali, is mesquite, parioverde, iron wood, grease wood, willow, yucca, in addition to a great variety of cacti. One of the most remarkable sights is in the spring, after the rains, when beautiful flowers spring up as if by magic, transforming the desert for a brief period into a garden.

Animal Life.

Animal life is by no means entirely lacking on the desert. Occasionally a deer or a mountain sheep, that have strayed from the hills, are seen among the low timber. Coyotes and jackrabbits are not uncommon. The wolves and foxes—make night hideous with their barking and howling with which is combined the hooting of the desert owls. Rattlesnakes, lizards, scorpions, centipedes, tarantulas, Gila monsters and millions of vicious ants are found throughout the desert. There are numerous tortoises, which scoop out holes in the ground, and attain a great age. There are thousands of rats, which make themselves at home around temporary camps, and carry off every portable object that they can move. Among the birds are eagles, blackbirds, sparrows, martins and a few quail. It has been noticed by travelers that almost all forms of animal life on the desert take on a gray hue, which seems to be a provision of nature against their being discovered. Among the inhabitants of the desert, the horned toad should not be forgotten. They are found everywhere. In short, the desert is a most attractive field for the student of natural history, and the collector of curiosities.

Soil and Climate.

As above stated, the soil of the desert is not, as some people suppose, composed entirely of sand. Even where it is apparently sand, it contains most of the necessary elements that are found in the most fertile soil. All that is needed is water to convert it into a productive region, capable of supporting more people than are now found in Southern California. The great problem is how to bring water on these thirsty acres.

THE YUCCA PALMS OF THE ANTELOPE VALLEY.

There is seldom a general rain there, and sometimes for several years there is no rain at all. Occasionally there are cloudbursts in the mountains, and there are some small springs along the foothills. The air is excessively dry, and 120 deg. in the shade is not felt more severely there than 100 deg. in Los Angeles, there being so little moisture in the air. One of the most unpleasant features of the desert is the sandstorm which occasionally comes up, when the sand is blown about with such force that it even wears away telegraph poles. With such a climate it goes without saying that the evaporation of water is immense. Several years ago there was an ambitious plan on foot, which has recently been revived, on part of eastern capitalists to irrigate the Colorado Desert on a large scale, taking the water from the Colorado River near Yuma. Dr. Mullins, who has devoted much study to the desert, expresses the belief that any scheme to irrigate the desert by open canals from the river would cost untold thousands of dollars and would prove an utter failure. He thinks that in many places the geographical signs strongly indicate that the sinking of artesian wells would meet with success. This latter view is confirmed by the fact that the Southern Pacific Company recently struck a good flow of artesian water on the desert.

While the desert is very much of an inferno during the summer months, eight months of the year are pleasant, with an average temperature of not more than 70 deg. During four of these months the weather is described by those who have resided there as almost perfect, the pure dry air being fanned by a steady breeze from the mountains, and from the Gulf of California. In winter there are disagreeable storms, when the temperature of night sometimes falls as low as 25 deg.

The Desert for Invalids.

Owing to the extreme dryness of the desert air, it has been especially recommended for consumptives, and some remarkable cures have been reported. Quite a resort for consumptives has been built up at Indio, a station of the Southern Pacific on the desert, twenty feet below sea level. In the third edition of "California of the South," Dr. Walter Lindley writes as follows in regard to the effects of a residence at Indio upon consumptives:

"For many years there have been indisputable evidences of the benefit derived from the climate of Indio. Persons suffering from rheumatism, asthma, phthisis and nervous prostration are all benefited. I do not mean that all persons suffering from these diseases are benefited, but that a large proportion of cases in all these diseases improve greatly at Indio there is no doubt.

"A combination of aridity and high altitude injure the person suffering from overwork and nervous trouble, while aridity with a low altitude soothes and rests, and thus benefits those who have been suffering from a nervous strain. The physician who has a patient suffering from insomnia can conscientiously send him to Indio. The nights are most delightful. It is the usual plan of the hotel to throw open all the windows and doors and practically sleep outside, and yet no person catches cold. The consumptive, who along the coast finds it necessary to protect himself from the night air, can sleep out with impunity. Physicians recommending patients to try Indio should caution them first to secure accommodations at the hotel, because there is always a far greater demand than they have room for. The relative humidity has only been observed for the winter months, when the mean was 46 deg., but during the balance of the year it must be much less. Asthmatics claim to get almost miraculous relief here.

"The Southern Pacific Company has recently shown its wisdom by putting up a number of three-room cottages, so that consumptives are not annoyed by being brought in proximity with other invalids. These cottages have solved the problem of giving comfortable quarters for the patients, without necessitating the exposure to the depressing influence that comes from other invalids.

"The frail patient should not attempt to remain at Indio later than May, and should not return before October, yet the sufferer from rheumatism, otherwise robust, might be benefited by remaining during the hot months. I have been out on this desert in midsummer, and suffered very little inconvenience from the great heat. This is due to the dryness of the atmosphere. No sunstrokes ever occur, and the men work out in the hot sun during the very hottest of weather. In this locality California has a health resort to compare with which there is no other place in the world. Its great advantages are, first, aridity; second, mildness of temperature during the winter months; third, equability of temperature; fourth, excellent water supply; fifth, good hotel accommodations; and sixth, satisfactory railroad facilities."

THE CANDLE CACTUS.

Fish Springs.

Here and there—but few and far apart—may be found a spot of verdure in the desert, telling of the existence of a spring, around which a little oasis has been formed. Such a spot is Fish Springs, thirty miles from Salton, where water bubbles up cool and refreshing. The prospector who has lost his way under the burning desert sun has often found renewed life in this spring. A hermit known as "Fig Tree Jim" has lived in this isolated spot for twenty-five years. He planted a few fig trees and built a one-room adobe house. A few cattle, which he owns, feed on the surrounding herbage, and need no herding, for they must come to the spring for water.

Not far from Fish Springs, which are about 250 feet below sea level, may be easily traced on the mountain side the line of a former sea. A prospector who recently explored the mountains in this section claims that, instead of being limestore, the cliffs, 200 feet high, are composed of solid corral, in which is a beautiful cave, which was evidently in former years on the water level, and was used by the Indians for shelter.

Volcano Springs.

Another interesting point in the desert, although not so attractive, is Volcano Springs. Volcano Springs appears on the time-table of the Southern Pacific Railway. It is a telegraph office in the center of the desert. The springs are about four miles south of the station house, and can be seen from the train. A mile away from the springs a roar like that of escaping steam from a boiler can be heard, and the earth trembles, so that the visitor has no difficulty in realizing that Volcano Springs are rightly named. Large jets of steam and water are thrown into the air to a height of over fifty feet. The water in this spring is exceedingly bitter. Marvelous to state, others of the 200 or more springs which are found within a radius of two miles are icy cold. Some throw up great quantities of mud, which is esteemed as a valuable cure for rheumatism. From some of the springs there arise a strong smell of gas. It is likely that some day Volcano Springs will be known as a popular health resort.

The Indians.

The Indians on the Colorado Desert are known as Coahuilas. They are not numerous, but are evidently the remains of what was once a large tribe, or a number of tribes. These Indians are by no means so degraded as some transient visitors might suppose. They never fail to plant shade and fruit trees, wherever there is a chance to obtain water. At Indio the Indian dwellings are planted close around the big groves of mesquite, while at Palm Springs numerous cottonwoods shelter the Indians from the sun's rays, the irrigation ditches being lined with young trees of this variety.

The Indians have many traditions of by-gone races of their countrymen who inhabit this section of the country, but they are very unwilling to communicate them to white men. One of their stories is connected with a demon named Tahquitch, who is supposed to inhabit the interior of the lofty summit of San Jacinto Mountain, over 11,000 feet in height, which bounds the desert on the south. Occasionally a faint rumbling sound proceeds from this mountain, and then the Indians say that Tahquitch is angry. Nothing would persuade an Indian to visit the summit of Mt. San Jacinto at nighttime.

The Salton Sea.

One of the curiosities of the Colorado desert is the Salton Sea or lake, which was formed five years ago by the overflow of the Colorado River, and then gradually disappeared. The formation of this great lake created much excitement at the time. It was believed by many that the Gulf of California had overflowed into the desert, and that the latter would again be a permanent branch of the sea, as it evidently was in olden times. Many speculations were made in regard to the probable modification of the climate of Southern California which would be likely to follow the formation of so great a body of water in a hot dry climate. However, after a few months, the sea disappeared as it had come, the disappearance being followed by the almost magical growth of a vast amount of grass, upon which cattle were grazed, proving without doubt the fertility of the soil. Persons who explored this lake at the time expressed the confident opinion that before many years, the six million acres in the valley of the Colorado would become the garden spot of California. As against the opinion quoted above, regarding the difficulty of irrigating this section by canals, on account of the immense evaporation, it should be stated that there are hundreds if not thousands of ancient canal beds in that section, aggregating, it is said, more than 800 miles in length. If these ancient peoples could successfully irrigate the desert with their crude systems, why can it not be done by modern engineering skill? After the overflow of Salton lake there were ten thousand head of cattle grazing in the Colorado Valley, and yet not one-tenth of the pasture was touched. Those who explored the valley at that time declare that there was room for 30,000 cattle to graze on the natural pasturage.

Mines Lost and Otherwise.

One of the features of the desert that is of material value is its mineral wealth. One of the most promising gold camps of the Pacific Coast—a camp which some sanguine mining men believe is destined to rival Cripple Creek—is Randsburg, out on the Mojave desert, which has been developed within the past year. Then, on the Colorado desert, near Indio, are some remarkably rich mines, the development of which has only just commenced. Out between Indio and Yuma, near the Colorado River, the Golden Cross mine is an immense deposit of low-grade ore, which is now being developed on a large scale by eastern capitalists. This mine has the second largest stamp mill in California.

Many stories are told of "lost mines" on the desert—mines which have been found by prospectors who dared the terrors of the heat, and, coming out alive, were unable to again find the spots where they had uncovered deposits of immense values. Most of these stories are chimerical and have led to the death of scores of unfortunate men who have endeavored to rediscover these fabulous riches. One of the best-known stories of this kind is that relating to the celebrated Pegleg mine, described as a mountain of rich gold ore and nuggets. It takes its name from "Pegleg" Smith, an old-time hunter and trapper, who died about twenty years ago. According to his story, he discovered the mineral bonanza while piloting a party from Yuma to Los Angeles in 1837. Since then, scarcely a year has gone by in which some expedition has not been fitted out to go in search of the mythical Pegleg mine, but without success.

While on this subject, it is well to warn adventurous prospectors against attempting to venture on the desert without an abundant supply of water, sufficient for three or four days, or a guide to show them where water can be found.

A Desert Oasis.

The following description of Palm Springs, an interesting oasis in the desert, is contributed by John Hamilton Gilmour:

Palm Springs is the first of the oases found in the Colorado Desert. It is some twenty-eight miles from Banning, and the road hither goes past the old Whitewater Rancho, crosses the track at the station of that name, following the mountains of the San Jacinto mass, the village nestling almost directly under the peak of that high range. The summit cannot be seen from the hamlet, being too close beneath. Palm Springs has a delightful and picturesque situation. In the nooks of the great mountain range are wonderful cañons. The first is Chino, with an elevation equal to that of Cabazon, in the line of road. Here in a romantic gorge may be seen waterfalls, running streams, and hot and cold springs. The waters of this hot spring have very cleansing properties, and the time may possibly come when they will be put to medical use. Following the range there is Tahquitch Cañon. It is a forestine ravine, and at the end is a waterfall, said to be as pretty as any in the State. Here we find the wild plum, the wild grape, the sycamore, black alder, cottonwood, palm, and various other plants. Here too, was discovered by government botanists a plant which was supposed to have become extinct. These scientists guarded their secret so carefully that they did not even mention the plant's name. Then, tracing the mountain further south, we have Andre's Cañon, a gigantic and gloomy gorge. It is a painful climb to the waterfall. Then further still is Middle Cañon, and the last but most beautiful of all is Palm Cañon. Here the fan palm has attained a gigantic height, some reaching nearly eighty feet. They are in great groups, and again a single tree rears its airy height alone on the top of some stony mound.

YUCCA AND BLOSSOM.
(Candle of God.)

A distinguished magazine writer once said that it was one of the show places of California, and that at not a very distant date it would be a place of pilgrimage for those in search of the unique.

Palm Spring derives its name from a curious mineral spring whose waters are most efficacious for the cure of rheumatism. It is a remarkable hot spring, and is as variable in its moods as a woman. Now a quiet pool of water, then again a bubbling, fretful lake, and then again a seething, howling, hissing, mud-spouting volcano. It has a pretty bath-house built over it, and being surrounded by palm trees and pomegranates, it is not unpicturesque. Palm

WHAT WATER HAS DONE.

[T]O JUDGE from many of the letters [t]hat are received by the public [i]nstitutions of Los Angeles, such [a]s the Chamber of Commerce, by [r]eal estate agents, and by private [c]itizens, from persons in the ... who are thinking of coming to [i]n Southern California, the ques[tion o]f irrigation is one that troubles [them] most. They seem to think that [ir]rigation of land is a very compli[cated] and troublesome operation; also [tha]t it is a very expensive one, and [f]requently quote opinions received [from] real-estate dealers and others in [no]rthern part of the State, dilat[ing u]pon the advantages of land up[on] which, in the words of the real [estate] agents' circulars, "requires no [water] for irrigation."

[The] object of the following article [is to p]rove to readers of The Times in [the E]ast that these ideas are errone[ous; t]hat the irrigation of land is a [proces]s so simple that an intelligent [man m]ay easily learn it, under proper [instru]ction, in a few weeks; that un[der th]e improved modern systems of [applyi]ng water on the land, it involves [compa]ratively little trouble, and that, [so far] from being expensive, in com[pariso]n with the cost of cultivating [land w]ithout irrigation, it is, when the [differe]nce in the value of products that [can] be raised on such land is taken [into] consideration, a great saving, [rather] than an expense.

A Glance Backward.

[Befo]re going into details in regard [to the] manner in which irrigation is [practi]ced in California, let us take a [glance] at the past. As is well-known [to stu]dents of history, and to all who [have] traveled in eastern countries, in[stead] of being a new practice, as some [person]s who come to California from [the E]astern States suppose, it is, on [the co]ntrary, almost as old as agricul[ture i]tself, which, as far as we can [learn,] had its origin in a country that [was s]omewhat similar to Southern [Califo]rnia in climate and surroundings. [Irriga]tion was undoubtedly practiced [for m]any centuries previous to any [authen]tic written history. In the [earlies]t traditions of the Chinese peo[ple, w]hich are very ancient, irrigation [is men]tioned. In Egypt, Syria and the [ancien]t kingdoms of Eastern Asia, agri[cultur]e depended almost entirely upon [irrigat]ion, and still so depends. The [Bible] contains frequent reference to [the ir]rigation of gardens, vineyards [and fi]elds.

[The] earliest agriculture of Europe, [Asia a]nd Africa began in arid lands, [s]imilar to those of Arizona, New [Mexic]o and California. In India irri[gation] was practiced for many cen[turies] by utilizing small streams and rivers. As population increased, [the st]orage of water was introduced. [The]se tanks, or reservoirs, and ... appear to have been constructed [centur]ies before the Christian era. In [the is]land of Ceylon alone are 5000 [ancien]t reservoirs. Since the British [have] had control of India, irrigation [works] have been constructed on stu[pendo]us plans, and thousands of old [reserv]oirs have been restored. Over [$...]0,000 have been expended on irri[gatio]n works, one canal alone costing [$...],000.

[The] remains of reservoirs in Pales[tine,] which are supposed to have been [constr]ucted in the days of Solomon, [for th]e supply of Jerusalem, show ... engineering skill. The Phoeni[cians,] at the height of their power, [were] celebrated for their canals. The [Greek]s, at a very early age, paid great [atten]tion to hydraulic engineering. [Ruins] of large aqueducts are found [scatte]red through Greece. Herodotus [descri]bes a conduit three feet wide, [which] was conducted through a hill [by a] tunnel a mile long. Another [maso]nry aqueduct crossed a ravine ...et wide and 250 feet deep, and [appar]ently had the form of an in[verted] siphon.

[Rom]e during the reign of Nero, was [suppl]ied with water by nine large con[duits,] having an aggregate length of ...iles, and delivering over 173,000,000 [gallon]s daily, which amount was after[ward] increased to 312,500,000 gallons, or ...allons to each inhabitant. The [Roma]ns were skilled in hydraulics. All [their citie]s had siphons, or water pipes. [They] drained the Pontine marshes, and [made] all their rivers navigable. In [Fran]ce, Spain, Portugal and other [count]ries which the Romans con[quere]d, they constructed great aque[ducts], many of which have defied the [ravag]es of time up to the present day. [In Sp]ain, irrigation was also practiced [by th]e Moors, and brought to a high [degre]e of excellence.

[At] the discovery of this continent, [the L]atin invaders found the natives [pract]icing irrigation on arid lands in [Mexi]co, Peru and the southwestern [portio]n of the United States. Remains [of i]rrigating canals and reservoirs in Arizona are believed by some antiquarians to be 10,000 years old. These invaders, who themselves came from an irrigated country, kept up the practice in a small way. It was not, however, until the Mormons emigrated to the arid wastes of Utah that irrigation on a large scale was undertaken by Americans in the United States.

Early Irrigation in California.

It is a fact that while the knowledge of our people upon the subject of irrigation has been all acquired within less than half a century, and while the

IRRIGATING A YOUNG ORCHARD.

practice of this adjunct to agriculture dates back to the first efforts of our ancestors in soil tillage, and has been followed in eastern countries for thousands of years, yet California today stands foremost in the scientific exemplification of the proper methods of applying water, in the solution of engineering problems for the exploitation of sources of supply and the construction of works for economical diversion and distribution. When one considers that none of the pioneer settlers of this State had ever seen an irrigating canal, few had ever read of them except in the most casual manner, and that the first lessons learned here from the Spanish irrigators were erroneous and had to be all unlearned at great cost, the marvel at the high pitch of perfection reached becomes all the greater.

While other nations have persistently followed the footsteps of their progenitors in the practice of irrigation, making no progress and instituting no improvements upon the methods in vogue for thousands of years, the Californians, many of them approaching the problem after passing their prime, have taken up the idea with the characteristic determination of Americans to bring any given idea to its highest perfection, and have built up here systems of irrigation without a superior, if not, indeed, without a peer in the wide world.

When the earliest American settlers came to this Coast the practice of irrigation was found to be confined to a limited area in the vicinity of the old missions. The methods which were followed (and which had the time-honored sanction of centuries) were of the crudest description, and could not have been more wasteful had they been designed with the purpose especially in view. The universal belief was that everything from onions to fruit trees must be well flooded at intervals of seven to ten days, and that the more water could be soaked into the ground the better. Naturally, the early American settlers, having no knowledge or experience of their own, at first followed the only example before them. But they soon detected the faults of the system, or rather lack of system, that prevailed, and were not long in devising remedies. They very quickly demonstrated that thorough cultivation was of equal and even greater importance than irrigation as then practiced. They found that the soil, when flooded and the surface baked to a crust thereafter through neglect to cultivate, quickly lost its moisture, and hence was presented the apparent paradox that the greater the amount of water supplied the greater must be the amount furnished in order to preserve plant life and stimulate growth.

Their experiments quickly developed another paradox, in that it was learned that, down to a certain point, the less frequent the application of water the less became the necessity therefor. In other words, they learned to make cultivation take the place of irrigation. Where it was once supposed that water must be applied a dozen to twenty times in the course of the season, now two or three applications are all that are needed. After each irrigation the cultivator is put to work, the surface of the soil is reduced to as fine a tilth as possible, and the moisture is thus retained. One of the most notable of the results of this discovery was the vast improvement in the quality of the fruit and other products of irrigated farms. The old prejudice against irrigated fruits as lacking in flavor and keeping qualities has now disappeared, except among the ignorant, and the fact is recognized that fruit produced by the judicious usage of irrigation is of superior quality.

Having learned this much in regard to the proper use of water, the next step was a reform in the methods of that usage. The primitive plan of irrigation in universal practice here at the time of the American occupation, and for a considerable period subsequent thereto, was through open ditches, which were opened and closed with the shovel and with stones, clods, straw or pieces of board, whichever came the handiest. As every one knows who has used water in the old-fashioned manner, it was all but impossible to regulate its flow uniformly, and when the irrigator attempted to keep a dozen or fifteen furrows running at once the task was one of the most trying that can be imagined.

American ingenuity changed all this, however. First the main canals were paved or cemented, thereby saving from 50 to 70 per cent. of the water flowing into them at their heads. Next, by a simple system of gates and flumes, the small laterals in orchards and vineyards were entirely supplanted. The head flumes across the highest part of the land to be irrigated were supplied with openings at each furrow, and these openings were covered with galvanized-iron slides, so that the flow of water could be regulated to a drop. With such a system water could be run on an entire orchard at once, and the labor of the irrigator was reduced to a minimum, consisting solely of regulating the flow through each gate and shutting it off when enough had been supplied.

Following the paved ditches came the underground pipes, made of cement, wood or steel, by which water is conveyed long distances and delivered at the exact point where needed, without loss.

Benefits of Irrigation.

As indicated above, the practice of irrigation, instead of being an expensive drawback, is an advantage to the settler who understands how to use it judiciously. Many instances might be cited in Southern California where the returns obtained from bringing water on to the thirsty land have been marvelous. Lands that were worth from 50 cents to $5 per acre have, by the expenditure of $10 to $20 per acre in the construction of irrigation works, become worth $300 per acre and upward. Such lands, set out with citrus trees, have, within ten years of planting, sold at $1000 an acre and more.

The fact that the supply of water in arid regions is artificial is an advantage. An artificial water supply can be regulated, and when the true needs of each cultivated plant shall have been discovered, a uniform maximum of productiveness will be attained, such as is not possible in a region whose water comes directly in the form of rain.

Horticulture is not the only branch of agriculture that is benefited by irrigation. The desirable points of a more certain crop and of a larger yield, are just as certainly secured with corn and alfalfa as with oranges and apricots. Stock-growing is greatly benefited by irrigation, as pastures are kept fresh and green, and great crops of hay are produced. Alfalfa, the great forage crop of this section, is made to give from five to eight cuttings in a season, which aggregate a tonnage that it would be impossible to secure under ordinary conditions. Almost every product known to our agriculture will not only yield more, but will give a greater return above the cost of production.

One of the greatest proofs of the value of irrigation lies in the fact that no farmer who has once practiced it would willingly go to farming in any district where he would have to depend on the natural rainfall. He knows that the labors of half a year will not be rendered void because of a week's drought. The farmer in an irrigated region does not have to sow, or to cultivate. He has the elements and the seasons practically under his control.

As is shown by T. S. Van Dyke, in an interesting article published in the Irrigation Age, ground must be in the proper state of moisture, or the roots cannot extract from it the food it contains, and if they are not properly fed the leaves cannot extract from the air the carbonic acid that goes to make so much of the plant.

Every plant has just so long to grow. It cannot be forced after that. That time once gone the growth is done. Hence, every day lost during that time may be just so many dollars lost to the owners. Whenever the ground dries down below the right state of moisture every day that it lies so is valuable time lost. Scientific irrigation prevents this and keeps the plant working night and day to its fullest capacity during the time it has to grow.

The irrigating water is itself often a fertilizer and when used warm, as it should be wherever possible, becomes a great stimulant. Rainwater, even in summer, is often far colder than the water from a ditch, and chills the ground considerably, especially when it falls in the latter part of the day, when the warming power of the sun will not again be felt till morning.

Irrigation has an advantage still greater than all these, in permitting the almost indefinite use of fertilizers. However rich the soil may be, there will surely come a time when, for good results, it must be fertilized, and there is very little ground so rich by nature that it will not pay to fertilize at once for heavy results. The soil may be too rich for grain, because it will fall, but there are few other crops, and scarcely any trees or vines or vegetables, that will not respond to fertilizers in a way that will make every dollar laid down yield two or more.

Where the dependence is upon the rainfall, care must be taken in fertilizing, or many things will be burned. If rain falls, even a moderate amount of manure may do more harm than good. Even under the best rainfall, it is unsafe to force the ground too much with it. Not only must things of all kinds be planted a certain distance apart, to prevent one plant robbing the other of the moisture of the soil, but on account of the exhaustion of the plant food as well. But upon irrigated ground there seems no limit to the amount of growth that can be crowded upon a piece of ground, with no apparent injury, so long as it is well fertilized, and scarcely any limit to the amount of manure that may be piled upon the ground without hurting anything.

How We Use Water in California.

As shown above, the early systems of irrigation in California were of a very simple character. At present the highest engineering skill and large capital are combined to construct works that cost millions of dollars.

The extent and location of the lands to be irrigated must first be determined with approximate accuracy in order that the money return from the sale of water may be estimated and placed against the cost of obtaining it.

The various hydrographic problems must then be studied in the field, with some degree of detail, including questions of rainfall, storms, evaporation and sediment carried by the water. Detailed topographic surveys are then necessary. If storage reservoirs are to be constructed, an even greater degree of engineering skill may be required. The character and nature of the construction of the dam will differ in every case. Irrigation is an art that must be learned. It has been brought to the highest perfection in Southern California, by men of means, who have tried all known systems.

Water for irrigation is obtained from running streams; by storing water in reservoirs constructed in the mountains or foothills; by tunneling into the mountains; by building underground dams to force the subterranean flow to the surface, and by boring artesian wells. Water is also occasionally pumped from wells, on a small scale, by windmills or by steam engines.

The first supplies water used for irrigating were derived from running streams, that were easily diverted. No expensive dams or other works were built, and economy in handling the water was not deemed necessary. Such streams are not numerous in this section, and over twenty-five years ago successful experiments were made in the search for artesian water. Water storage in natural lakes or depressions, or in reservoirs built on drainage lines, was next undertaken. This system, when the works are judiciously constructed, is the most reliable of all. Several streams of considerable size have been developed by tunneling into the mountains. Where streams have little or no flow in summer, trenches have been sunk to the bedrock, across the stream, and a dam there constructed which has forced the underground flow to the surface.

The next step in irrigation is the application of water to crops. The methods used may all be reduced to three: Flooding, small furrows and basins, the choice depending upon the soil and the amount of water available. In Southern California the furrow system is now used almost exclusively. It is considered by far the best, as its effect resembles that of a slow, soaking rain. The check or basin system is sometimes used where the surface is rolling or steep. For steep hillsides a method of irrigation by curved furrows has lately been introduced in Southern California. Cemented canals and wooden flumes are largely used. Sub-irrigation has been a total failure practically, the roots clogging the pipes.

The processes of irrigation in Southern California may be classed under three heads: (1) Frequent irrigation, with rare cultivation; (2) medium irrigation, with medium cultivation; (3) rare irrigation, with frequent cultivation. The first may be termed the method of the pioneer, the second the method of experience, the third the method resulting from education. The primitive Mexican farmer wasted as much water in growing a half-acre of beans, corn and melons, as is now found ample to thoroughly irrigate twenty to forty acres of oranges or muscat grapes. The change has been brought about by experience, education and a free use of the cultivator.

The quantity of water used per acre varies greatly. It depends on the crop, the soil, the rate of transportation, and the judgment of the irrigator. Alfalfa, grown on mesa soils, probably requires the maximum, and olives the minimum. Citrus trees usually require more water than any other trees, and are generally irrigated every four weeks during the summer. The supply of water per acre varies in the different colonies. At Ontario, Pomona, and Cucamonga, one inch to ten acres is stipulated; Rialto, Redlands and the proposed Victor project have one inch to eight acres; Riverside, Santa Ana, Highland, and several other settlements use any amount which the irrigator chooses to order and pay for. Some districts are contracting to furnish one inch to five acres.

The term used in water measurement, "one inch," means a steady flow of water through an aperture one inch square, under a four-inch pressure, and is identical with the term "miner's inch" as commonly used in California. This flow yields, in round numbers, nine gallons per minute.

The preparation of virgin soil for an orchard or vineyard to be irrigated after planting, varies little from that of land which depends on rainfall. If the soil is light and porous it is desirable to have quite a fall to the land, so that water in the furrow may be run swiftly over the soil, while on a heavy soil it is necessary to have the ground nearly level, so that the water may be run very slowly, thus thoroughly soaking the ground. Trees are usually planted twenty, twenty-two and twenty-four feet apart. Furrows are commonly opened between these trees by taking off the teeth from a six-foot cultivator and placing a small shovel at each end and one in the center, thus making three furrows, each two feet apart, at one trip. The growing limbs usually extend so far out from the trees that two sets of furrows are all that can be made. In these six shallow furrows the water is turned from the flumes or head ditch, and is allowed to run twenty-four to forty-eight hours, according to the nature of the soil, until the ground is perfectly soaked. The cultivator is started as soon as the horses can get on the ground after the irrigation, and the soil is kept perfectly pulverized until another irrigation is deemed necessary.

In Southern California, orange trees are usually irrigated about six times annually, apricots, peaches, prunes and muscat (raisin) grapes three times, and olives and corn once, while alfalfa is generally flooded after every cutting, which is from six to eight times every season.

Irrigation for grain is never resorted to in Southern California, the "glorious climate" making it possible for the grain farmer to plow in December, sow in January and harvest in May, the usual winter rains from December to April being ordinarily amply sufficient to make a first-class crop of wheat or barley. Sugar beets are not irrigated.

Artesian Wells.

It is believed by many who have investigated the subject that artesian wells will play a much more important part in the irrigation of the future than they have done in the past, thus rendering the owner of the land independent of a water company. A census bulletin on "Artesian Wells for Irrigation" recently issued by the officials at Washington, contains much interesting matter on this subject. According to this bulletin there were at the time the report was issued 1000 more artesian wells in California than in any other State or Territory mentioned. In the States and Territories forming the western half of the United States there were 8097 artesian wells upon farms in June, 1890. Out of this total number of 8097 wells, statistics concerning the depth, cost, discharge and other features were obtained for 2971, or 36.69 per cent.

From this latter number of wells fairly distributed in each State and county, averages have been drawn, from which have been arranged a table showing the number of wells, average depth and cost per well, and discharge in gallons per minute. The total number of wells was 8097, averaging 210.41 feet in depth, costing $245.58; average discharge in gallons per minute, 54.43. This table shows that 3903 wells, or 48.54 per cent. of the total number on farms, were employed in irrigation, watering 51,896 acres, or an average of 13.21 acres per well. Over one-half of these wells were in the State of California, irrigating 38,378 acres, or 73.95 per cent. of the total area irrigated by flowing wells. The average discharge of the whole number of wells, as was stated, was 54.43 gallons per minute, or 0.121 cubic feet per second, or second-feet. This gives a water duty of one second-foot to 109.17 acres; that is, the water flowing from these wells has irrigated on an average 109.17 acres per second-foot. The average depth of these wells being 210.41 feet and the average cost $245.58, representing $1.17 per foot for all depths and conditions. The average discharge of 54.43 gallons per minute, equaled 0.121 second-feet. Taking the figures just given for the duty of water, namely, one second-foot for 109.17 acres, the average cost of irrigating an acre by the ordinary means was $8.75, or 43.93 per cent of the cost by artesian wells.

There are some remarkable wells in Los Angeles county, about twenty miles southwest of Los Angeles, in the vicinity of Long Beach, where there appears to be an underground river that cannot be exhausted. There are also a number of flowing wells, apparently inexhaustible, on the Centinela ranch, between Los Angeles and Redondo. In Pomona there are a number of artesian wells which are utilized as a source of supply by the water company of that place. Of late years artesian wells have been found in the most unpromising localities, notably in that portion of the Mojave Desert, known as the Antelope Valley, while within the past year the Southern Pacific Company has developed a big artesian well in the heart of that desolate and forbidding expanse of territory, the Colorado Desert.

Water is King.

The inquiring traveler need but spend a few days in the counties of Orange, San Bernardino, Riverside and San Diego in order to become fully convinced of the fact that here in Southern California water is king. Without exaggeration, it may be said that no other factor has contributed more than irrigation to build up the wealth and population of this State, and especially Southern California, while it is equally certain that the progress of the past is but a mere indication of what will be accomplished during the next few years.

Irrigation has wrought changes here more rapid and radical than any before seen on earth. Within the past twenty-five years it has reclaimed what seemed to many a hopeless desert, and has made the most prosperous part of the State of what was then sneeringly referred to by our brethren of the north as the "cow counties." It has reversed all land values and standards of value; taught that there is no such thing as poor land, if it is warm, well drained and can be irrigated, and has developed possibilities in fruit culture and general tillage that would otherwise have lain for ages unsuspected and unutilized. Southern California proves conclusively that, on all land sufficiently well drained to be available for trees, vines, or other valuable crops, in seasons of excessive rain, whatever may be done without irrigation may be doubled, tripled or even quadrupled with it. In some places in this section, three crops a year are raised for several seasons in the young orchards, making practically four crops a year.

Irrigation has here made a country such as can be seen nowhere else, which supports in comfort, and even luxury, more people to the acre than the soil supports in any other country peopled by the Anglo-Saxon race. Division and subdivision is the rule, instead of the steady increase of large farms. Ten acres of land is enough to keep any one busy, if properly worked. Street railroads, cement sidewalks, and many other improvements are seen years before they are thought of in settlements of the same size elsewhere, and the banks probably have more money on deposit than in any other working community of like size on earth. Without exception, wherever irrigation enterprises have been inaugurated there has been a rapid growth in both population and wealth. On the other hand, with few exceptions, the unirrigated sections of the State have stood still or actually retrograded.

In short, the case may be put in a nutshell when it is stated that the use of water for irrigation in Southern California is the main reason why during the ten years from 1880 to 1890, the seven southern counties of California increased their population from 64,000 to 203,000, while the State at large gained only 39 per cent. and thirteen counties actually lost in population.

Let the visitor who wishes to convince himself of what water can accomplish and has accomplished in this section, take a week and visit such thrifty cities as Anaheim, Santa Ana, Riverside, Redlands and Pasadena, which, with the exception of Anaheim, were within the lifetime of young men among us arid stretches of country upon which nothing grew but brush and cactus, and where nothing lived but the jackrabbit, horned toad, coyote, lizard and the rattlesnake, and let him remember that these sections would today be in the same condition as then, were it not for the artificial application of water to the soil.

The Wright Irrigation Act.

One of the most important events connected with irrigation in California happened in November last, when the Supreme Court of the United States, in a case that had been held a long time in abeyance, decided that the law, known as the Wright irrigation act was constitutional. A case arising in the irrigation district of San Diego county had been tried before a United States Judge in Los Angeles, who had decided against the constitutionality of the law, whereupon it was appealed to Washington, with the above result. The settlement of this case had been awaited with much anxiety, as the interests involved were very great, it being estimated that bonds to the amount of not less than $20,000,000 issued under this law are in existence. The settlement of this important question will undoubtedly give a great impetus to the extension of irrigation districts in Southern California.

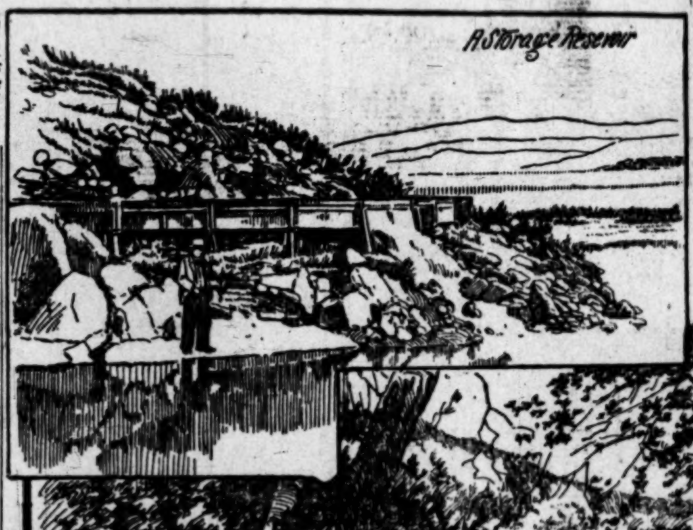
The Wright law provides for a district system of organization, by which the people in any given section, the lands of which are irrigable from a common source, may form an irrigation district similar to a municipal corporation, a city or county. Having determined upon the source of supply, and the most feasible manner of constructing the necessary works, estimates are made of the cost of such works, and the people interested are empowered to vote bonds to defray the cost, the bonds being a first lien upon all the property in the district to be benefited, and the payment of interest thereon and their redemption to be made through taxes regularly levied and collected, in the same manner as in the case of city or county bonds.

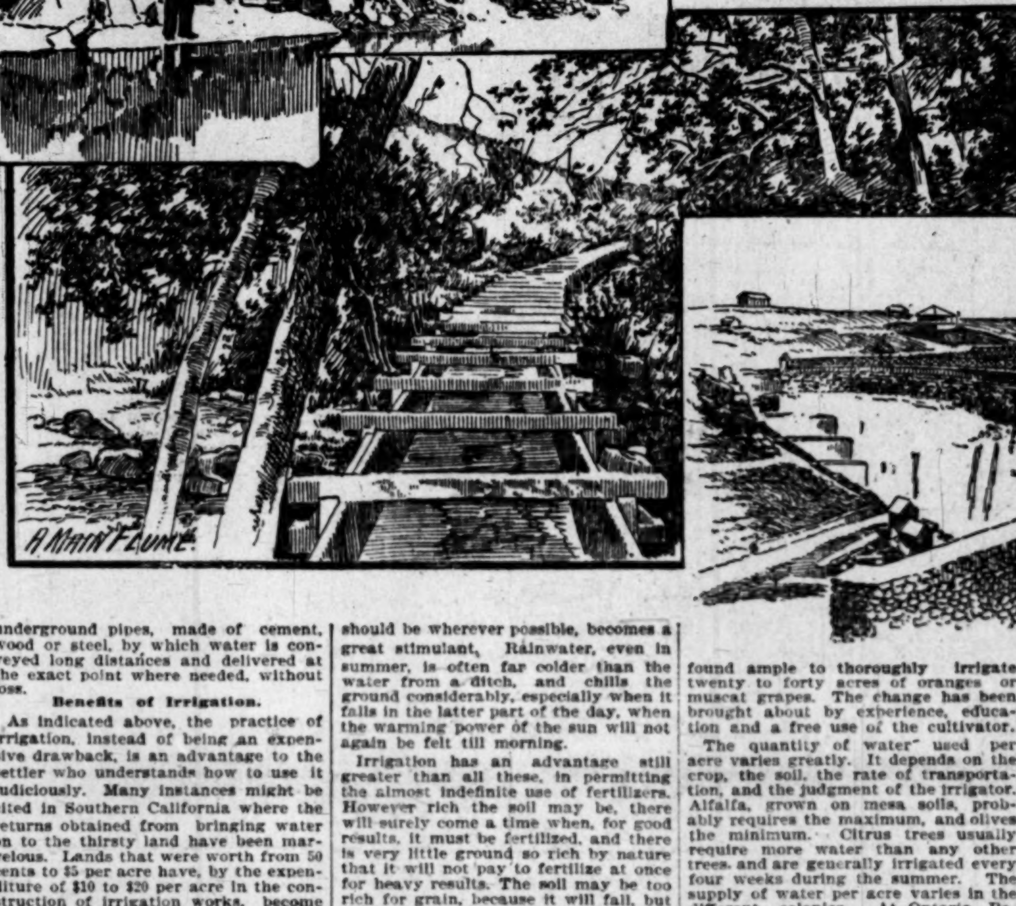
Each district has a board of directors, whose office is to manage and control the affairs of the district in substantially the same manner as a board of supervisors manages the affairs of the county. There is provided an assessor, a collector and a treasurer, with like powers to those of the corresponding officers of a county.

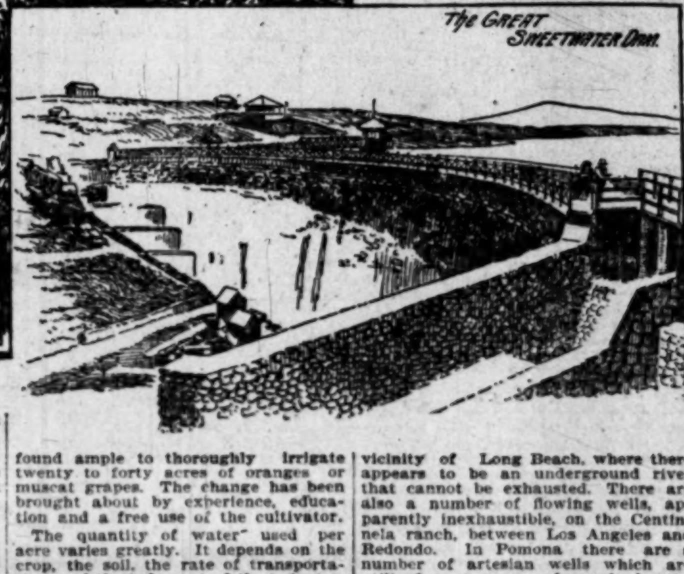
The single purpose of the organization is the irrigation of all lands within the district. A competent engineer is employed to determine on the best possible system and its cost. The engineer's report is passed upon by the board. If adopted, they submit to the electors of the district in question whether bonds to the necessary amount shall be issued. These are then sold, and the proceeds applied to the construction of the works, under the system of competitive bidding, the successful bidder to give an ample bond.

Thus, the district acquires the water at bare cost. The land-owner is not subject to annual exaction from those who deal out water as an article of merchandise, and it is not subject to the liability of failure to get it at all, in consequence of the inability or disinclination of the seller to fulfill his contract. In other words, the land-owner, by this plan, owns the water. It becomes an appurtenance of the land.

There have been complaints in regard to the manner in which the work of some of the Wright irrigation districts has been carried on, and it was one of these cases that gave rise to the suit recently decided at Washington. It is, however, safe to say that where wrong has been done, it has been due not to the law itself, but to the manner in which those charged with its inforcement have acted. Possibly the coming California Legislature may make important modifications in the law, so as to throw greater safeguards around the owners of property in an irrigation district.







CHARACTER-ISTIC HOME[S]

A BEAUTIFUL city, cradled in sunlight, guarded by its Mother Mountains, lying in the rich warm lap of its fertile valleys, beneath the fairest of summer skies, it is this which has given to Los Angels its effulgent tomorrows of promise, and the marvelous development which we see today.

Its beginning was crude and unpromising, marked by the poverty of its founders, strangers from foreign lands, whose sole outfit as they planted here the infant pueblo, September 4, 1781, consisted, for each family, of "two oxen, two mules, two mares, two sheep, two goats, one calf, one ass and for implements, one hoe, with hovels for houses."

This, with twenty-six adult inhabitants, was the germ from which our city of today has sprung. But it was the padres who were the inspiratino of the old civilization of our history, and whose tireless will and indefatigable zeal brought the force of Indian energy into subjection and taught those children of noture simple arts which were necessary to the development of a more enlightened progress, and who trained those simple children of nature until they became shepherds, caring for scores of thousands of sheep and goats; faithful herders for the hundreds of thousands of cattle that fed upon the extended plains, and who made ready the bricks for building, which were dried in the sun; planted vineyards and orchards, built houses and churches, and carried on all the different occupations which form a part of the life of civilized communities.

Yet many of their methods were primitive. The roofs of the old mission tell a story of inventive resources that must have been born of the barren necessity which there existed. In all the wide land there was no planing mill, no implement to shape the giant rafters, and so the sun looked, day after day, upon the tireles, patient toilers as the great tree trunks were dragged down to the valleys from the mountains' sides, till, planed by the sharp rocks, and worn by the oft repeated friction they were of fit size for rafters for the tile-covered roofs without much further labor.

Today, facing the sunlight, we see in the rich valley of the San Fernando, which borders the Angel City, the old mission walls crumbling beneath the touch of time. Old and hoary as the cemetery the mission stands, a decaying monument of that civilization which has passed and given place to the larger life of today, and it is one of the giant seeds from which sprang the triumph of enlightenment over savagery. Where once the savage, clad in skins, roamed over those fertile plains, is now seen the shimmer of golden fruits, beautiful homes set amid palms and orchards, and thousands of acres of that rich valley, which from the home-crowned hills of Los Angeles we may look down upon, we see, in its season, covered with the emerald billows of growing wheat, and, later, with the golden sweep of its ripening harvests. We see, too, the electric car gliding past the elegant homes which adorn the valleys and the heights, and which attest the marvel of our advancement.

In Los Angeles the adobe walls and the tiled roofs have mostly passed. The hopelessness and the discouragements which marked the infancy of the Angel City are among the things of an almost-forgotten yesterday. The few adobe structures that remain, some of them with walls so thick that we should deem that even the sharp tooth of Time could not penetrate them, seem to us to belong to a period so remote that we cannot catch even the faintest echo of its life. Yet it lies at the very threshold of the rapidly-developing civilization which is brushed on all sides by the perfection of modern progress, and which is everywhere in touch with the great world.

Los Angeles is now in every respect a modern city. Its church edifices, its school buildings, its business houses, and the architectural beauty of its more pretentious homes would be a fit adornment for any city in the land. Scarce a sign of the dead past is upon it anywhere. Gone are the low adobe houses with their red-tiled roofs, and the quiet patio, where was heard the soft splash of the fountain and the feathered songsters that sang at the very doors of the chambers which opened on to the peaceful court, and through whose windows came the fragrance of rose and lily with no disturbing sound from the street. They were chambers of peace over which Nature brooded and poured her baptism of flowery incense. No overheated rays from the all-pervading sun stole in through the deep-set windows to render uncomfortable the occupants of the cool, tree-shaded chambers. The palm and pepper tree stood as watchful sentinels to exclude all such unwelcome visitations. The olive ripened in the sun, and the pale shimmer of its leaves was like a smile of quiet peace.

There was a pretty air of restful contentnment about those old homes. There was no bustle, no anxiety for the morrow among these dwellers. The earth was a tender mother, and the sun warmed and nursed them through all the year. The happy children played about the doors, and the color of their cheeks vied with the warm glow of the cactus bloom. Tamales were made ready for breakfast, and tortillas invited the appetite together with the fragrant aroma of the hot coffee. How cool the great dining-room, with its floor of earth or stone flags, and the vines containing the window trellis. And when breakfast was done the bronco was at the door for the dark-eyed señorita, with her wealth of dusky hair, and her step as free as the wild hare's upon the plains. The guitar sent its soft strains forth upon the evening air, and the dance was full of grace and beauty. Hedges of myrtle and pomgranate burdered the blooming garden. The mocking-bird caroled delightfully in the delicious morning air from the highest crest of the overhanging branches, and lustrous, the dark eyes that looked out from the trellised windows of the gray adobe walls. The careta sometimes rumbled through the long, unpaved street—unpaved save with the golden sunbeams that everywhere covered it, and the señora and don walked with grace and dignity along its lines.

It is a marvel of evolution that has transformed the quaint pueblo of a little more than a hundred years ago into the populous, progressive, and architecturally beautiful metropolis of Southern California. The architecture which characterized its infancy and youth has almost entirely vanished. It confronts us rarely now, outside of the old Plaza Church, and that still lingering relic of vanished days, the "Sonora Town" of a departed civilization. This section of Los Angeles stands aloof from today and has nothing in common with it. The atmosphere of the past still envelopes it, and it is old, old as the century.

But the Los Angeles of this new tomorrow of our history, is a lusty, stirring metropolis, full of action, yet not lacking in anything which goes to make the life of a cosmopolitan center. The culture, the refinement, the educated taste, the wealth and the pride in architectural beauty in its ever varying forms, which distinguishes the older cities of the East, are with us here to a degree that astonishes the newcomer, who is not prepared to find in this city of the sunset modern life expressing itself in such forms, especially when it is known that it is not yet a score of years since it shook off the dull, sleepy life of a Mexican town, put behind it its adobe homes, its unpaved streets and primitive belongings, and began to adopt modern ideas and to keep step with the great world of progress and advancement. The transition period from the old, gray thick-walled adobe, with its red-tiled roof and almost windowless sides, to the modern mansion has been long, and has witnessed many intermediate effects. The first movements away from the primitive adobe were not particularly pleasing. Square frame buildings, with unbroken lines, were set up like huge dry-goods boxes, with no more symmetry of outline, and with no greater claim to architectural design or beauty. Long, low cottages were also built, with perhaps a rambling veranda running round their sides, retaining very much the shape of the old adobes. Sometimes an L was added, changing the general outline somewhat, by breaking up a little the stiff regularity of form, yet leaving it still far removed from our modern notion of beautiful dwellings.

It is less than fifteen years since the real new life of this city began, and a much less period than that since the introduction of the most modern styles of architecture into our midst, and the embodiment of its most attractive and beautiful features in the construction of our dwellings. It is not more than ten years since this phenomenal change in the style of building became prominently apparent in Los Angeles, yet now she has hundreds of residences to which she can point with pride as triumphs of architectural skill and beauty.

These range all the way from $10,000 to $75,000, or $100,000, in value. Their rounded towers and turrets; their square or circular bay windows; their ornamental porches, their many broken angles and sides, and their tropical surroundings, together present a picture as attractive as can be met with anywhere in the older sections of the country. In these homes there is no lack of costly and elegant furnishings. Art pays her tribute to them in the best productions of modern artists who are well known to fame, and occasionally we find works of the old masters, whose pictures are hung upon their walls. The heaviest and richest carpets and rugs are imported for their floors, and the skill of the cabinet-maker is taxed to the utmost to suplpy fresh designs of beauty and symmetry for their furnishings. For the manufacture of these the different varieties of California woods are frequently employed with the most satisfactory and unique results. They are often made use of for other ornamental purposes also. One of our architects showed the writer some time since the designs for an elegant home, which later was built in this city. Each room is finished in the highest style of decorative art from original designs by one of our leading artists. The doors and woodwork generally are of the finest of our native woods—those susceptible of the highest polish—inlaid or wrought into perfect representations of leaf, and fruit and flower. It is a home in which every wooden panel is like a mirror, and presents an infinite variety in grain and color. The bird's-eye maple, the redwood, the mountain mahogany, the orange wood, the nutmeg, and the warm tints of the manzanita, together with numberless other woods, make such a combination of coloring, rich and wondrous tracery, as cannot be outrivalled.

The artist in wood finds no such material for his work elsewhere as is presented him in the forests of California, and wealth is not slow to seize and appropriate them for the adornment of its homes.

Such homes are built at a cost of from $15,000 to $25,000, $50,000, or $75,000 and $100,000, according to the material used for building, location, and the amount of land by which they are surrounded. They contain from ten to twenty rooms, with all modern conveniences, and land varying from 60 to 100, 200 and 300 feet or more front. The grounds are usually filled with a variety of shade, such as the orange and palm, the magnolia, rubber tree, eucalyptus and cypress, the myrtle and umbrella tree and numerous others. The lawns are kept green throughout the year by the aid of the sprinkler and the flowers of every clime lend their fragrance from January to December. No where within the Union can wealth make a home surrounded with beauty and tropical growth so speedily as in Southern California. The well-to-do have become aware of this fact and have not delayed to take advantage of it, and so in Los Angeles such homes as above described are rapidly multiplying in our midst.

Among these first-class residences an old-new type is rapidly growing in favor. It is the modernized adobe, of the old Spanish style of architecture, with the beautiful patio, or court in the center. They are two stories in height, with towers and turrets, broad windows, wide verandas, and spacious rooms with the modern touch of polished, hardwood floors, electric lights and all the other improvements of today. The rooms all open upon the lovely patio, where summer holds her court with tropic bloom throughout the year, while the grounds about them sweep out into wide expanses of lawn and blossoming garden, with winding walks leading out into bosky nooks, and shaded, rose-garnished retreats that are enticing in their loveliness.

More modest, but still fine, are the numberless residences of the second class which may be found in and about the city. They are owned by business men possessing a generous competency, but who do not yet lay claim to munificent fortunes. These, with surroundings, cost from $8000 to $10,000 or $15,000. The grounds are usually ample, and are laid out in green lawns, with flower beds and fruit gardens. Sufficient provision for an abundance of shade is not neglected. The broad and generous veranda is not forgotten. It is the summer parlor of many of these homes, and its outside walls are green vines and climbing roses. It is redolent with flowery fragrance, and filled with the song of birds.

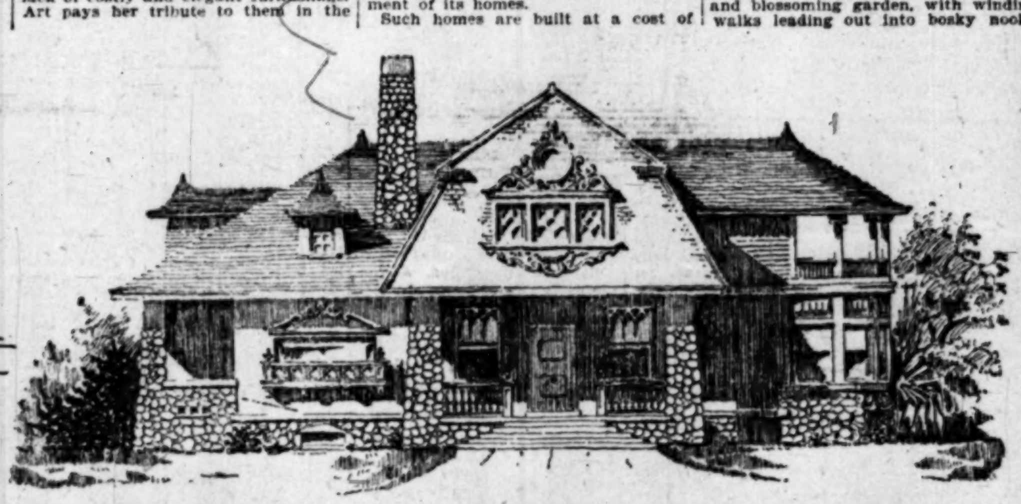
There are usually from ten to twelve rooms in these houses, and these, no less than the first-class house, have no lack of elegant furnishing. Fine paintings and beautiful sculpture, the grand piano and the well-selected library, together with many choice articles of virtu, give evidence here, as well as in the most palatial homes, of cultivation and refined taste. Everything invites to ease and enjoyment. The hammock swinging under the trees or in the shady recess of the veranda, is suggestive of the mid-day siesta, or the later hours of dreamy idleness. The stable in the rear is hidden by a green hedge, or a high trellis, over which the geraniums, ivy, honeysuckles, night-blooming cereus and roses climb, till everything objectionable is veiled from sight by their bloom and their interlacing leaves.

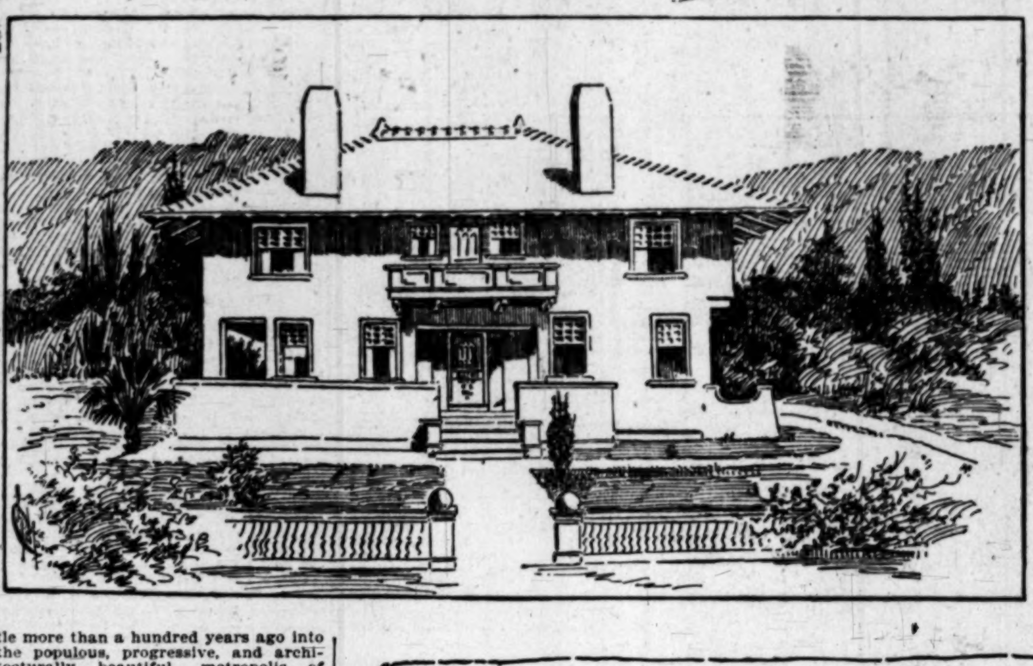
The home of the well-to-do mechanic is usually built in cottage style, with all the rooms upon the ground floor. In their style of architecture there is an infinite variety, some of them being built in a plain, substantial manner, without much effort at adornment, while others are the embodiment of architectural skill, combining convenience with a variety of esthetic belongings. They are usually built upon an ordinary-sized lot, have from six to seven rooms, and cost from $2000 to $6000. They are well and comfortably furnished. There is usually a good brussels or tapestry carpet on the parlor floor. There is a piano, too, a few choice engravings, framed, and perhaps two or three oil paintings. The floors of the other rooms are all covered, sometimes with matting of the best quality, which looks cool and in keeping with the summer climate. This is relieved by choice rugs, which give the apartments a look of cheerfulness, and the appearance of simple home comfort and taste which they wear is most pleasing and inviting. These cottages have, most of them, their ample bay windows and ornamental porches, their green lawns and hedges, a few fruit trees, perhaps, and that abundance of flowers without which no California home would be complete.

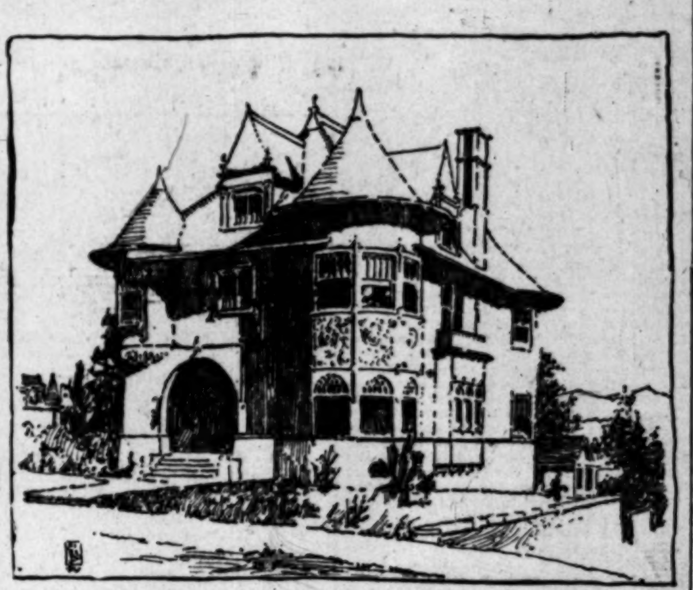
The humble homes of the poor are not always without their adornment, and often present an appearance of beauty that rivals the most complete grace of architectural effort. As if sympathizing with their lack of means Nature sets herself to the task of their adornment. She spreads her climbing vines and roses to the very apex of their roofs; curtains their windows with bloom; carpets their grounds with her green alfilaria; sets her birds to caroling from every treetop; puts her butterflies on the wing about them, and borders them with the grace of tree and bush and shrub, till the hearts within them forget the meager purse and grow glad in the richer dower of nature's beauty. When a veranda is one of the belongings of these humbler homes, then what matters it if the interior be not fashioned and furnished sumptuously, for the glory of the outside world touches it with its splendor, and the gleam of the sun and the mosaic of shadow is upon its floor, while the beauty of its curtaining vines needs no enhancement.

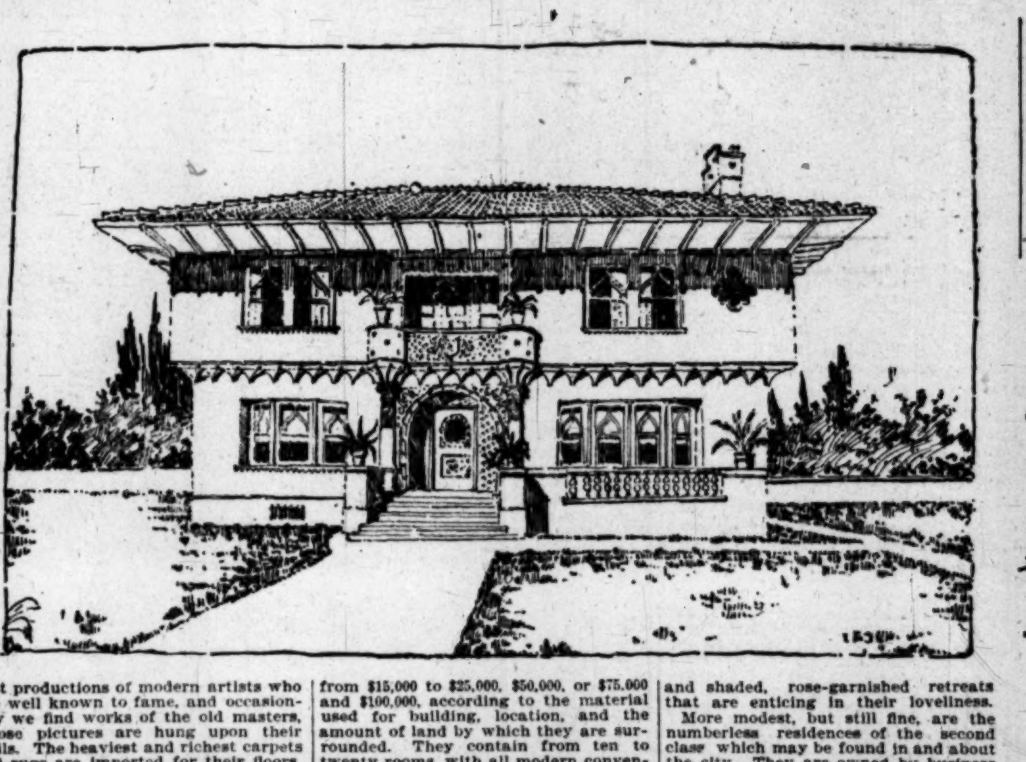
Such is a hurried glimpse of the homes of Los Angeles as we find them today. The city is one of the inviting charms which beckon to the world, a city which has more to offer the home-seeker than any other under the flag.

ELIZA A. OTIS.









The Worst Kind.

Teacher. And what was Ananias?"

Tommy Traddles (promptly.) A liar.

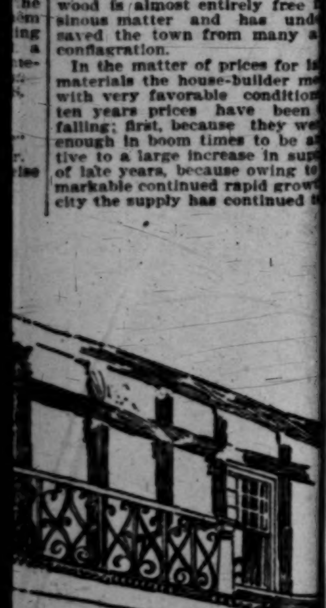
Teacher. That is right, but what else was he?

Tommy Traddles. A fisherman.

Architecture

HOME

Architecture



CHARACTERISTIC HOMES.

tracted until it has more than equalled the demand.

Now, as a result of these conditions, one can build a reasonably comfortable and attractive cottage of five rooms for $1000. It is safe to say that there are in the city hundreds of six-room cottages with porch, bath and other good sanitary plumbing, and many of the little modern conveniences, all for a cost of $1500, and it is this class of houses, and from this up to the two-story eight and nine-room houses, at a cost of from $2000 to $3000, that makes the greatest impression on one giving the subject any study. In the average house, within the above range of prices, the architectural treatment today is that of the colonial detail in various degrees of correctness, applied to a greatly varied outline. The jig saw work of the Carpenteresque period may be said to have seen its last days. Many of these houses have simple lines and good detail and are extremely pleasing. When we look at the houses running up in prices from those last noted we see very much the same average of artistic merit and architectural style (with one notable exception,) as is seen in the new work in any other city, except that it is less pretentious. The bulk of the work is in a very free treatment of the colonial architecture, with here and there a good sample of the English timber-work period, or oftener, a clever adaptation of the French or Norman-country work of the sixteenth century. The exception spoken of is the decided and encouraging tendency to develop a local style from the adaptation to our requirements of the Renaissance work of Southern Europe. This is directly resultant from the presence throughout Southern California of the mission buildings put up one hundred years ago by the Spanish fathers of the Catholic church. These buildings whose architectural treatment was derived direct from the Renaissance of Southern Europe, are an ever-present illustration of the beauty of a form and material radically different from the result to be obtained from the wooden constructions so commonly used in American suburban work. These buildings were built in masonry, of adobe for the greater part, strengthened occasionally with brick or stone, and always covered with an exterior surface of plaster. This material gave heavy wall effects and form generally which is not readily adaptable to modern residence work, but the outward effect of the material, and, to a large extent, its physical virtues, are being obtained in much lighter form of construction. In detail this construction now frequently used is the ordinary frame of woodwork, well braced and stiffened, covered with solid boarding, which, in turn, is covered with a metal lathing placed in such proximity to the wood backing as to allow a heavy coating of cement plaster to thoroughly imbed the lath and come sufficiently in contact with the woodwork to form a solid wall. This, with a tile roofing, makes a building that meets our physical requirements, viz., the non-conducting of our noon-day heat or midnight chilliness, and gives a background that readily revives either the picturesque Spanish, Mooresque, or the more delicate Italian Renaissance detail. In the construction of this detail wood is largely used, but for decorative surface the modern staff or plaster composition is very generally used, because of the better modeling obtainable, and because it neither warps nor checks under exposure to the elements. In fact, with our freedom from alternating freezing and thawing, there seems to be no definite limit to the time withstanding qualities of either this decoration or our plaster wall surfaces, always supposing they are constructed with care and good judgment. It will be readily seen that these materials form a much more restful and altogether pleasing surface for the eye under our clear skies and brilliant sun than the glaringly reflective surfaces of painted wood. The use of the material last mentioned is not limited to the architectural styles spoken of in connection with them. We see them used with charming effect in houses treated in the French Renaissance, and, to a partial extent, in the English timber work. Nor must the reader understand that we have no material but wood and plaster. We have abundance of the best of stone, in granite, sandstone and limestone, and as fine pressed brick in any color as are made, all at reasonable prices, and they are frequently used with good results, but it is along the line suggested, that of Southern European Renaissance, and in the use of the plastic materials that our architects are doing the most original work and getting the best results, and it is on these lines that we have reason to believe is being developed a style of residence architecture that will have a decidedly local touch and will meet with the approbation of the cultured public.

SUMNER P. HUNT.

The Irrigation Congress.

The Irrigation Congress which met at Phoenix, Ariz., last month was the fifth of the series. The first was held at Salt Lake City, the second at Los Angeles, the third at Denver, and the fourth at Albuquerque. The idea of these congresses originated with W. B. Robinson, now of Los Angeles, the object being to arouse a public sentiment in favor of ceding the arid lands to the State for the building of irrigation works. The development of the arid lands by State or national aid is still the leading purpose of the congress, but as yet no one has dared go to the extreme advocated at Phoenix by Judge Best, assistant commissioner of the Land Office, who recommended the cession of all arid lands to the State, to be pledged for the payment of interest and principle on construction. This proposition would at once be lost in the howl of "monopoly." Nevertheless, this is about what will have to happen as long as capital has a weakness for interest, instead of assurance. The drift of opinion in each succeeding congress is the same way, and in time all will probably reach Judge Best's conclusion.

The last congress, in several respects, has been the best of all, and proves that there exists a widespread interest in the subject of irrigation, that cannot fail to be of benefit. New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey and several other States east of the Mississippi were represented by bright business men, who took a strong interest in the subject. At the present rate of progress it will not be long before Congress will come very near to following the recommendations of this body, which has now been made permanent.

The Colonel's Observation.

(Washington Evening Star:) "I'm afraid," remarked Col. Stillwell's friend, "that I have a touch of malaria."

"That is very bad," replied the colonel, sympathetically.

"It's a most disagreeable malady."

"Yes, the only thing that I can possibly think of in favor of malaria is the fact that whisky is considered a good medicine for it."

Sweetly Explained.

(Cincinnati Enquirer:) "Why do you say 'as smart as a steel trap'?" asked the talkative boarder. "I never could see anything particularly intellectual about a steel trap."

"A steel trap is called smart," explained Mr. Asbury Peppers, in his sweetest voice, "because it knows exactly the right time to shut up."

Our Tables.

I HAVE traveled much and lived in many climes, and in all the different sections of this country, but I have yet to find a place where I can live as cheaply, and enjoy at the same time such a dainty and varied cuisine as has been my good fortune in Los Angeles. If we could only have the Baltimore oyster, well—yum, yum! Fancy sitting down to breakfast on a fine January morning, with the air acting like a whetstone on one's appetite, and having strawberries and cream for your first course! None of your canned stuff—we reserve that for you poor easterners who can't live in California—but the real, genuine, juicy berries fresh from the vines. And the grape at this season is still in the market, as are fresh apples, bananas, oranges, strawberries, pomegranates, blackberries, guavas, Japanese persimmons, and other fruits.

Vegetables.

For dinner there are as many vegetables to be had in this winter month as the summer offers. Green peas are plenty, the bean pods are plump, there are generous bunches of celery, lettuce, green corn, spinach, tomatoes, onions, new potatoes, which can be had every month of the year, and everything that an eastern garden can grow from June to September we find here in our so-called winter months.

"John."

And the good housewife is not compelled to rush down town to market for them either. "John" comes to the door with them every morning, with his lop-sided wagon laden with vegetables of every kind. He has them all stored in his big straw sacks, so that the sun shall not wither them, and they are fresh and clean. Even the potatoes have been brushed, so that you do not have to pay extra for a single ounce of dirt. He comes to your door with his smiling face, enumerates his stores with the air of a prince, while his horse, which has forgotten all his youthful antics, and which is harmoniously in keeping with the antiquity of Celestial belongings stands with closed eyes and dropped head, and pondering on the possibility of the truthfulness of a transmigratory theology, you even come to question if some Celestial "John" who died ages ago only to take some other form of life, is not doing penance for his shortcomings in the body of this patient beast.

"John" knows how to barter, yet he is generally honest and gives you all you pay for. If you are cheated it is usually by the "Melican man" and not by the poor heathen.

Fruits.

If you go past our fruit-stands you will very quickly discover that there is no poverty at this season, when you most expect it, of good things in the fruit line for the table, but rather that there is a tropical abundance; and, as for our grocery stores, they are as well stocked with the choicest articles in their line as the big establishments in the larger eastern cities.

We can safely challenge any housewife in the East to spread a table that will excel in excellence the tables of Los Angeles, or that can offer so much to satisfy the appetite of the epicure.

Game.

Wild game is plentiful; the sea offers an inexhaustible store of fish; our meat is from plump cattle fed on nutritious alfalfa and other grasses; mutton has none of the strong taste of the eastern article; our turkeys impress one with the idea that they did not know when to stop growing, so generous are they in size, and things generally seem to be built on a big California plan, as if Nature wished to do all her work on the largest scale.

Other Table Supplies.

We grow our own olives, and they cannot be excelled; manufacture our own olive oil; produce our own nuts, wines and raisins; manufacture much of our own sugar; furnish our own supplies of fresh honey, and that of the best quality; have big establishments where the most toothsome crackers, fancy cakes and choicest confectionery are made; have also our canneries for mincemeat, the toothsome bean and fruits of all kinds, and at which we can obtain the choicest crystallized fruits and finest jellies. The stranger is astonished at the abundance of good things for the table, and the most exacting epicure is satisfied with the supplies to be obtained.

Flowers for the Table.

Another thing that lends grace and beauty to the internal arrangements of our homes is the abundance of flowers throughout the year, which we may employ for their decoration. The table never need to be bare of these, and the roses everywhere, in parlor, dining-room and library, may be filled with an infinite variety of blossoms, which lend charm and cheerfulness to the home at small cost.

Life Out of Doors.

Another great charm of life for the housewife here is that so large a portion of her leisure time may be spent out of doors. The windows, too, may be open most of the year. In the morning the family perhaps meet on the wide veranda, for that is sometimes the breakfast room, curtained by vines and fragrant with flowers. Later, mother and the daughters take their sewing and books to its shaded recesses, for it not only serves as their favorite sitting-room, but often as their summer parlor where the familiar guest is received. Pretty rugs are found upon its floor, easy chairs are scattered about, and the hammock is often hung in one corner. The small table is found there, too, with its vase of choice flowers in the center, with the latest works of fiction or verse, choice potted plants frequently add still further beauty to the surroundings, and life is very pleasant with soft breezes and bird-song about you even in January.

The Home of the Wheel.

The bicycle is as much in vogue with the fair sex here as elsewhere. The woman is never too old to ride it if she has the courage. Indeed a woman here at 60, does not like to have you hint that you think that she is growing old, and really there is no excuse for her doing so, for Nature keeps her perpetual youth throughout the year, and why should not woman?

The residents of Los Angeles are fond of driving, and fine turnouts are numerous. Horseback riding is also a common diversion, and one who has lived long in California is perfectly at home in the saddle.

Seaside and Mountain.

Sea and mountain resorts are numerous, and each, in their own way, are most delightful. Everyone is fond of visiting them, for they can be easily reached. The electric car will take one in an hour or two to the shore, where the most delightful sea-bathing may be had; or to the mountains, among the piney woods, within sound of the musical mountain streams, within view of all that is grand, rugged, sublime and beautiful in nature. You may sleep here at a fine mountain hostelry, or in a tent with the sigh of pine and cedar in your ears, breathing the aromatic breath of the cool sweet woods.

There is no place like Southern California for pleasures like these; where the home life may be made so delightful, so free from the shut-in druggery connected with the details of domestic duties.

The sense of confinement flies out of the open doors and windows, and when you can wash your dishes and prepare your dinner to the accompaniment of delicious bird-song, and cool, fragrant breezes the irksomeness of the task is forgotten, and the good housewife who is without her servant maintains her cheerfulness and health and catches something of the spirit that is in the outer world about her.

Thus life does not lose its charm for her, nor does she age so speedily as where her life is spent mostly in doors. The secret of prolonged youth is in this, and this is one of the attractions of life in Los Angeles and Southern California at large.

Domestic Service.

Under such conditions, even that class of women who are dependent upon their own hands for domestic service imbibe something of the spirit of largeness which is in keeping with the world about them, something of that broad catholicity of spirit which free contact with nature imparts. They escape the ruts which are born of monotony, and get away in a measure from that unhealthy habit of introspection which is too apt to result from close confinement within four walls. Under these favorable conditions the housewife may ultimately attain a more healthy mentality and a broader scope of intellectual vision, fresh interests will step in, "domestic druggery" will be a forgotten term and woman will view life from a new standpoint, one approaching nearer to her ideals, and which will not only broaden her character but increase her joy in living. This is one of the missions of the glorious climate of California.

Los Angeles and San Diego in 1845.

The following reference to Los Angeles as it was over fifty years ago, is from a series of articles on early life in California, by John Bidwell in the Century Magazine of 1890:

"Los Angeles I first saw in March, 1845. It then had probably 250 people, of whom I recall Don Abel Stearns, John Temple, Capt. Alexander Bell, William Wolfskill, Lemue Carpenter, David W. Alexander; also of Mexicans, Pio Pico (Governor,) Don Juan Bandini, and others. On ranches in the vicinity lived William Workman, B. D. Wilson and John Roland. At San Pedro, Capt. Johnson. At Rancho Chino, Isaac Williams. At San Juan Capistrano, Don Juan Foster.

"I went to San Diego, July, 1846, with Fremont's battalion on the sloop-of-war Cyane, Capt. Dupont (afterward admiral.) The population was about 100, among whom I recall Capt. Henry D. Fitch, Don Miguel de Pedrorena, Don Santiago Arguello, the Bandini family, J. M. Escudillo and others. Subsequently, after the revolt of September, 1846, San Diego was the point from which, in January, 1847, the final conquest of California was made."

Feminine Freedom.

(January Lippincott's:) There was no impropriety in my going alone to the theater. Women have more freedom, in some respects, in Russia than in America; and I have seen young girls at concerts and theaters quite alone, or in company with other girls of their own age. I must add that women cannot go in the boxes unattended by a cavalier, and that these girls, though perfectly well behaved and no doubt perfectly respectable, were not of the fashionable classes. In those classes, in Russia as in other European countries, governesses and companions are necessary sheep-dogs, and from my observations I should say that they understand thoroughly their mission of being discreetly deaf, dumb and blind when the wolf, a young man, is in the vicinity of their lambs.

(Detroit Free Press:) "I'm too old to get married," declared Gruntly.

"What has that to do with it?" asked his partner.

"Well, I've worked hard all my life, and want to enjoy the few years that are left me."

MODJESKA'S RANCH HOUSE.

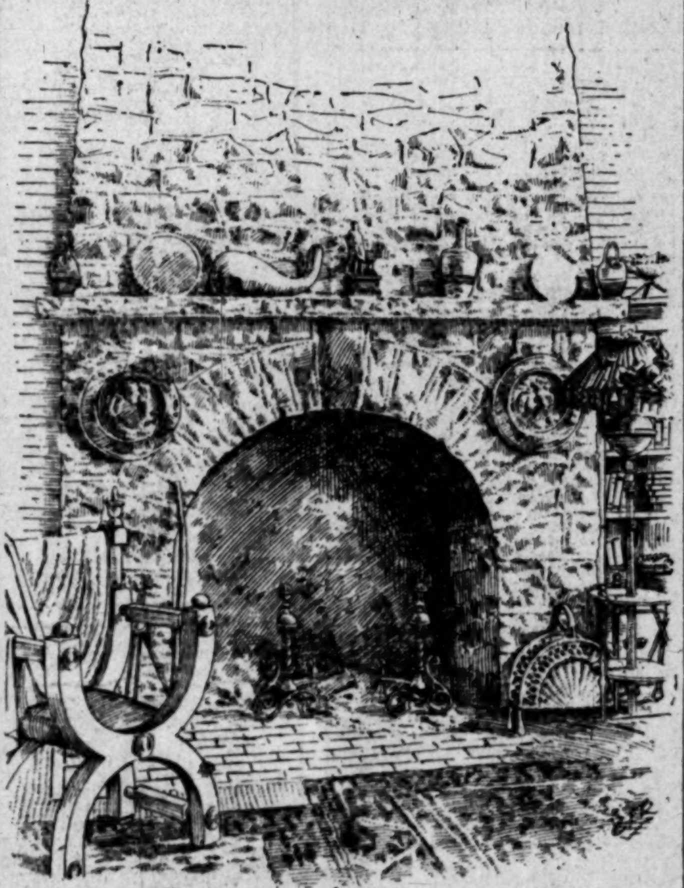
Mme. Modjeska's Ranch Home in Midwinter.

ONE of the homes that the average tourist in Southern California wishes to see first upon arrival is the mountain ranch of the distinguished actress, Mme. Helena Modjeska. But few tourists ever get to see the place, for there is scarcely a more inaccessible home spot among the mountains in this region than that which Mme. Modjeska and her husband, Count Bozenta, have chosen as their summer resting place, and their permanent abode when the Madame has made her last bow to an audience before the footlights.

The Modjeska ranch is situated in the Sierra Madre Mountains that skirt the eastern edge of Orange county. The spot lies thirty-one miles southeast from Los Angeles, as a bird would fly; twenty-two miles from Santa Ana and seventeen miles from El Toro. There is no more picturesque home in Southern California; indeed, there are few like it anywhere. It is at the head of the long Santiago Cañon, surrounded by towering mountains whose snow-capped peaks reach away up into the vaults of heaven; its scenery is very rugged and wild, and it is entirely shut in from all the world. Here Mme. Modjeska and Count Bozenta came in the early seventies, when political persecutions became unbearable in Poland, and here they made a home with the intention of never more going upon the stage. The financial collapse, that swept over California in 1876 and ruined many a wealthy man, blighted money matters in the ranch home of the Polish artiste and made necessary a return to the stage. Here through two years Mme. Modjeska studied the English language, read plays and prepared for that wonderful theatrical debut in San Francisco and at once became as renowned on the American stage as she had been in Poland.

The drive to the "Forest of Arden" is one of the most entrancing of the many of that sort in Southern California. It is over a smooth and hard road in some places, and gravely in others. It leads past thousands of acres of waving barley, through thickly-planted orchards of oranges and lemons, across great fields of poppies, marguerites and blue-eyed daisies, now in the shade of spreading live oaks centuries old, and towering eucalyptus, and then out across ragged washes and among tracts of shrubs until the foothills are reached. There the roadway becomes suddenly picturesque and romantic. It is about ten miles farther to Modjeska's home, and the route is through Santiago Cañon. A good part of the way is on Count Bozenta's private estate and with skill and taste that only ardent lovers for Nature possess, he has created a roadway that is alluring at almost every foot of the way. Only the sternest necessity and the most commandatory orders of the engineers have caused any disturbance of the ways and works of Nature through the cañon. Wide detours have been made to avoid hewing down the vigorous gnarled old monarchs of the forest of live oaks; little rustic bridges have been built to span the restless, noisy cañon stream, while the same excavation from the mountain sides and giant boulders coated with various-hued lichens have remained untouched all along the way. The road winds up the cañon to the ranch home. For a mile the way is canopied by sycamores and tall heavy wild shrubbery just as they have grown there for ages. Mossy banks are passed at the sides of the turbulent little brook, and through the openings in the copse the undulating ground is seen carpeted with a rolling, waving mass of blue bells, wild violets and golden eschscholtzias. Up above all, and rimming the low walls of the cañon overhanging boughs of massive trees add their fresh green to this scene of natural beauty. The sun trifles with the fluttering foliage, playing hide and seek among the leaves. The fresh scent of wild herbs and flowers from the adjacent lazy mountain slopes in the fresh morning sunshine come to the nostrils. The fleety notes of flocks of meadowlarks, the gurgle of the brook and the twittering of hundreds of wrens in the chaparral enhance the pleasures of the ear.

An hour had been spent in the cañon ride. The road turns abruptly past two mammoth boulders and a heavy thicket, and the home of Mme. Modjeska comes into full view. The house itself is of wood, one-story, broad and deep, painted in white, modest, cosy. But, what an artistic arrangement!



FIRE PLACE AT MODJESKA'S RANCH.

The very house and the out-buildings are blended in the landscape, and the beauty of the low, rambling white house amid a shade of great spreading live-oaks and palms, surrounded by closely cropped lawns of blue grass, beds of luxuriant flowers of every hue, climbing vines about the piazzas, and over trellises, the walks and driveways, as smooth as asphalt, that curve in and out of the lawns and flower beds, is difficult to tell. Rearing their shaggy sides away up 2000 or 3000 feet above this home are the peaks, adding their qualities of repose and calmness to the landscape. And this is Modjeska's "Forest of Arden."

The bungalow—that is what the Count Bozenta says the house is—was built under the supervision of the Count and the Madame about ten years ago. It was planned by an architectural friend of theirs who gave much study towards making complete harmony between his building and the wild mountain scenery. There are in the house eleven rooms. Most of them are comparatively small, but the living rooms have been built on generous patterns. The windows are tall and wide. In several rooms they are of the French style and open out upon broad verandas. Hammocks, awnings, big porch chairs and inviting recesses abound.

The dining-room is the largest apartment in the house. It is lighted on two sides, and has a huge stone chimney and mantle across one corner, a deep seat about a recessed window of diamond shaped and colored panes of glass. The furniture is of very heavy oak and embossed leather. About the walls are pictures in oil and water colors, for the Count Bozenta avers that his weakness is for pictures in color. He has trophies in art of his capture in every city in Europe, all over the house. There is a quantity of bric-a-brac on the dining-room walls—quaint swords, ancient cutlasses, crude battle axes and historic javelins, short knives and scabbards. Some have been the property of famous actors and actresses, and have a bit of history connected with them.

Of course, everyone wants to know all about Mme. Modjeska's own part of the house—her "den," her workshop, if you please, where she reigns in autocratic supremacy—where she studied those characters that have thrilled and delighted countless hundreds of people, and where her individuality has been shown in the decoration and arrangement. Mme. Modjeska's "den" is the library of the bungalow. It is some sixteen feet square. It has a triple mullioned window looking up amid the overbranching oaks, and a long French window that opens upon a porch, shut in by ivy and other vines, and looks out across the lawns and beds of heliotrope, poppies and roses. There is a wealth of bric-a-brac on all sides. Engravings, etchings, sketches and light water colors hang in every possible spot on the walls, and rugs of Indian, Arabian and Turkish handicraft lie in studied negligence upon the polished floor. At one side stands a huge stone fireplace with heavy brass andirons on the brick hearth. Four oak and mahogany bookcases are arranged here and there. Near the window is a heavy table. This is the Madame's work table, and close to it is her favorite deep-seated leather covered, easy chair. There are books of plays in paper and in covers, great volumes with colored pictures of costumes and stage settings and scrap-books of dramatic criticisms and theatrical events on the table, under the table, on the stone mantel and on the floor.

In the little sitting or assembly room, at the front of the bungalow there is an evident desire to avoid conversationality. Easy chairs are in profusion and a big Wedgewood tobacco jar with convenient cigarette papers stands on a table. A piano, zither, harp, flute, violin, cornet and banjo occupy one corner in the apartment. The walls are lined with pictures in oil, crayon, and engraving in all sizes and variety of framing. They have been gathered by Mme. Modjeska and her husband in Paris, London, Brussels, Cracow, Moscow and Berlin, and the delightful hosts never tire in telling their friends the little stories and histories attached to each of their art treasures.

The domain of the "Forest of Arden" comprises several hundred acres, but less than forty acres has any cultivation to speak of. The location was chosen after much travel and sight-seeing, because of the mountains, the great trees and rocks and the rugged scenery on every hand. The grounds about the house occupy over two acres, and about one-half of this area has been most beautifully ornamented under the labor of the gardener, and the joint direction of Mme. Modjeska and the Count Bozenta. It took several summer seasons to create what was desired. Scattered about the wide sweep of lawns, are arbors of jasmine, honeysuckle and ivy, geranium, trellises of blossoming sweet peas and English ivy. There are rustic seats and shady nooks by the half dozen under the trees and behind rocks and beside terraces. There are rockeries of wild flowers, hot beds, cactus beds and clumps of tropical flowers galore. Palms by the dozen and banana trees by the half dozen rear themselves in tropical form from daises in the closely-cropped lawns. Orange and lemon trees grow here and there about the ranch. Mme. Modjeska has the true California love for roses, and over fifty distinct and different varieties blossom about her home every year. Roses are trained up the side of the bungalow, others are twined about the trees, others in the form of rose trees, are planted in sinuous rows along the edge of the driveways, and others form a floral medley all about the vegetable garden. The lemon verbenas about the house are objects of much attention at "Forest of Arden." They are literal trees, and reach not only "to one's heart" but above it. On a little knoll, a short distance from the house, is an apiary, and the workings and habits of the busy inhabitants there are a never-failing source of interest to the famous actress and the household. The whole scene at the "Forest of Arden" is as delightful as may be had anywhere in Southern California. The massive, gnarled oaks; the wealth of bright blossoms; the graceful, modest architecture; the glimpses of the porches; the mullioned window and the gleaming curing paths among the green sward, present a picture that all who have looked upon it always remember.

The practical life on a ranch that Mme. Modjeska likes best is in her hen yard and among the domestic animals. No one ever had more ardent devotion to dumb beast or fowl. When at home on a long summer vacation, after months of theaters, hotels, railroads, Mme. Modjeska's greatest comfort is in her hen yards, among her horses and with her prize cows. She often visits her hens and chickens, watches with eager interest the development of each new brood of chicks, carries tempting sweetmeats to her saddle ponies, and calls frequently upon her Jerseys out in the cow corral. Several residents of Santa Ana Valley tell of visits at the "Forest of Arden," at some time in the summer season, and of having seen the ravishingly beautiful Juliet of their early theatrical recollections metamorphosed into the domestic and rural Modjeska engaged in throwing a pan full of corn, ear by ear, to the big swine at the rear of the ranch.

"What do I do when at my mountain home?" said the famous actress to a reporter some time ago. "Why, I do just what I like. The Count and I live as near nature as we can. For days at a time we have all our meals served in the arbor; we climb over the mountains; go horseback riding; hunt for game; have visits from our friends, and go down to Los Angeles, Santa Ana and Anaheim on short visits. I spend some time every day in dramatic study, and many hours each week in sketching. We never grow weary of the landscape, and I have long since abandoned all hope of ever doing it justice in my sketches. Nowhere can there be more gorgeous scenery then we have among the mountains and in the cañons of Southern California. My husband and I long for the time when we may come here and live all the time."

HENRY G. TINSLEY.

ANGELENA.

She sitteth at her mountains' feet—
Her mounts with crests amid the stars,
Uplift above earth's misty bars,
Yet anchored in her valleys sweet.

And, lo! she lifteth up her eyes—
Large-lidded, gracious eyes are they—
And looketh toward her ocean way,
Her ocean vast as are her skies.

And through the future's open gate
She looks afar and tiptoe stands,
Her flowing skirts clasped by her hands,
And sees approaching Empire wait.

And then she moves across her plains;
Her trailing robes are very fair,
Broidered with blossoms everywhere,
By fingers of her winter rains.

And sweet the rose hue of her mouth,
And bright the splendor of her hair,
As suns were in its meshes fair—
The bright suns of her golden south.

The suns she loves, for nestle warm
Their golden beams within her breast,
And peace and calm find there their rest,
Nor broodeth fear of cloud or storm.

And as she walks men follow near,
And follow her with loving gaze,
And ever still about her ways
Do fair and happy homes appear.

A girdle of such homes she wears;
The morning weaves them robes of light,
Weaves them in red and gold and white,
And all the colors Nature dares.

From mounts to sea they stretch adown,
In every one home-voices swell,
And little children come to dwell,
And farther onward grows the town.

And then her gracious hands she spreads—
Her loving hands, so warm and white,
Jeweled with days of golden light—
Above her many children's heads.

And one hand's rosy finger tips
She lays upon her mountains' side,
And one on ocean's silver tide,
And then the whisper from her lips:

"Oh, waiting Empire, fair with hope,
Let here thy halting footsteps stay,
In my wide valleys which do lay
Between my sea and mountains' slope.

"You cannot dream how fair these vales,
How rich with harvests manifold,
Where never doth the year grow old,
And where its beauty never pales.

"Through all the year my birds do sing,
Through all the year my suns do shine,
Ripen my fruits and flows my wine,
And summer never taketh wing.

"And Freedom's soul is on my heights,
And in my aisles of pine and palm,
Where broodeth ever Nature's calm,
And gleammy world-cathedral lights."

Then Empire smiled and stepped within
Her bloom-lined valley; seas of gold
And seas of harvests round her rolled;
It seemed an Eden without sin.

And there beside her templed shrines,
Star-lighted and star-crowned she stood,
In perfectness of womanhood,
And Empire halted on her lines.

And here beneath her orange trees,
Beneath her lightly swaying palms,
Within her noon of golden calms,
Between her mountains and her seas,

Shall Empire stay and she shall see
Glad Freedom ply her loom anew,
And golden threads draw through and through
The warp of human destiny.

ELIZA A. OTIS.

December, 1896.

MONOTONY.

Soon comes that New Year's exercise,
And what seems sadly queer,
The faults from which he will swear off
Are the same he named last year.
—(Washington Star.

Here and There.

WINTER ON HIS EASTERN THRONE.

Upon our farther shores, where thunder the
Atlantic's surges, and mad billows heave
In icy coldness, Winter stands like
Some old giant god, palsied and chilled,
His limbs shaking with the fierce cold, his breath
White with hoar frost, his crown the glittering
Icicle, sharp as an arrow piercing
The frozen air; the dead earth at his feet
Shrouded in white, her streams locked within
Their icy tombs, lying hushed in soundless silence.
Her forests stretching gaunt, naked
Arms unto the chilling blasts, ghosts of their
Summer selves, when, green and beautiful, the
Golden sunbeams dreaming lay within their
Leaf-clad arms, and birds amid
The many boughs poured melody upon
The shining air till it was full of song.
Hushed are the bird songs now, gone is the breath
Of flowers, and th' soft wind sighing through the
Leaf-lutes of the trees, for white is Winter's
Throne, his shoulders covered with his snowy mantle,
And for his saber he doth hold
The keen north wind, piercing with jagged edge
The very heart of men till it stops beating,
When he doth find them poor and shelterless.
Oh, he is cruel, savage, pitiless,
Doing his worst with poverty and want,
And scourging them by thousands, feeding on
Slaughter, and drinking death like wine.

ON HIS SEMI-TROPIC THRONE.

Not such is Winter here! A fair young god
He stands, upon his head a crown of
Sunshine, and around him wrapped a robe of
Emerald, woven with flowers fragrant
As the breath of Araby; and his fingers,
Gemmed with diamonds of dew, touch the bright
Earth caressingly, and the streams leap in
Fresh laughter, and shining rills ripple in
Music, as the clouds pour down the rhythm
Of sweet rains. In every tree-top, lo!
The happy birds "sing east sing west" until
The world is song; the air is deluged with
The gleam and gold of sunshine, and the winds
Are mellow with the fragrance of the wine
Of flowers. The heart of Winter is but
Bud and bloom, his breath is fragrant as the
Lands of spice, and his pillow is for aye
The lush grasses and the ripening wheat
And blossoms numberless as God's own stars;
His pulses are in tune with happy June's,
His face as young and beautiful as hers,
As warm his airs as lovely are his skies.

ELIZA A. OTIS.

Walnut Lore.

(January Lippincott's:) "I will put one of these walnuts in my pocket," said a gentleman who was sitting beside me at dinner the other day. He seemed to think an explanation was necessary, and so he added, "I carry a walnut about in my pocket to prevent my rheumatism."

I had heard of a great many queer cures for rheumatism, but here was a brand new one—a walnut! I know a gentleman who carries a small potato in his pocket as a preventive of rheumatism. He says he does not know whether it is a folish thing or not, but on several occasions when he left his potato at home he really felt twinges of rheumatism.

In New England many folks used to tie a snakeskin round the neck for "rheu-maticks;" while in Georgia, and generally through the South, the negroes and even the whites carry the right forefoot of a rabbit to ward off attacks of rheumatism. All this passed through my mind while I replied, in tones of curiosity, "A walnut?"

"Yes. It is also a cure for toothache. I first heard of the cure in the country, where it was known to work. I tell you there is really something in it."

Indeed, there is more in walnut lore than is dreamt of in my neighbor's philosophy. The use of the walnut for rheumatism—however whimsical such a practice may seem nowadays—is a relic of those old superstitious notions which, under one form or another, have clustered around the tree. These notions run back to pagan days.

The Romans regarded the walnut as the symbol of fruitfulness; it was consecrated to Venus, and played an important part in weddings.

Jack Frost in Florida.

(January Lippincott's:) Prosperity was rampant; the people were happy. There was only one South Florida. "Its delightful winters and health-giving climate could not be duplicated or carried away." "Prices must go on and up until every acre is a home or garden, and every owner a man of wealth and leisure." The pioneers and orange-growers thought so; the builders of railroads and cities, the founders of electric lights and newspapers, the investors and money-lenders all thought so; and it would have been so, perhaps, except that, after all, God disposes.

"It is the unexpected that happens." One starlit night in 1886, and ice-cold wind stole down from the north and, passing all established "frost-lines," penetrated the "orange belt." Ungathered fruit was frozen and the trees were nipped retarding the growth and fruiting of young groves, and curtailing the crop for several years in older ones.

The greatest injury, however, and one from which all classes suffered, was the shock to confidence. The record had been broken, the frost-line destroyed. Investors must take into consideration a heretofore unrecognized danger, and in consequence there was an immediate and rapid decline in the demand for property. Who could tell when another freeze would come? and in fear of it, though little actual damage had been done, the South Florida boom collapsed.

Attractions of Courtship.

(January Lippincott:) There was a cynical fellow in the Middle Ages who, under the sarcastic title "The Fifteen Joys of Marriage," wrote an elaborate description of fiteen woes, which were likely, one or all, to distress the foolish man who had slipped like a fish into the great net of matrimony. It is not probable, however, that his little treatise turned a single man from the error of his way. How should it have, when the great weight and authority of Mr. Punch have not been able in these days to make any appreciable difference in the issue of marriage licenses? Yet the genial philosopher's advice, which is an everlasting shame to Mrs. Judy, was perfectly decided. The truth is, men will not take advice which they do not want, no matter who offers it. They know that all the world loves them when they are lovers, and so the vain creatures will go a-wooing. All the pretty business of kneeling and sighing is becoming; when a man is courting he is more interesting than he has ever been or ever will be again. Whether it be Jockey who dons his Sunday coat to propitiate his goddess of the hay-field, of the fine gentleman who swears at his valet for a speck of dust when dressing for a certain interview, he is worthy of notince; and even the frog, when he will a-wooing go, becomes a hero fit for poetry. The uneasy period of courtship tries the souls of men and shows the stuff they are made of, and therefore the manners of men of the fifteenth century when marrying or trying to marry indicate very fairly the refinement of society at that time.

RANCH LIFE.

LIFE on a farm—or ranch, as it is generally termed—in California, presents a marked contrast from the conditions under which farmers labor in the country east of the mountains. It is not true, as some eastern people erroneously suppose, until they discover their mistake in the light of bitter experience, that one can run a farm in California without work, or with very little work—that the new settler, after having built his house and planted his orchard, may sit "under his own vine and fig tree," and let nature take its course. Such an idea is entirely erroneous. The successful farmer in California has to work hard—perhaps as hard as he would in the East—but with this great difference in his favor, that he works under altogether more favorable conditions. Here, in Southern California, a man who cultivates the land does not have to wrest a scanty living from a reluctant soil, while contending during one portion of the year with frost and snow and blizzards, and at other periods with excessive heat and drought and scorching winds, that frequently destroy his entire crop. In this section Mother Nature has, indeed, been kind, and as a writer has truly expressed it, the willing earth needs but to be tickled with a hoe to smile a bounteous harvest. Here come no blizzards, no snowstorms, no tornadoes or cyclones, or burning blasts of air to destroy, in a few hours, the labor of months or years. Here, under these balmy skies, mere existence is a pleasure, and thousands who formerly resided in the East will testify that they would rather make a bare living in California than pile up a bank account in the East. There is, however, no need to accept such an alternative. On the contrary, the chance for an industrious man to make more than a living from the soil in Southern California is as ten to one compared with the prospects which he would have in the East.

Then, in addition to these features of country life in Southern California, there are the great social advantages enjoyed by those who live in the thickly-settled sections of the southern counties, where the farmer is, to all intents and purposes, a suburban resident, within an hour's ride of the city by steam or electric car, with schools, churches and stores at his gate, the daily paper being delivered to him every morning. In short, in Southern California may be found that ideal of many ancient philosophers, a combination of the best features of city and country life, the veritable rus in urbe.

Localities and Their Specialties.

The first thing for an intending settler to do, upon arriving in Southern California, unless he has already made up his mind in regard to a particular location, or has friends living somewhere in the country, is to make for the commercial metropolis, Los Angeles, where he will be able to obtain full information in regard to the various localities, the price of land, and so forth. As he will ascertain, perhaps, to his surprise, Southern California is quite an extensive tract of land, the area of the seven southern counties being greater than that of Ohio, or almost equal in size to New York State. Each section, as a rule, has some agricultural or horticultural product of which it makes a specialty, although in some sections almost every crop raised in Southern California is grown. In Los Angeles county, the leading center of orange culture is along the foothills of San Gabriel Valley. Around Pomona both citrus and deciduous fruits are raised, and a specialty is made of the olive. The lemon is raised at Whittier, in the San Gabriel Valley, and back of Long Beach, as well as in the Cahuenga Valley. Olives flourish particularly well in the San Fernando Valley, and the almond thrives in the Antelope Valley, where they have cold winters, and land is cheap. The country around Downey is an all-around farming region, where large quantities of pork, butter, cheese, corn and vegetables are raised. The walnut does particularly well around Rivera, just south of Los Angeles city. Strawberries are made a specialty at Gardena, between Los Angeles and the ocean, and at Azusa, beyond San Gabriel.

Orange county is mostly level, and very fertile. It raises both citrus and deciduous fruits, and of late has made a specialty of walnuts. It is a great corn and barley-producing county. Large quantities of sugar beets are also raised in that county.

Riverside county, in addition to the orange-growing sections around Riverside, contains a large area of low-priced land, which is at present mostly utilized for grain crops, but with water will raise good deciduous fruits.

In San Bernardino county some of the choicest oranges raised in Southern California are grown, notably at Redlands, Highland and around Colton. Around Etiwanda large quantities of raisins are produced, while Ontario is noted for its fine lemons. Chino is the center of a great beet-sugar industry.

San Diego is a large county, and presents a great variety of climate and soil. Near the coast, where the weather is extremely mild and equable, lemons of the finest quality are raised. Up in the mountains of the interior, where snow falls in winter, they make a specialty of fine apples. Between these two extremes almost every variety of product raised in Southern California may be grown in this county.

Ventura county makes a specialty of the apricot and the walnut, among horticultural products; also of the bean. In this county there is a large area of mountain land.

The last statement is also true of Santa Barbara, where the level land is quite limited in proportion to the area of the county. Along the south coast line of Santa Barbara a specialty is made of the most delicate semi-tropic fruits. Not only does the lemon flourish here, but also the banana, the lime, the cherimoya or custard apple, and a number of other delicate fruits that can only be raised in a few sections of Southern California. Walnut growing is an important industry of Santa Barbara county.

Land and Prices.

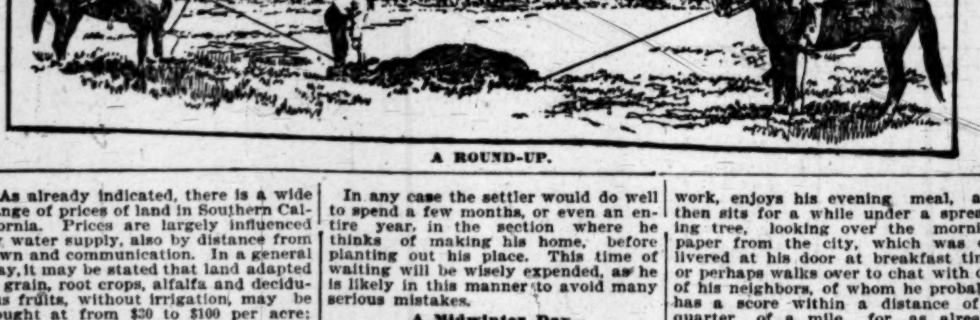
Having decided, in a general way, upon the location, the new settler, before going so far as to purchase a ranch, will want to know something about the varieties of soil, their possibilities and the price of land. Here he is likely to find himself puzzled, the conditions being so entirely different from those which prevail in the East. For instance, he will find irrigated lands, in a choice orange-growing section, for which the price asked is $250 per acre, and adjoining he will be offered land at $25 per acre. The difference in this case arises from the fact that one tract has a water supply, while the other has not, a most important consideration in Southern California, and one which should be thoroughly investigated by the intelligent purchaser of land. Further particulars in regard to irrigation will be found on another page of this number.

The soil in California varies so much that three or four varieties will frequently be found within the limits of a quarter section of land. In the lower valley, the soil is mostly a rich alluvium. Here and there there is a streak of alkali. In the upper valleys there is also a black soil, which is largely composed of decayed vegetable matter. This soil is well adapted to grain and some varieties of fruit. On the mesas, or plains, there is much soil composed of detritus washed from the mountains, mixed with vegetable accumulations. This makes an excellent fruit soil. In the rolling lands, along the foothills, the soil is warm, porous and more or less sandy. This is the choicest soil for citrus fruits.

A FOOT-HILL RANCH.

"GRUB-TIME" ON THE RANCH.

MILKING TIME ON A DAIRY RANCH.



A ROUND-UP.

As already indicated, there is a wide range of prices of land in Southern California. Prices are largely influenced by water supply, also by distance from town and communication. In a general way, it may be stated that land adapted to grain, root crops, alfalfa and deciduous fruits, without irrigation, may be bought at from $30 to $100 per acre; land with water for irrigation, adapted to all varieties of deciduous fruits, with ample water right, at from $250 to $400. Good grazing land may be had in the mountains at about $10 per acre, often with one or more springs. Some of this land is adapted to olives and other fruits. It is, however, more or less remote from communication and settlements, although some land of this character may be purchased within ten miles of a city or railway. Easy terms of payment may be obtained by the settler who makes immediate improvements. Supplies of all kinds are now reasonable in price, owing to the improved transportation facilities.

A Typical Foothill Ranch.

Having purchased his tract of land, after thoroughly informing himself in regard to the soil and location, the next thing for the new settler to determine is the crop that he shall raise. For a man of moderate means, the first thing to do is to insure a supply of all that is needed for consumption by the settler, his family and his live stock, such as fruit, vegetables, milk, butter, eggs and hay. Too many Californians neglect this precaution, and consequently are kept poor by the cost of supplies for their families and animals.

Supposing the settler to have been so fortunate as to secure twenty acres of rolling land in the warm, sunny foothills of one of the beautiful valleys of this section, and to have taken advice of some of his successful neighbors, he will, after a couple of years, be the proud owner of a ranch laid out something after this fashion: The ranch is surrounded by a row of eucalyptus, or blue-gum trees, which within two years have attained a height of 40 feet. These, besides protecting the fruit trees from an occasional windstorm, will, after another year, grow all the fuel that he needs, with some to spare. Two acres of the land are planted to alfalfa, which yields sufficient to keep several horses and a cow, besides giving the chickens their necessary green feed during the summer. An acre is set apart for a family orchard. At the edge of this is a neat cottage, surrounded by a veranda overgrown with creeping vines, the shade of which is pleasant, even in midwinter. On one side of the house is a clump of bananas, and on the other a spreading fan palm, which gives a grateful shade during the summer months, and all around the house, growing with scarcely any care, in full bloom on this midwinter day, are such delicate flowers as the heliotrope, calla lily and jasmine. This leaves seventeen acres to be devoted to the product of which the settler has decided to make a specialty. In such foothill land, this may be oranges, or lemons, or prunes, or apricots, as the climate of the locality may be more adapted to one or the other of these fruits. It is not well to plant too many varieties, as it is easier to market a crop when there is a considerable quantity to offer. On the other hand, it is not a good thing to put one's eggs all in one basket, lest there might be a failure, or partial failure, of that particular crop in any year. Perhaps the best plan, on a tract of this size, is to plant two varieties of fruit, one of which will be out of the way when the other comes into market; such, for instance, as apricots and prunes, or apricots and lemons, or olives.

In any case the settler would do well to spend a few months, or even an entire year, in the section where he thinks of making his home, before planting out his place. This time of waiting will be wisely expended, as he is likely in this manner to avoid many serious mistakes.

A Midwinter Day.

The routine of a Southern California farmer on a midwinter day differs essentially from that of his less fortunate brother in the East. When he rises in the morning, as the faint light of approaching day begins to make the summits of the snow-clad mountains stand out more distinctly in the clear sky, he does not muffle himself up in overcoat, fur cap and gloves, but goes about his business clad in a pair of overalls and a light shirt, unless the morning happens to be especially chilly, when he may put on a coat. The farm animals are perhaps browsing in the alfalfa pasture.

At this time of year the rains have caused the country to assume a verdant hue, and some early wild flowers have already begun to make their appearance. In another month they will transform the plains and hills into a variegated carpet of many colors. This year the early rains have been plentiful, and the farmers are consequently happy, as rain means much to the farmers of Southern California, in spite of the general adoption of irrigation. In the early morning, while there lingers a light touch of dew upon the herbage, the garden around the house is a vision of fragrant glory. The golden globes of the oranges gleam amid the dark-green foliage. Besides oranges and lemons, there are in the orchard and garden late apples, guavas and perhaps some strawberries and raspberries.

The rains help weeds to grow, as well as useful plants, and the farmer at this time of year has to pay strict attention to the business of cultivating, in order to keep down the weeds, unless he decides to plow them in later, for green manure. The orchard needs frequent cultivation at this time, so that the soil may be kept mellow. Pruning should have been attended to last month, so that the deciduous trees now present a neat and trim appearance, ready for the brave showing which they will make in a month or two, when the apricot puts forth its mass of snowy blossoms, followed, a little later, by the pink of the peach.

Lemons are now being picked. They are gathered before they turn fully yellow, and stored in cool cellars, or buildings, as described on another page of this number. They must be handled very carefully, to avoid bruising. Oranges are packed and shipped in limited quantities, but they will be much sweeter and more appetizing in a month from now, and still better in two months. However, the eastern trade is hungry for California oranges, especially since the freeze in Florida. They will not wait, and so the fruit is often shipped before it is fit to pick, whereat the eastern dealers complain loudly.

At noon, the rancher, having completed his morning's work, will perhaps lunch with his family on the porch of his house, the shade of which is very grateful in the middle of the day, even at this time of year.

It is now a busy time for tree planting. Much of this has already been attended to in December. It will go forward until the middle of February. Owing to the better conditions that have prevailed of late in the fruit market, the area planted this winter will be very large.

As the sun sinks to rest in the broad Pacific, the farmer, after a good day's work, enjoys his evening meal, and then sits for a while under a spreading tree, looking over the morning paper from the city, which was delivered at his door at breakfast time, or perhaps walks over to chat with one of his neighbors, of whom he probably has a score within a distance of a quarter of a mile, for, as already stated, in many sections of Southern California, the farmer is really a suburban resident, with most of the advantages that attach to city life and few of the drawbacks. There is no thickly-settled horticultural section of Southern California more than ten miles from a railroad, and a great majority of the fruit-growers have a railroad within half that distance from their homes.

Ten Acres Enough.

One of the chief points insisted upon by successful home-builders throughout the country is that the settler should not fall into the error of attempting to cultivate too much land. The old Californian idea of farming is derived from the time when ranchos were measured by the square league, and a man could not tell within a thousand or two how many cattle or horses he possessed. Then came the days of big wheat farms—vast extents of land, scratched over by gang-plows, and from which one good crop in three years was considered a fair average. To such farmers, who "put in" so many hundred or thousand acres in grain, much as they would speculate a like amount in mining stocks, the idea of attempting to farm on anything less than a quarter section of land appeared preposterous. They did not seek to build homes, but to "make a raise." It was only with the advent of fruit-growing as a regular business that the era of small homes commenced and the true capabilities of the soil of Southern California began to be understood. Many practical cultivators express the opinion that a man can do better on ten acres of land in this section than upon 160 acres. Ten acres is about all that one man with his family can attend to, if worked to its full capacity, and as soon as the settler has to begin to have help, the profits decrease very rapidly, so that the difference between the net profits of ten and twenty acres is not nearly as great as might be supposed. There is plenty of work on ten acres, properly cultivated, in addition to the care of chickens, cows, bees, and so forth, to keep a large family busy the year round. Fruit trees can be planted on the land, between them small fruits, and then again vegetables, until the trees become too large. Under such circumstances there is, further, a constant succession of crops, from the 1st of January until the 31st of December, so that the settler need not spend an idle day, unless he pleases. All who have tried it in the right way and have persevered, agree that a man can make a good living for himself and family and lay by some money in the bank upon ten acres of land. To accomplish this, however, the settler must not be content to sit on his porch and watch things grow.

Strawberry Culture.

Large quantities of strawberries are raised in the neighborhood of Los Angeles, not only for the home market, but for shipment to the North and East. Strawberries may be purchased in the local market every month in the year. The culture of this berry affords an opportunity for those who desire to go into the horticultural business but have not sufficient means to enable them to wait until an orchard comes into bearing.

One of the most celebrated strawberry-raising sections is at Gardena, between Los Angeles and Redondo Beach, a few miles from the city. Gardena sent to market during the months of April, May, June and July, 1896, 644,700 pound baskets of strawberries, receiving for the same $16,117, the fruit being produced on eighty acres. During the balance of the season, in the fall and winter months, about one-third of this amount was disposed of in addition, making a total for the year of nearly $22,000. Of the above amount 10,000 baskets were sent to eastern markets. The growers say that the net profits last year averaged about $100 per acre. It was a dry year, and the expense for water was heavier than usual or the net profits would have been still greater.

Among the leading strawberry-growers and shippers of Gardena is Harry Robson, who has a strawberry ranch of twenty acres, in which is a small patch of about one and one-half acres of the Arizona "ever-bearing" variety, from which he gathered during seven weeks of May and June, seven crates of thirty boxes each daily. These berries are highly flavored, and so large that a picker can fill five boxes in the same time that it would take him to fill three of any other variety. Mr. Robson also sold last year sixteen tons of blackberries at 2½ cents per pound.

Azusa, in the San Gabriel Valley, is another important strawberry-growing section, whence berries are shipped East by the carload.

Some Specimen Yields.

When it comes to a question of what the soil of Southern California is capable of, The Times is somewhat backward about giving specific instances of yields, because there has been much misapprehension and disappointment resulting from similar publications, in cases where statistics have been given so as to create the impression that they were average figures. The yield and the profits of a ranch in Southern California vary much from year to year, according to the season, the care expended in culture, picking and packing, the condition of the market, and so forth. The following authentic reports of returns from various crops received by the Chamber of Commerce should not be taken as an average. On the other hand, in many cases even better results than these have been achieved.

Oranges, 6 acres, $900 net on the trees; 40 acres, $6000 net on the trees; 3 acres, seedling oranges, 17 years old, 2500 boxes; 6½ acres, 4 years old, 600 boxes; 16 acres, 10 to 18 years old, 10,000 boxes; 7 acres, 7 years old, 1000 boxes; 2½ acres, 11 years old, 600 boxes; 100 trees, 6 years old, $12 per tree in 1896.

Prunes, 175 trees, 7 years old on two acres, 29,700 pounds green fruit, yielding 11,430 pounds of dried fruit; 2 acres, 7 years old, 36,740 pounds green, 11,945 pounds dried; 1½ acres, 8 years old, 12 tons; 3 acres, 7 years old, 53,000 pounds green.

Pears, 107 trees, 6 years old, 6½ tons.

Apricots, 40 acres, 10 years old, 720,000 pounds green, making 60 tons dried. Trees irrigated. One tree in Ventura county, 20 years old, has produced in one season 4200 pounds of apricots. One and three-quarters acres, 33,791 pounds; 2 acres, 14½ tons, green; 5320 pounds dried.

Potatoes, 5 acres, 900 sacks, 40 of these potatoes to the bushel, grown without irrigation.

Asparagus, one-eighth of an acre, 3000 pounds. The crop not all gathered when this return was sent in.

Blackberries, one quarter acre, 3500 pound boxes.

Peaches, 250 trees on 2½ acres, 38,270 pounds, green; 70 trees, 7 years old, 10¾ tons, green.

Walnuts, 40 acres, 800 sacks of 110 pounds each, sold this year for $6160; 30 acres, 600 sacks.

Pomelo, 10 trees, products sold this year for $280.

Peanuts, 10 acres, between young peach trees, yielded 200 sacks.

Strawberries, 3 acres, product sold during season of 1895-96 for $2400.

Alfalfa, 10 acres, product sold for $70 net, besides using it for pasturage during part of the year.

Apples, 2 acres, Stone, Eureka, 10 tons sold for $600. Trees 6 years old.

Watermelons, 2 acres; first crop sold for $275 net.

Colonies and Co-operation.

One of the most successful methods of settling land in Southern California is the colony system, when properly managed. Several of the most flourishing towns were started in this manner; such, for instance, as Pasadena, Riverside, Anaheim and Ontario. In some cases the colonization plan of settlement has been a failure, but then the lack of success has been generally due to errors of judgment at the start. It may be considered as a foregone conclusion that no colony enterprise in this country will prove permanently successful where the settler is asked to surrender his individuality. This is not at all necessary. In the enterprises that have proved successful each colonist has been entirely independent, so far as the ownership of his tract is concerned, the coöperation only extending to the purchase of supplies, grading and marketing of the fruit, and such public improvements as may be needed. Under such a system as this, the settler can buy supplies at a much cheaper rate and can market his product to greater advantage, while the social features of old and established communities are enjoyed from the start. In this manner land may be also purchased in a large tract at a much lower price than would be asked for the same land in smaller subdivisions.

Colonies are sometimes formed in the East, before a start is made for California. In such cases the settlers have the additional advantage of living among people with whom they are acquainted, so that they do not feel like strangers in a strange land.

Hints to Settlers.

Irrigation is too much practiced. It is overdone. Many fruits can be grown of better quality without irrigation. The ground should be plowed deep each year, it should be cultivated thoroughly to keep the weeds down and from growing, ceasing after the season for weeds has passed, until the next year. In various localities in Los Angeles county are soils with surface water from nineteen to fifty feet deep. On such soils deciduous fruits and grape vines do very well, and produce fine crops of fruit of the best quality. The orchardist who produces fruit without irrigation will have the best fruit at the least cost.

Watch your market. Do not place yourself in a position where you have to dump your produce on the market as soon as the crop is gathered. If you do, you may be sure you will come into close competition with many of your neighbors who act in the same shiftless manner, and the result will be low prices; whereas, by carefully watching the market and selling the product when it is high, you may secure the top price.

It is not alone in failing to grow crops which might easily be raised that California farmers are thriftless, but in wasting much of what they do grow. How many thousands of tons of fruit and other produce go to waste every year in Southern California! This is all wrong. If fruit cannot be marketed fresh, it can be preserved by drying, canning or otherwise. Such work can frequently be done during odd hours, when there is nothing else to be done. Among the fruits which largely go to waste in this section are the smaller varieties of oranges, which are not readily marketable in their fresh state, but may be readily converted into marmalade, which is now largely imported from Europe. Such utilization of produce now wasted would go a long way to change unprofitable into paying farms.

How About Overproduction?

One of the questions most frequently asked by new arrivals in Southern California is as to whether there is any danger of overproduction of fruit. This is by no means a new issue. Twenty-five years ago, long before a carload of fresh fruit had been shipped out of the State, they were talking about overproduction of fruit in California, and prophesied that it would be a glut on the market within a few years. Now we are shipping 20,000 carloads of fruit East every year, and the shipments are rapidly increasing.

Experienced men who have carefully investigated the subject do not believe that there is any danger of permanent overproduction of fruit in this State. To begin with, there are many varieties which cannot be raised, on a commercial scale in any other section of the United States, such, for instance, as lemons, almonds, apricots and many others. Then, again, the market for the horticultural products of California has only been touched on the surface. How many millions of people are there in this country to whom California oranges, and lemons and walnuts, and prunes, and figs, and apricots are a rarity? It is true that there has occasionally been a temporary glut of some particular variety of fruit, but this has been due, not to overproduction, but to lack of proper system in distributing the product. This question is now being carefully studied by the leading fruit-growers and shippers of the State, with the result that a number of organizations have been formed, and others are in course of formation, which will place the market of California fruits on a business basis, like that of other great agricultural industries of the country.

The future of the horticultural industry in California does not lie alone in the raising and shipment of green fruits, but in the canning, drying and crystallizing of fruits, the manufacturing of marmalades, jams and other preserves, which may be shipped safely to the most distant countries. It is doubtless true that prices in the future will not be so high as they have been in the past, but with a wider market these prices will be more uniform, which is to the advantage of the grower, as he will be able to reckon within a small margin what he may expect to receive for his crop.

It is folly to talk of overproduction as long as the United States continues to import such large quantities of horticultural products that are raised to perfection in California. After the great and rapidly-growing market of the United States shall have been supplied, there remain to us the countries beyond the seas. Already the dried fruit of California is becoming popular on the continent of Europe, and within a few years we may expect to see a large and steady export in that direction.

The world is wide, and the world is the market for the products of the orchards and vineyards of California.

Climate and Health.

So much has been written in regard to the climate of Southern California that it is not necessary to go into details on the subject.

There is no winter and summer in Southern California. They are represented by a wet and a dry season. The former is far from a steady downpour, as some suppose. The rainy season is the pleasantest time of the year. A beautiful sight is the birth of a Southern California spring, following the first considerable downfall of the winter months. The bare, brown hills are transformed by a mantle of vivid green, soon followed by a variegated carpet of wild flowers. Three or four days of rainfall are followed by as many weeks of sunny skies, when all nature smiles. The average annual rainfall for Southern California is [illegible] inches.

A remarkable variety of climate may be found within the borders of Southern California, and even within a couple of hours' journey. On the coast, it is cool in summer, with occasional fogs at night—a climate that is soothing to the nervous. Farther inland it becomes warmer, and in places decidedly hot at times, though, owing to the dry atmosphere, a temperature of 10[illegible] deg. here is less oppressive than [illegible] deg. in New York. Then, as the mountains are climbed, cooler, bracing air is again encountered. On a winter's day the traveler may breakfast by the seashore, after a dip in the ocean, lunch amid orange groves, and dine in the snowfields of the Sierra. The person who cannot be satisfied, climatically, in Southern California, must indeed be hard to please.

This is an "all-the-year-round climate," pleasing in summer as well as winter. There is none of the depressing heat or the insect pests which drive visitors from Florida as soon as summer commences. It is not an enervating climate, but bracing, and full of electricity, a climate that makes the sick well and the strong more vigorous. The nights are cool, blankets being needed within thirty miles of the coast every night in the year.

The mean average temperature of Southern California for January is 5[illegible] deg.; July, 70 deg. There are occasionally slight frosts, but never sufficient to damage mature semi-tropical trees. In the lower places, nursery stock of delicate trees and young growth are occasionally frosted, and such plants as the calla and banana are nipped. Again, there are belts where peas, beans, tomatoes and other vegetables grow all through the winter, while throughout the length and breadth of Southern California the heliotrope, geranium, and jasmine blossoms shed their perfume from thousands of gardens in midwinter. There are but few days in the year when the thermometer falls to 32 deg., and frequently years pass in many portions of Southern California without seeing the mercury so low.

During the past few months an unfounded statement has been published in some of the eastern papers to the effect that consumption has spread rapidly among natives and old residents in Southern California. This statement is altogether untrue. Consumption in this section is almost entirely confined to those who come here with the disease. On this subject the Health Officer of Los Angeles recently wrote to the Chamber of Commerce as follows:

"We have received a considerable number of inquiries recently similar to yours, and clippings from newspapers and even medical periodicals relative to an alleged alarming increase of consumption death rate among Angeleños, but we are at a loss to account for the reports. The statistics are rather crude and unsatisfactory, but such as they are I give you a synopsis of them in the following:

"Out of the total number of consumptive decedents from April 1, 1889, to November 30, 1896, 5.26 per cent. were natives of Los Angeles, and 11.6[illegible] per cent. were natives of the Pacific Coast States; that is to say, California outside of the city of Los Angeles, Oregon, Washington, Nevada and Arizona. In other words, only one-sixth of the consumptive persons who died in this city for the last seven years and eight months were born in the five Western States above named.

"To show that the percentage is not progressing at an alarming rate, I add the following: The percentage in the Pacific Coast States, outside of Los Angeles, for 1890 was 10; for 11 months in 1896, was 12; and, as before stated, the average is 11.63. For the city the rate was 3 per cent. in 1890 and 6.8 per cent. in 1896, with an average of 5.26 per cent. But during this time there was not a steady increase of the city rate; on the contrary, it fell off 33 per cent. in 1891, while the total rate rose 40 per cent.; in 1894 it fell 25 per cent., while the total rate fell only 10 per cent. The comparatively high figure of 1896 is, therefore, somewhat misleading."

and many others. Then, again, t market for the horticultural produc of California has only been touche on the surface. How many million of people are there in this country whom California oranges, and lemo and walnuts, and prunes, and figs, a apricots are a rarity? It is true th there has occasionally been a tempo rary glut of some particular variet of fruit, but this has been due, not overproduction, but to lack of prop system in distributing the produc This question is now being carefull studied by the leading fruit-grower and shippers of the State, with th result that a number of organization have been formed, and others are course of formation, which will plac the market of California fruits on business basis, like that of other grea agricultural industries of the country

The future of the horticultural indus try in California does not lie alon n the raising and shipment of gree fruits, but in the canning, drying an crystallizing of fruits, the manufactur ng of marmalades, jams and othe preserves, which may be shipped safely o the most distant countries. It i doubtless true that prices in the futur will not be so high as they have bee n the past, but with a wider marke these prices will be more uniform which is to the advantage of th grower, as he will be able to reckon within a small margin what he may xpect to receive for his crop.

It is folly to talk of overproduction s long as the United States continues o import such large quantities o horticultural products that are raise n perfection in California. After th reat and rapidly-growing market o e United States shall have been sup lied, there remain to us the countries eyond the seas. Already the drie uit of California is becoming popular n the continent of Europe, and within few years we may expect to see a rge and steady export in that direc on.

The world is wide, and the world is e market for the products of the rchards and vineyards of California.

Climate and Health.

So much has been written in regard the climate of Southern California at it is not necessary to go into de ils on the subject.

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THE OLIVE AND THE VINE.

THE earliest records of the hu- n race that have been pre- ved, are found mention of the ve and wine. They are spoken with veneration by ancient iters, and are evidently regarded of the most valuable gifts of o man. In Europe there are g olive trees over a thousand of age, and trees that are known e been growing before the birth rist are still living.

as been found that the olive is ch at home in California as it its native shores of the Medi- ean. Olive culture is rapidly ing one of the most important es of horticulture in California. are growing in Southern Cali- 85,898 olive trees in bearing, and not yet in bearing, which shows a vast increase in the production ves may be expected within the few years.

Introduction in California.

s the case with the vine, the d the orange. California is in- to the early Mission fathers e introduction of this valuable The first olive trees planted in tate were set out at San Diego . Some of them still yield fruit. the same time a plantation of l hundred acres was commenced n Luis Rey. Cuttings were sup- from San Diego to the other mis- and at almost all of them ven- trees may still be found, nota- San Fernando, where large crops ill gathered from these ancient

more modern times, two of the g pioneers in olive culture were od Cooper of Santa Barbara and Kimball of National City, San county, who are still among ading olive growers and oil man- rers of the State. Olives were planted by John Wolfskill in Los es.

Propagating the Olive.

of the drawbacks to olive cul- n the early days of the industry the long time required for the grow from seeds. When, a few ago, the discovery was made the olive might be propagated small slips, a great impetus was to the industry in this State. shoots are cut, about two inches gth, and planted in boxes of sand, are placed in the green-house ept at an equable moist heat by of hot-water pipes. These are carefully watched, and they are well rooted are trans- to the open ground. Hundreds ousands of these little slips may en growing thriftily in Pomona, is the headquarters of the olive uthern California. Some of the ties recently introduced bear a t three years of age.

A Hardy Tree.

e trees are generally allowed nd two years in the nursery, they are planted in orchard. care is required in planting. olive is a hardy tree after it has obtained a sure foothold in the It thrives throughout a large of the State, but to produce class fruit, care should be taken e choice of a location. Soil that ry rich is not good for the olive, gives the oil a gross, rank flavor. well-drained soil in the foothills st adapted to the olive. Many that the tree does better near coast.

Varieties.

variety introduced by the Mis- fathers is known as the Mission It is still largely grown, in most of the olives at present on market are of that variety. Of however, many new varieties been introduced from France, and Spain, one nursery in Po- having over fifty varieties. In there are over three hundred rec- ed varieties of the olive Some of are used for pickling, others for ust as some grapes are used for able, others for raisins, and oth- or wine Most of the planting now done is of these improved varie- although the Mission is by no s an unsatisfactory one, ranking is respect above the grape of that

Pickled Olives.

ose who only know of the olive hard green fruit are surprised, generally delighted, when they make the acquaintance of ripe ornia olives There is as much rence between the two as there is een a green and a ripe plum. The is a healthful food, which may y be consumed in large quanti- while the other is merely an ap- er, a few bites of which are gen- sufficient.

e demand for California pickled has grown so rapidly in this on that the olive-growers find it ult to satisfy the home market. groceryman in Los Angeles sells rrel a day during the season, and olive men at Pomona have had or- ahead for most of the crop from ern dealers during the past two ons. So far, very little of this uct has been shipped East, but e who have received it cry out for e. It is evident that the demand pickled olives will at least keep up the supply for some years to e, leaving comparatively little sur- to manufacture into oil.

he process of pickling olives is a ple one, consisting of soaking the berries in brine, and sometimes in lye. If no lye is used, the water is changed every day for about a month. The Mexicans, who consume large quantities of ripe olives, will have none of the lye process, but cure the fruit by pricking it and soaking it in running water, which is a method largely adopted in Europe. Great care is necessary in gathering the fruit for pickles.

Making Oil.

There are at present only a few mills for the manufacture of olive oil in this section, the principal of which are at Elwood, in Santa Barbara county, at National City, in San Diego county, and at Pomona. It is a well known fact that most of the so-called olive oil imported from Europe is largely adulterated with oil of cotton-seed, peanuts and sunflower seeds. California oil, with few exceptions, is pure. It is also expensive, so that for free use at the table it is beyond the reach of persons of limited means, a bottle of first-class oil costing $1. The oil is sought after by druggists and chemists for use where an absolutely pure oil is necessary. Equal care and cleanliness is required in the manufacture of olive oil in dairy operations.

Uses of Olive Oil.

Many claim that the freedom from dyspepsia, indigestion and other stomach troubles noticed among the races of Southern Europe and in Mexico, is mainly attributable to the free use made by those people of ripe olives and olive oil. As food, no article comparing with it in nutrition is so easy of digestion. It takes the place of butter, especially in warm climates, enabling those who use it to endure heat and thirst far better than others. It also imparts a very delicate flavor to salads, as well as to meat and fish. It can be brought to a much higher heat without burning than animal fat. Besides the flavor it imparts of itself, the more rapid cooking is an advantage. At present rates, some consumers claim that it is as cheap, besides being far better than butter. About the same proportion of salt is needed to flavor to the taste. When regularly used as an article of diet, it makes the functions of digestion, assimilation and excretion so easy, and the action of the organs so regular, as to carry off the impurities of the blood by which malaria is carried into the system, and to reduce the liability to contagion to a minimum

As a medicine, applied externally, it softens the skin, reduces inflammation and allays pain. Its nutritive powers are absorbed in a wonderful manner, and instances are on record of life being so prolonged for weeks and months when no nutriment was supplied through the stomach. Taken internally, physicians speak of it as a reconstructive nutriment, and many use it in place of cod liver oil, as equally efficient and far more wholesome. Others prescribe it as a digester, in place of lactopeptine. Its effect upon liver and kidneys is to facilitate their action. It lubricates the alimentary tracts and arrests congestion, while satisfying demands for a concentrated food and repairing broken-down tissues.

Profits of Olive Culture.

As in the case of other Southern California products, many exaggerated or exceptional reports of profits from olive culture have been published. Some of them are doubtless true, but it would not be well for the new settler to count upon such profits as a regular thing. For instance, Ellwood Cooper, of Santa Barbara, is said to have tested one of his orchards of trees seven years old from the cutting, which yielded ten bottles of oil to the tree, worth today about $1 a bottle, which would be equal to $1080 per acre of 108 trees. More recently, Mr. Calkins of Pomona has given statistics of yields in Southern California, which are undoubtedly authentic, among others one of a three-acre orchard at Pomona, nine year old, that yielded 3000 gallons of picked olives and several gallons of oil, for which $2500 was received. This was some years ago. A four-acre orchard near the above place, when it was five years old, yielded $100 per acre for the olives. Another man sold his crop from 400 trees, five and six years old, for $381. Over $10 per tree was paid for the fruit of fifty trees along a roadside a short distance north of Los Angeles. The larger figures above given are undoubtedly exceptional. It is safe to expect, under good care and favorable circumstances, one bottle per tree at five years, a dozen at twelve years, and a marked increase for the next twenty years. With 100 trees per acre, and oil retailing at $1 per bottle, allowing half that price for gathering the fruit, and making and selling the oil, this would give $50 per acre at five years, rising from that to $600 per acre in twelve years. Such estimates, however, depend very largely upon the conditions in each individual case, as to care in cultivation, gathering the fruit, making the oil, etc. For those who have not a large orchard, or who are not located in the neighborhood of an olive mill, the better plan is to market the crop in the shape of pickled olives, the preparation of which is attended with little expense.

Future of the Olive Industry.

As in the case of other horticultural products, there are many who apparently take pleasure in predicting that the olive-growing industry of California will soon be overdone. It is true that the olive will thrive over a larger area of the State than some other important horticultral products, such as the orange and lemon, but on the other hand, the market for ripe pickled olives and pure olive oil is capable of almost indefinite extension, while at present this market is hardly tapped, the ripe olive of California being practically unknown to the 70,000,000 people who dwell east of the mountains, while California olive oil is at present a luxury, the consumption of which is mainly confined to wealthy people, and artistrocratic clubs. In regard to the prospects for the industry in the future, J. S. Calkins of Pomona, one of the most experienced and conservative oil men of the State, recently had the following to say:

"The prospects for a good market in the future are encouraging. The increase in the consumption of California pickled olives in this State within a year or two has been immense; the people are beginning to find out their value and in the near future they will come into general use. California olive oil is rapidly growing into favor as an article of food, and as a medicine, and a heavy demand is assured. The foreign sardine industry is on the wane, owing to the use of impure olive oil and of cotton-seed oil, in which they are now put up. It may be assumed that the industry will be inaugurated in this State as soon as a supply of oil can be had in which to pack them, as our shores teem with sardines of excellent quality. Considering the superiority of our pickled olives, and their cheapness, and the purity of our oil, it is safe to say that they will entirely displace the foreign article in the markets of this country as soon as they are produced in quantity sufficient to supply the demand. While our various fruits are seeking markets in the East, competing with some of the fruits raised there, this State is a large importer of the products of the olive tree, our scanty production as yet hardly making an impression on our local markets. During my residence in this county since 1878 I have watched the fruit business from the standpoint of a nurseryman, and have seen it grow from a small beginning to its present large proportions. I know something of the obstacles which have been overcome, and the necessary efforts to secure a market, and it is gratifying to note how much better the business pays with a larger supply and wider markets. The olive is unique in this respect. The output as yet is insufficient to meet the local demand only in a small degree. Olive culture is in its infancy here, and there is much yet to learn before it is brought to its highest possibilities, but enough is known about it to warrant the prediction that it is destined to become one of the most profitable industries of this commonwealth."

The importance of olive culture is shown in the fact that the chief income of Italy is derived from this source, which also figures largely in the revenues of France and Spain. The Times ventures to predict that within ten years the olive industry of Southern California will not be second in importance to the raising of citrus fruit.

THE VINE.

Raising Grapes for the Table, for Raisins and for Wine.

The cultivation of the vine and the manufacture of wine and brandy in California dates back to the establishment of the old missions. One of the first things that the priests did was to set out vineyards. The vine which they brought with them from Spain is still known as the Mission grape. Many of the older existing vineyards are the Mission variety, but none of that variety are now planted, having been replaced by the improved vines from Europe.

The importance of the viticultural industry in Southern California may be estimated from a recent estimate that 250,000 acres in the State are devoted to the culture of grapes. Grape-growers in California are divided into three classes, those who raise table grapes, the raisin grape-growers, and the wine grape-growers, who are generally wine-makers and distillers. For each of these purposes a different variety of grape is used.

Grapes in California are not raised on trellises, but in vineyards, without any trellis or stakes, as a rule. They are closely pruned, and present a stubby appearance before they put forth their leaves in the spring. When a vine is raised on a trellis it often grows to mammoth proportions. There was one at Montecito, in Santa Barbara county, which was cut down and taken to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. The trunk was eighteen inches in diameter, and its foliage covered an area equal to 10,000 square feet. It had produced in one year 1200 pounds of grapes.

Vines are raised in almost every county of the State. Certain sections are noted for table grapes, others for the manufacture of raisins, and yet others for the growing of grapes for wine and brandy. The grape grows on every soil, except where the roots find stagnant water or strong alkali. As a rule, the lighter soils of the coast valleys and the mountain slopes are most highly prized for wine, and the rich soils and dry climate of the interior valleys for raisins. Localities where table grapes are made a specialty are selected principally on account of shipping purposes.

Table Grapes.

The varieties of grapes raised in California for table purposes are very fine, large and sweet. The industry is a profitable one, where close attention is given to the management of the business and especially to the packing of the fruit. For shipping grapes the favorite variety is the Flame Tokay. It is a grape bearing a very firm, large and showy fruit, with a red skin, which is too thick to suit some people. It ripens late, at a season when there is usually a good demand in the East. The variety produces immense crops, and stands shipment well. Other varieties of grapes raised for shipment in a fresh state are the Muscat—which is also the variety used for raisins—the Emperor, and the Cornichon. The Emperor is a fine large black grape. Recently a red variety has been introduced. These grapes are still in the market at midwinter. There will always be a profitable market in the East for these grapes, as it has been found impossible to produce them east of the Rocky Mountains.

The first carload of grapes was shipped from California to Chicago in 1869, by A. B. Blowers, a well-known grower of Yolo county. The freight amounted to $1200, and the shipment was not a financial success, owing to lack of experience as to the proper variety to ship. Since then, ventilated and refrigerator cars have been introduced, and shipments usually arrive in good condition.

The business of raising table grapes has not yet assumed much importance in Southern California. Those that are found on the market at this time of year are mostly raised in the foothills, in the neighborhood of Los Angeles. Table grapes of exceptionally fine quality have been shipped from San Diego county.

Raisins.

There is no branch of horticulture that has made more remarkable progress in California during the past twenty years than the raisin industry. This may be seen from the statement that in 1873 the amount of raisins produced in California was only 120,000 pounds. In 1879 it had increased to ?,300,000 pounds, in 1886 to 14,060,000 pounds, while this year the production is estimated at the enormous figure of 92,775,000 pounds. It is certainly a tribute to the intelligence and perseverance of California horticulturists that this great industry has been built up by men having no previous information or experience on the subject, in competition with countries where raisins have been produced for centuries, and where they enjoy the additional advantages of cheap labor and cheap transportation to the great markets of the Atlantic Coast. When the raisin industry was first started in California the growers did not even know what grape to use for drying, and there was for some time quite a heated discussion in regard to the different varieties with which experiments were then being made. Finally, about the year 1870 raisins were produced on a commercial basis from the Muscat grape, the variety used for this purpose in the great raisin-producing regions of Spain. It was not until 1873 that enough raisins were produced to receive notice from a commercial standpoint, the first crop to be marketed coming from the vineyards of Yolo county, in the northern part of the State. California raisins now not only control the American market, being admitted by experts to be fully equal, if not superior, to the imported product, but are also shipped in large quanitites to foreign countries.

In the early years of the industry very large profits were made by growers, and conseqently the industry had a big boom, a great area of land being planted to the raisin crop, especially in the San Joaquin Valley. As the production increased, prices fell rapidly, and for several years past the industry has been in an unsatisfactory condition. This has led to organization on part of the leading growers, for the purpose of maintaining prices on a more steady basis, and the outlook for the industry is better now than it has been for a number of years. As in the case of many other horticultural products, there is no question of a permanent overproduction of this popular fruit. The problem is to place it in the hands of the consumer at a price that will lead to a large consumption. At present the difference between the price paid to the grower and that which the eastern consumer has to pay is unreasonably great.

The leading raisin-growing section of the State is in Fresno county, which produces about half the crop of California. Next comes the counties of Riverside, San Bernardino and San Diego, in Southern California, raisin grapes are grown and raisins packed at Riverside, at Etiwanda, in San Bernardino county, and in the Cajon Valley, in San Diego county, where a very fine quality of raisins are produced. In Orange county a considerable quantity of raisins are produced in the neighborhood of Orange and Tustin, where there are several packing-houses.

An expert gives as the ideal conditions for raisin culture a fertile, well-drained soil, moisture equal to twenty-four inches of rainfall, weather cold enough to keep the vines dormant in winter; absence of spring frosts, and an autumn without rain to impede drying. As the raisins are dried in the open air, it goes without saying that the industry can only be carried on in the interior counties, where there are no fogs. Experts all agree that the question of pruning is a most important one. To properly prune a raisin vineyard requires experience. In selecting land the preference should be given to reddish, sedimentary soil. The expense of caring for a raisin vineyard, exclusive of picking, is estimated at about $20 per acre.

A variety of grape that has been introduced for drying purposes during the past few years is the seedless Sultana. This variety takes the place, to some extent, of the Zante currant, which has not yet been raised in California on a commercial scale. The Sultana sometimes bears enormous crops. A yield has been reported of 100 tons of grapes from two acres and a half of this variety.

The Wine Industry.

The production of wine and brandy in the State this year is estimated at 15,750,000 gallons. Large as this output is, it may safely be said that the industry is yet in its infancy. There is an unlimited field open for the extension of the California wine business, under proper conditions. A well-known Italian expert, after careful examination of the conditions attending wine-making in this country, recently stated to a meeting of viticulturists in the East that California was the only State in the Union that could expect to make wine in competition with Europe.

As above stated, the vine introduced by the early Spanish priests, known as the Mission grape, has now been superseded by the most improved varieties of wine grapes from France and Germany, and wines are now made in California which compare very favorably with European vintages that command a much higher price.

Soon after the American occupation, much attention was turned to the making of wine, and at the prices which then prevailed, large profits were realized, although the product was such as would today hardly find a market. The producers were utterly inexperienced, but they had plenty of confidence to make up for this shortcoming, and thousands of acres were planted, mostly with the Mission vine, which was set out in rich, moist bottom land, the very soil that is least adapted to producing a crop that will make good wine.

After a few years a reaction came about, and many, after sinking their money in an attempt to make wine under such conditions, threw up the business in disgust. Then men came in who had more experience, planted vines of improved varieties on the warm foothills, and began to blend the juice of different grapes, after the method pursued in older countries. This was the beginning of the wine-making industry in California as a permanent and profitable business.

The wine-makers of the State have much to learn. There is altogether far too much stuff turned out that can only by courtesy be termed wine. The result of an over-supply of this inferior product was a period of depression in the wine industry of the State, plainly shown in the statistics of production, which amounted to 20,000,000 gallons in 1891, while the product of this year (wine and brandy) is estimated at only 15,750,000 gallons. The price of wine fell to a disastrously low figure, selling sometimes for 7 cents a gallon in the vineyard. About a year ago a combination of wine dealers and wine-makers was formed, which has resulted in a very considerable rise in the price of wine, and the industry is now established on a firm basis, with bright prospects for the future.

All classes of wine known in Europe are now successfully made in California. Southern California is noted chiefly for its sweet wines and brandies, the grapes raised here having generally a high percentage of sugar, and consequently of alcohol, owing to the larger amount of sunshine which they receive. The leading sweet wines produced in Southern California are port, sherry, angelica and muscatel. In quality these wines compare more than favorably with the foreign product, for the reason that the latter is invariably adulterated, while the sweet wines of Southern California contain only the pure juice of the grape, with a small addition of brandy as a fortifier. The grape brandy produced in Los Angeles county has a high reputation, and is well known in the East, where it is highly thought of by those who value the genuine article in preference to that from Europe, which is, in nine cases out of ten, either adulterated or made up wholly of other substances than grape juice.

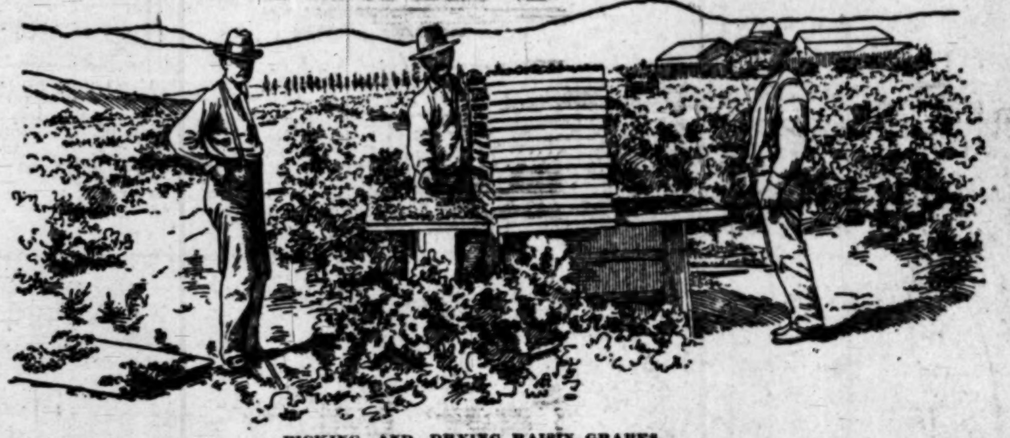
The leading wine and brandy-producing sections of Southern California are in the San Gabriel Valley, around Anaheim, in Orange County, and in San Bernardino county. In the San Gabriel Valley there are three of the largest wineries in Southern California; that at Shorb's Station, near Alhambra; the winery of the L. J. Rose Company, limited, and E. J. Baldwin's winery at Santa Anita. The two former belong to English corporations. These wineries export large quantities of wines and brandy, which have a national reputation.

Many vineyardists sell their crops to the larger wineries, in preference to making wine themselves, as the wine-maker's art requires years of experience. Distilling, which also requires much skill, is usually practiced at the larger wineries.

The vineyards in the southern part of the State are at present comparatively free from insect pests. Several years ago a mysterious vine disease made its appearance at Anaheim, but it appears to have run its course. In Northern California the phylloxera has done much damage. Many of the vineyards are being replaced with stocks of American vines, which are not liable to the assaults of this pest.

The consumption of light wines in the United States is steadily increasing, which is regarded as a good sign by friends of true temperance, as it is a well-known fact that intemperance is far less common in sections where wine is consumed than in those where spirits are the popular stimulant. There is still, however, much room for growth in this respect, as may be seen from the following figures, showing the per capita consumption of wine in various countries per gallon: France, 16.52; Austria-Hungary, 4.84; Western Australia, 1.47; Switzerland, 2.11; South Australia, 1.47; Germany, 1.32; United Kingdom, 0.43; United States, 0.39.

One of the difficulties which California wine-makers have had to contend with is the problem of shipping California wines to Europe, where they are fixed up by the wine men and are shipped to the United States for sale under foreign brands. Of late, however, since European experts have expressed their approval of California vintages, our wines have come into fashion, and are now found in most of the leading first-class clubs and restaurants throughout the East. There is no doubt that the production of sweet wines and brandy will henceforth form an imporant and rapidly-increasing feature in the exports from this section.



PICKING AND DRYING RAISIN GRAPES.

HOW THE OLIVE BEARS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

OLD SPANISH OLIVE MILL.

YOUNG OLIVE ORCHARD

A Big Celery Ranch.

D. E. Smeltzer & Co. are the largest dealers in celery in the United States. They have a 200-acre ranch six miles from Santa Ana, from which shipments this season will amount to 300 carloads. The ranch is called Ocean View. Messrs. Smeltzer & Co. are pioneers in the business of shipping celery in carload lots to the East. The product arrives in first-class condition, and generally finds a good market. The business of shipping winter vegetables to the East promises before many years to rival the fruit industry in Southern California.

(Puck:) "What then," the new woman asked defiantly; "what, then, is woman's sphere today?"

The old man shook his head in sorrow.

"The earth seems to be woman's sphere," he said, ruefully.

THE WHEEL.

"The trees will shed their wrappin's when they seem to need them most,
An' the music o' the breezes will be pitched in sadder key
As they whisper consolation to the stricken bush an' tree.
There's a sad, oneasy feelin' in the loyal cycler's breast
When he contemplates the idee that his wheel must take a rest,
An' he thinks about the winter with a soft, unbidden sigh,
When the autumn is preparin' fur to say good-bye."

All over the world wheelmen turn wistful eyes Californiaward. This is indeed the wheeling Mecca. Europe in summer offers more perfect roads, but, in winter, where is there a land that can rival ours?

"Land of lives drunken on sea-wind and sun,
Passions unshrunken by chill skies and dun,
Love seldom sunken that gold may be won."

A few years ago the cycling enthusiasts turned to Bermuda for winter riding. But the limited territory was not long to compete with Southern California.

Through winter snows and storms of the mid-west, autumn landscapes and autumn scenes of the semi-far west, and early spring of New Mexico to perpetual summer of Southern California, the East has sent its wheel lover and they have found us in our earthly Paradise.

"Vineland and pineland afar by the west,
Wineland and shineland of all blessings blest;
Benign land, divine land, that God loves the best."

How well one remembers the disadvantages of wheeling in the now frozen East. A summer shower, all through the East, would spoil the road for the bicycle one or more days. Often one shower would dovetail onto another so that there would be no road riding to speak of during the spring. Then summer was so uncomfortable that riding when the roads were not dusty was more a grind than a pleasure.

How different here, where the sun goes down into the soft murmuring sea beside a land where it is always summer:

"Land which the grand old Sierras o'erfrown,
Stern and eternal like some Titan-built town,
Marred and over-scarred and yet not battered down.
. . . . . .
Foams o'er thy homes in a billow the rose,
Yellow in meadow the wild poppy grows,
Balm from the calm of thy summer sea flows.
Oh, now to go where the oranges shine,
Seen through the green of the trees all aline,
Gold that is rolled around honey and wine."

No wonder bicycle users long for this paradise of ours. From afar they have learned of its charms, its climate par excellence and its most perfect combination of mountains, plains and sea. Roads that lead everywhere and scenes that always please.

The mysterious missions have suddenly been unfolded to the happy wheelmen and wheelwoman in such a way no other approach can compare. From the bicycle saddle the foothills have unwound to the eye as does the animated views of the kinetoscope But instead of ending with a bur-r-r Dame Nature has changed the emerald hills to gray old mountains capped with perenial snows.

"Giants they seem of the old fallen races,
Wearing the dream of the Sphinx on their faces,
Lifting its theme from all thought that debases."

Would you ride for a day o'er plain, mountain and river, California can supply the panorama unending. If but for an afternoon or a day you can skirt the foothills, cross a pretty vale, roll down to the sea or climb the mountains by easy grades. Or, if it is for an hour, any of all our cities will give you almost unending vistas of pepper and palm-lined avenues, lanes with a true English look or smooth, wide asphalt-paved thoroughfares. The choice is yours and if it seems too hard to choose, why haphazard like you can sally out in any direction and be happy.

All the long summer, which in other parts of the globe is spring, summer and fall, we have no rain, no thunder-storms, no cloudbursts nor hurricanes. The wheel can be mounted from May to November for a ride of any distance, with the assurance that the day will be fair, the sky blue and the glorious sunshine the same, day in and day out. No storm garments will be required, no special arrangement of any kind. You slip on your summer sweater and a suit of coarse linen or Russian crash and a wide-brimed hat or any form of head dress you desire, and joy, happpiness, bliss is within easy reach, a heaven on earth.

All the great East has no winter riding, while here winter rides seem the best. Will the writer ever forget the beginning of the craze to make the first hundred-mile ride of the year? How, of a cold April morning, we left an eastern city before daylight, one on the old high wheel, the other on the new-fangled, low-down wheel, and started on that long ride. Up Lake Erie's shore we followed the best road that could be found for a thousand miles in any direction, and yet even that late in the year it was so rough that often we could not make more than three miles an hour, working hard. Finally the sun blazed forth and we thawed out enough so that we could enjoy the work a little. And, how, late that night, we finished the century run with the perspiration on our garments turned to a hoar frost that indeed gave us a ghostly look. Although that was a hard ride, it seems easy when compared to a similar ride the following year, made by a rival who was anxious to have the honor of the first century run of the year. In the early morning, the frozen road was passible for a score of miles, but then the sun came out warm enough to change the frozen surface to heavy mud, and the poor lad walked eighty miles, thus requiring twenty-two hours to cover the hundred miles. How different in this land!

Yes, how different, for 'tis here the century riders begin on the first minute of the new year for the hundred short miles, lightly clad, to fly over perfect roads that make the task easy and the glory cheaply won.

But enough of the contests of endurance or speed. Only the lad desiring racing glory thinks of the first century run of the year. The East no longer tries for this particular record, as California has everything in its favor, and the man here who finishes first wins the fame, it no longer being possible to use any other day than the first one of the year and the very first hours of that.

But with all the facts known by us happy mortals of this sundown land, untold thousands, beyond the Rockies, cannot believe that we do ride here all winter without winter wraps and hardships like unto those of hardy wheelmen of the East, who do do some winter riding. It is strange that it takes so long for our eastern friends to discover this land of sunshine, fruit and flowers, and among wheelmen and wheelwomen, who are of a most intelligent class, it is hard to understand why they should not all know that Southern California offers its most perfect wheeling in the winter months.

When the rains of November and December, with less frequence than the summer showers of the East, have turned all the hills green and the roads hard and smooth, we of the Southwest mount our silent cycles and hie ourselves away to distant delights, gaze on the passing panorama with the same joy that Moses of old beheld the promised land.

Then, after the rains have ended, early in February, before we are aware of it, our brief winter is passed as to its few disadvantages from the refreshing showers, and then comes a perfect season of riding, while the roads in all directions are hard and smooth as a floor. The dryness of this climate has not begun and the whole landscape is one of bright colors. The greenest of greens is seen everywhere, while here and there uprises the golden yellow of the California poppy. Other wild flowers are seen too, but none so strongly or with so insistent a prominence. And in town the green is broken by the almost impossible to imagine abundance of cultivated flowers. I say cultivated from the memory and experience of the East, but nature does the cultivating here and the universal water supply from irrigation does the rest.

Oh! Ye cycle lovers of the East! Stay not away when our land is the most happy, most beautiful. Come to us when the snowy mantel has hidden your own roads, but test here our perfect winter riding and cycle touring.

Naturally Los Angeles is the starting point for many bicycle trips, for Los Angeles being the business center of Southern California, more wheelmen and wheelwomen choose it, so let us make a few runs from the metropolis.

There is the always interesting ride to Santa Monica-by-the-Sea. Most of the way a cycle path is found that follows the roadside like a foot walk in bonnie England or a cow path in our New England. This path begins at the city limits on Washington street just beyond the hill at Rosedale Cemetery. Starting from any part of the business center of Los Angeles, South Main street with its newly-laid asphalt pavement can be traversed to Washington street. Then turning to the right and following west on this beautiful avenue, city becomes country and with many a curve and turn the calm sea is sighted. Near Santa Monica the road is of the old mesa form and to nature's work man has added a row of trees, both sides, so that this part of the run seems too soon ended.

To visit Pasadena there are a half dozen routes. One way is to follow out North Main street to East Side Park and then take to the old Mission road, which is at its best in winter. Fair Oaks avenue is extended from Pasadena through South Pasadena and on to the foothills near the convent, which can be seen for miles. Fair Oaks thus crosses the Mission road about a mile below South Pasadena and this is a good route.

Another way to reach Pasadena, by a still better road, is to pass the East Side Park on the left hand and roll over the nicely-kept Alhambra avenue macadam, parallel with the Southern Pacific tracks. Fair Oaks avenue can be taken where it crosses this road by the great winery or one can pass through the great vineyard of the San Gabriel winery and visit Alhambra, that beautiful suburban town, pass on to San Gabriel Mission in the little Spanish pueblo that surrounds it and go into Pasadena on the east side through Lamanda Park.

By following along the Pasadena and Pacific electric line by Sycamore Grove, with its natural beauty, and crossing the Arroyo Seco at Garvanza, South Pasadena will be reached by a new route. This is the most used road as it is the shortest. The interesting ostrich farm at Lincoln Park is thus passed and will pay visiting.

Instead of crossing the arroyo at Garvanza the wheel can be turned toward the Church of the Angeles, beyond Garvanza, in the foothills and the tunnel, San Rafael Lake and Arroyo Seco Park will thus be seen. This way brings the cyclist into Pasadena over part of the world-famous Orange Grove avenue and West Colorado street, with its grand view of the arroyo. Instead of going through the tunnel, one can turn to the left and pass historic Eagle Rock, crossing the arroyo on the extension of Colorado street, and discovering some wonderful mason work and still more inviting natural scenery. And there is a never-ending way of varying the ride when going by way of Alhambra or the mission.

One of the best road runs about Los Angeles is out the old San Fernando road to Tropico, Glendale and Burbank. This road is well kept, daily sprinkled and slightly up grade, which makes the return ride seem so easy. This road is being rebuilt beyond Burbank, so that the old mission of San Fernando will be easy to reach.

A century ago the mission padres fondly hoped to see the Camino Real, or King's Highway, as much a fact as the great road across India or the once great Appian Way of imperial Rome. This highway was to connect the missions, twenty-two of which were built in California before the secularization destroyed the efficacy of these great establishments.

The San Fernando road, that has the past year been macadamized in part, is probably a portion of the Camino Real. The mesa road near the coast below San Onofre and running nearly to Oceanside, in San Diego county, is probably also part of this grandly-designed but poorly-preserved highway. If this Appian Way had been as well built as some of the mission churches it would be in use today, but, in fact, little of this road was ever more than marked out. In its day, a hundred years ago, carriages of any form you might say did not exist and horses were so plenty that you could help yourself to them, and good saddle horses, too. Therefore good roads were not then built, although they might have been desired by the padres, who nearly always made the forty-mile journeys from mission to mission on foot. This distance of about forty miles was chosen, as it was considered a day's journey, according to scripture injunction.

Since the day of the sacred missions, their padres and their neophytes, there has come a new order of things, and roads run everywhere. In fact, country roads are so common throughout Southern California that most of them do not appear on the maps.

Early in the year there is much long-distance touring. The ride between San Francisco and Los Angeles, along the Pacific coast is a most popular route. In fact, all the year, wheelmen are constantly passing to and fro over these 500 miles Indeed, the ride from San Francisco south might be compared to the pilgrimage to Mecca, for wheelmen in good-sized parties make the trip, and it is not at all uncommon for a score of cyclists to arrive in the City of the Angeles during a single week. The past year several tandem teams have made the trip, and only the other day a gray-haired wheelman, a veteran of the war, rode into this city with his wheel almost hidden by his outfit of bundles, bags, etc. He went on to San Diego by the coast route, and will return by the interior, through Escondido, Riverside and Pomona. He was happy as a boy with his first velocipede, and goes to the City of Mexico on his much-enjoyed cycle.

California has a State Highway Commission which has examined the roads all over this big and wonderful State. The commissioners have found out what was required to make the poor roads good and have recommended to the various counties the proper reforms. In Southern California this advice has been heeded the past year in introducing sprinkling to keep the most-used roads from becoming dusty in the long dry summer. One of the best-known roads is that running east from Los Angeles to San Bernardino and on into the desert. From Santa Monica, through Los Angeles, El Monte, Puente and into Pomona, water tanks dot the road at regular intervals and the change in this thoroughfare is remarkable. Off toward San Francisco there is daily sprinkling during the dry season and it will soon be impossible to find any great artery of travel by carriage and cycle suffering for want of water.

There is here a continuous riding season all the year, so that the thousands of wheelmen and wheelwomen of the Southwest actually tire of road-riding at times. And yet their cousins in the far-away East constantly long for road-riding that cannot be indulged except between showers.

To those who have never visited the Coast it is hard to appreciate an all-the-year riding season, for it means so much. To the road-riding enthusiast it seems too much like heaven to be true.

Then there is so much beside the wheel and the roads for the cycler riding in the Southwest. Flowers in abundance are always to be had for the picking. La France roses as big as your hand, calla lilies for hedges and geraniums for fences. And then there is fruit all the year. Oranges come every six months with several months of bearing each time, so that about half the year oranges are as plenty as apples in Yankeeland.

And the grapes. Months and months of grapes, and such grapes, too. Grapes free that would cost a fortune in New England. In one of the photographs here reproduced you can see quite a group of wheelmen gathered in the shade of a single vine. It was a Sunday morning some weeks ago and when we reached the San Gabriel Winery near Alhambra the temptation was too much for us to stand. On our right hand were the Mission variety in their purple glory, while to our left were white grapes of a still sweeter taste. As we daintily nibbled about like cattle bound on mischief, we were overtaken by another bunch of riders and they laid their wheels in a careless pile beside the road that rns through the vines, and joined us. Finally several got in the shade of one large vine to eat the foot-long bunches or treat their companions, who were arriving. And you see how they enjoy themselves.

Touring.

Fifteen Minutes for Refreshments.

Not a Question of Tires.

"Who Said Watermelons?"

A Rest by the Wayside.

A Puncture.

In the Vineyard.

Watermelons from the Fourth of July till long after Thanksgivings day! Just think of that, but breathe it low, for fear that the Southwest will see an exodus from Dixie. In the drawing from one of my watermelon snap shots is a hint of another pleasant Sunday ride. This time the scene was in Cahuenga Valley. A rancher who raises thousands of melons for the market turned loose on one of his patches a passing party of wheelmen, and with ever-ready camera I caught one division of the Roamers Club. In the foreground is Rodriguez, the famous road racer, testing a melon to see if it is ripe. "If it cracks inside its' ripe, but if it don't, look for another melon." That's the way he explained it.

One beautiful Sunday as a party of us wound around the foothills beyond Cahuenga Pass toward Encino rancho we came upon a beautiful brook half hidden by watercress. How sweet the water tasted that sunny morning, and the watercress was so refreshing! Even the bloomer girl sought the water's edge, while her brother laid the tandem in the dust and drank from the stream hunter fashion, as you can see by the pen drawing from a snap shot taken on the spot.

But a bicycle ride is always full of interesting incidents, and the rider who adds photography to wheeling finds an added pleasure and is enabled to show his bits of a trip to those who did not go.

Of course there are some incidents we forget to tell about, such as the occasional puncture to a tire. But nowadays a hole in the tire to your wheel is quickly and easily repaired and often is a blessing in disguise, causing the ambitious rider to take a needed rest for a moment or two.

Union runs of bicycle clubs, bicycle picnics and runs when the ladies are taken along all are occasions that cling fondly to the memory of our cycling doings. Last summer there were one of those jolly picnics in the Arroyo
Seco on the San Rafael ranch
a half mile beyond the tunne
Garvanza road to Pasadena.
Los Angeles clubs turned out
line of happy wheelmen wa
mile long. There were the R
in striped sweaters, the R
with their calla lily emblem,
with the tri-legged circle and
cents and Crown City boys.
shaddy river bottom the com
wagon was unloaded. And t
hours the cycling clans feaste
speeches, sang songs, told st
listened to guitar, mandolin an
One group at this union run
resting "by the wayside" on t
wall of the arroyo, where the
affords a cool shade.

But why try to describe t
ures of wheeling? One can
enjoy these descriptions, n
how well they may be written
mounting the wheel and ta
joys himself. What can ex
quiet country run with swee
wife, resting at will, coasting
speeding the levels, walking t
and drinking Adam's ale from
oaken bucket, drawn from th
east corner of the old-fashio
some New Englander has fas
remind him of the old, old
the home of his childhood. A
there is an appetizing littl
which is washed down by wa
this same old-fashioned well
rest comfortably in the sh
great sycamore or pepper tree.

When the hum of machiner
buzz of trade and the clatte
street annoy you, and you we
mind and tire your body over
of figures shut up in the close
room, the soul is refreshed by
den flight from the marts of
that never-to-be-forgotten co
of a summer long past, and i
moment you live over the plea
forgotten bicycle ride. Instan
work seems easier and the an
of a future wheeling ramble
mind through hours of soul a
destroying labor. No wonder t
civilized world has taken up t
and venders of liquors and
complain of a poor trade. G
the wheel for the new pleasur
given us! It has opened the c
the city's slaves.

"Up in the country the long su
Tracing the sky with roseate fing
Autumn is painting with russet a
Meadow and mountain and hi
town,
And washing with rain the sum
Up in the country today."

It has been well said that th
multiplies the limit of one's h
that a wheelman's horizon is
dred miles away, while few pe
care to go even thirty miles
rections. And although here
is a pedestrian who delights i
ing the adjoining country, alm
wheel-user cannot rest a week
getting away to fields anew a
afar.

"About each cycler's pathway flo
Strange music, thrilling and pierc
Themes which, played by a mast
Surge through the length and brea
land.
Earth is the keyboard; each new
Its keys are fingered in varied wa
And the master hand you seek to

And the great Southwest
borders of desert and sea ca
to you each day in the year
that only the cycler knows, as
along so still and softly. Wh
are shod with cushions of air
about nature so fair, nothing
so sweet and joy and happine
where. Like a pleasure voyag
with effort so light and bea
every hand to delight, a cycle
new world to the strong and we

Naturally there are some dr
in this Mecca of ours, such a
to ford and wide sandy washes t
be walked, but is it not so in al
A ford occasionally is a pleasi
tion, and the cool water feels
as you wade through it with
carrying your wheel on your s

Outdoor sports have their sea
cycling in this unique corner
world, at least, claims the whe
Baseball, like football, must b
from the grand stand, as yo
observe acrobats performing i
cus. One form of cycling, that
racing, offsets these ball gam
general cycling is not limited t
chosen athletes. The five-year-
the octogenarian can enjoy th
as well as the trained athlete,
aged and the young derive mo
ure out of it than does the raci
with his light-built special-sha
chine.

Football flourishes for a few
late in the year. Cricket, la cr
polo are played at times in th
mer, when skilled players can b
And so on through the catal
sports. Wheeling is king of th
for it is limited in no way—it
to all.

"Oh, who so independent as the gay
the wheel,
When he feels beneath his saddle th
of tire and steel;
When the breezes fan the fever
dull care and strain,
And the mounting vigor brushes
webs from the brain?
Unnumbered highways unexplored
promised view;
You move in shine and shadow,
sands and in the dew;
Or in the land of wine and gra
every joy anew,
Sir knight and steed of magic
world pays toll to you."

Come, then, you of the far-aw
to this sunny land of ours, wh
wheel is never laid away; where
never come and winter is w
for the good roads it brings
color it gives to all nature af
rainless nine months of
Bring your wheel with you, and
bother about lamp or bell, for
the moon and stars in a cl
make the roads almost as plain
and bells are as yet almost

CHARLES FULLER GA

The Los Angeles City Water Company.

COMMENSURATE with the growth and development of the city of Los Angeles has been the growth and extension of its water system. This indispensable accessory of municipal progress has been maintained at all times at a standard equal to the needs of the time. The supply, always adequate, has been, for the most part, of a degree of purity enjoyed by few and surpassed by no other city of equal proportions in America.

The spirit of enterprise which prompted the investment of capital in a water system for this city in 1868, when the total population numbered less than five thousand, is a fact in the history of Los Angeles which its citizens must recall with gratitude. It secured to this city a supply of pure water adequate to a population of 300,000. It invited residence and investment. It made for improved sanitary conditions and gave assurance of support to the means of sustaining a large population against the ravages of fire, droughts and uncleanliness.

The source of water supply for this city is somewhat unique, and, to those who do not know of its character, a brief reference to it may be of interest. It comes primarily from mountain altitudes, either as rain or melted snow. It is gathered at the base of the foothills in the San Fernando Valley, and held in store by vast areas of gravel-beds. Through these purifying filters it reaches a lower level, in which it is confined as in a vast storage reservoir. It is thus held ready for all demands, far from the possible contaminating influences of surface contact, vegetable decay or the waste materials which accompany populous surroundings. From these gravel-beds the supply is collected in an almost endless ganglion of open-jointed pipes, which traverse the entire area. From the fountain-head to the distributing reservoirs for the various divisions of the city service the water is conducted through closed conduits, subterranean tunnels or commodious metallic pipes. The reservoirs are carefully guarded, each being under the immediate attention of a care-taker, whose duty it is to see that no trespassing occurs upon the premises and, especially, that no miscreant or careless person shall be permitted to foul the basins in the slightest degree. It is due to this careful oversight and to the purity of the original sources of the water consumed in the city that Los Angeles is able to boast of a water system second to none in purity of water or substantial character of plant among the municipalities of its size in the world.

The growth of the city and the water system have been parallel. Together they have advanced from modest proportions to their present high standard of municipal perfection. Both have been prosperous and have progressed in wealth. And this is as it should be.

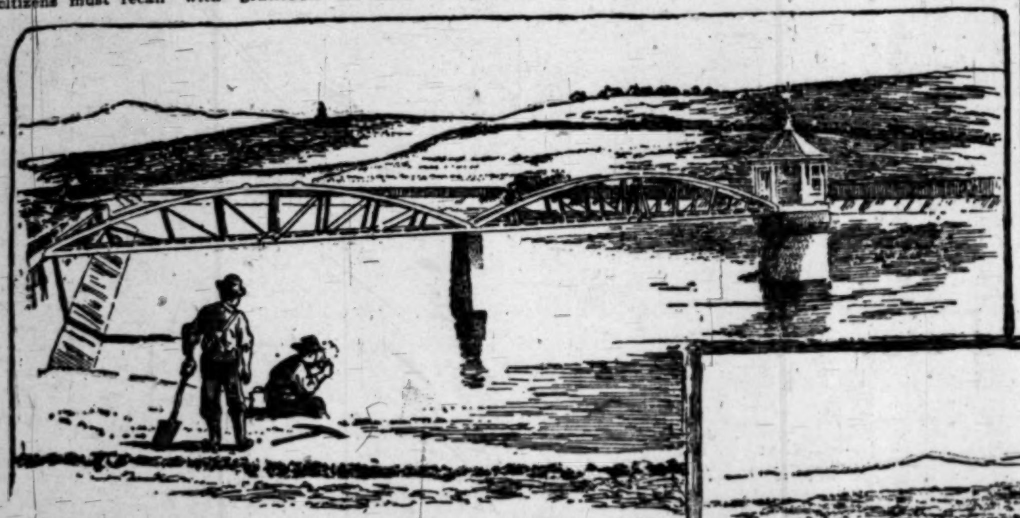
When, in 1868, the city water system was in its infancy and the city's population little in excess of village proportions, property immediately contiguous to the extent of piping which then existed was of little more than nominal value. At that time the block bounded by Second and Third, and Spring and Broadway sold for the insignificant sum of $1600. With the extension of the system which was at that time undertaken, property values advanced rapidly, the territory supplied by water realizing the most marked increase in value. This development and wealth accretion illustrates and emphasizes the bond of mutual obligation which obtains between the Los Angeles City Water Company and this municipality.

The extension of the plant of the water system to Los Feliz Rancho, and the extensive piping system, including three miles of sub-drains, there installed, for the purpose of securing to its patrons an adequate supply of pure spring water is one of the instances of enterprise upon which, to as great an extent as to any other single undertaking, the present proud standing of this city has progressed.

The storage capacity of the plant is about 65,000,000 gallons, distributed among six reservoirs. The two cuts accompanying this review represent the Bellevue and Buena Vista basins, which hold, respectively, 41,000,000 and 15,000,000 gallons. At the site of the latter is situated the auxiliary pumping plant erected for the high hill service.

The economy with which the distribution of water to the inhabitants of a thickly-populated center is second in importance only to the purity of the supply. It is a matter of sincere gratulation to this municipality that its water rates, both public and private, are lower than in any other city on the Coast, and far below the average rate charged in the cities of America, regardless of whether the plants are public or private. The cost to the consumer today does not exceed 8 cents per 1000 gallons. Besides furnishing water absolutely free to all public institutions, the company sets up all hydrants free and furnishes the fire department and jail, besides the street sprinkling and sewer-flushing service. The quantity of water used daily in the city is 14,000,000 gallons, or over 100 gallons per capita. With this the city enjoys all the advantages to be derived from municipal ownership, without the vexation and jeopardy of political interference, or the unsatisfactory service of the spoils system.

An unprejudiced review of the water system of the Los Angeles City Water Company can only result in satisfaction to a citizen of this city. The personnel of the corporation embraces the foremost citizens of this city, men who have been and still are identified with its leading institutions. They are men who helped to shape such legislation as has fostered the growth of the city from its infancy, and who remain today in the harness. It is the largest taxpayer in the city, while its stockholders are the largest corporation stockholders in the city. Among the number, fifty-two in all, may be mentioned I. W. and H. W. Hellman, president and vice-president, respectively, of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank; M. A. Newmark of M. A. Newmark & Co.; Mrs. Doria Jones, the Wilcox estate; the O. W. Childs estate, the Juan Bernard estate, W. H. Perry, H. Newmark, S. Lazard, William Ferguson, the Charles Ducommun estate, Mrs. Francisca A. Jeurun, W. J. Broderick, S. H. Mott, secretary of the corporation; Frank Lecouvreur, the estate of John G. Downey, Andrew Glassell, First National Bank, Hiram Mayberry, Capt. C. E. Thom, ex-Mayor of Los Angeles; the Chris Henne estate, the E. F. Spence estate, A. Haas of Haas, Baruch & Co., L. Harris of the London Clothing Company, and D. Botiller. The company is in no sense foreign. Its interests are the city's interests, and in common with all citizens of Los Angeles it is dependent upon the same forward influences which promote, perpetuate and make enjoyable life and its activities in this metropolis.



TWO VIEWS OF BELLEVUE RESEVOIR, BUENA VISTA.

THE MEEK BAKING COMPANY.

Foremost Institution of the Kind Upon the Pacific Coast.

Scientific bread-making is an accomplishment achieved in this city through the enterprise and skill of the widely-known Meek Baking Company. The latest improved mechanical appliances for baking and mixing together, with the application of carbonic gas, utilized by this firm, place them easily in advance of all competition in points of excellence and popularity of product, of any establishment upon the Pacific Coast. Their famous "Araeted" represents the highest achievement in baking up to date.

Mr. Meek began bread and pastry baking in this city in 1882. In 1892 the present firm became a corporation. In July, '96, the firm completed and occupied for the first time the most complete bakery west of Chicago. The progress of the firm has been justly won. From a modest beginning in a local field its business has spread out so much as to cover the entire lower part of this State, together with the adjacent territory west of Denver. The company has three principal places of busines in this city, its factory building at the corner of Sixth and San Pedro streets, its retail establishment in the Chamber of Commerce building and its branch house at Seventh and Olive streets. Besides these the company has about 200 agencies in the city.

Of these the factory, or, more properly, the bakery, is the most interesting, aside from considerations of appetite. It is a massively constructed brick and stone building, 165 by 120 feet in ground dimensions, two stories high, with cement basement under all. The baking department, comprising the mixing and oven rooms, and power plant, is even larger. The battery of ovens is 80 feet across the front, with a depth of 16 feet. These are of particular interest from the fact that they are the only ones in the world in which crude oil is used exclusively for fuel. They are patented devices, the invention of Mr. F. B. Elberson, superintendent of the plant and member of the firm. Though adapted to the use of wood or coal, these ovens, with oil fuel, furnish a continuous baking temperature for 24 hours, with only 40 minutes firing.

The power plant is 30 by 20 feet in size, with a 35 horse-power engine. The baking room is 80 by 40 feet in size, and the mixing room above it 60 by 40 feet. The flour storage room is 60 by 90 feet. The capacity of the plant is 75 barrels of flour daily, making 10,000 loaves of bread and other products. From the shipping room, an apartment 30 by 80 feet in size, an elevator connects with the general storage, of the same dimensions above.

The firm employs thirty men every day in the year, working twenty-four hours.

The specialty of the firm is aerated bread, a product made with white, graham or Ralston flour. It has the recommendation of absolute and entire cleanliness, the human hand not touching the dough at any time. It is made automatically in closed devices, absolutely beyond the possibility of contamination. The particular feature of interest about the process is the fact that no fermentation is employed to make the dough "light." This latter condition is accomplished by the introduction of carbonic gas, an element absolutely pure and wholesome.

The officers of the Meek Baking Company are: President, William Meek; vice-president, Fred J. Gillette; secretary and treasurer, C. Brown; superintendent, F. B. Elberson. The main office of the firm is at the factory.

C. LEONARD, CONTRACTOR.

The unusual amount of heavy construction which has been built in this city within the past year, alike for foundations, bridge approaches and copings, has called into activity many cement contractors. Among them, C. Leonard has taken the lead in the number and magnitude of jobs completed. He has provided himself with ample steam facilities for puddling and for conveying the mixed product. Among many heavy foundations completed by him may be mentioned those of the Van Nuys, the Wilcox, the Spreckels, the Henne and the Lankershim blocks; the City Hall and street railway contracts. In all work of this character Mr. Leonard brings to his aid long experience and a careful study of the problems involved. He has won his foremost position by careful business methods, by integrity and promptitude. His energy is untiring.

A conspicuous example of the "push" and "get there" qualities of Mr. Leonard were emphatically exhibited in placing the large foundation piers and well supports of the Wilcox building a year ago. In almost incredible time these huge masses of cement were set up and made ready for the superstructure. The work was the wonder of contractors of the city, alike from its perfection and the speed with which it was accomplished.

WATCHES cleaned, 75c; main-spring, 50c; crystals, 10c, Patton, No. 214 South Broadway.

SIMON MAIER,

Slaughterer and Packer of Dressed Meats of All Kinds.

Growth and Development of One of the Leading Intsitutions of Southern California. Description of the Plant.

It is somewhat of an eminence to be rightly regarded as the foremost figure of a given class in one of the leading industries of this great republic, and it is a much nobler distinction to fill a position of such preëminence solely as the result of one's own unaided effort; yet such is the position rightfully belonging to a citizen of this city. His name is familiar to the business world wherever "beef" and "pork" are first in evidence, and his friendship is cherished by all who have the favor of its enjoyment. To Simon Maier, the largest individual slaughterer and packer in America (not a corporation nor copartnership,) belongs this identification.

It is now about fifteen years since Mr. Maier began his business career in this city. From a humble position he has advanced rapidly from the standing of a small retail dealer to that of wholesaler and packer. In addition to being the sole owner of an establishment which has a daily capacity of 300 head of beef cattle, 1000 hogs and 500 sheep, together with the accompanying side products, he is a holder of stock in banks and manufacturing establishments and owns one of the fine homes of the city, a cut of which appears in this edition.

The slaughtering establishment of Mr. Maier is located about five miles from the city upon a spur of the Southern Pacific Railroad. It is in the midst of a sixty-acre tract and occupies, with corrals, stockyards, stables and sheds, about ten acres. Seventy able-bodied men and as many horses are employed in and about the premises. The slaughtering and packing plant are representative of the most advanced ideas thus far applied in that industry. So far as is possible the handling of slaughtered carcases is effected automatically from the killing pen to the cold-storage department. Even the separating of "quarters," by an ingenious device, is so accomplished that when a lower one is removed from a "side" the upper one is speedily brought to the lower level without handling, by an inclined track. At the killing pen the carcass is swung upon traveling hooks, to which it remains attached after the "dressing" is completed at the chilling-room. Hides are dropped from the dressing-floor to the pickling vats in the basement. All offal is dumped to the basement, where it is washed and then removed by automatic self-dumping cars to the "rendering" department. In like manner the product of the fertilizing department is handled.

In the distribution of work at the slaughtering-house the product is handled in these departments: The beef, hog, mutton, tripe, lard, tallow and rendering divisions; three pickling and three cold-storage apartments; the drip-room, killing pen, fertilizer factory, packing and shipping-room, fire brigade and office force. The fire department has ample facilities for its work, even to an automatic circuit and large alarm bell. A reservoir of 600,000 gallons capacity, 200 feet above the plant, supplies the water. Every man of the force is trained to the use of the apparatus. A fifty-horse-power engine supplies the cold-storage rooms, to which an emergency engine of seventy-five-horse-power is now being added.

Plans are now under way for the reorganization of the mechanical department, which are designed to meet the growing demands of the business. The sausage department will be removed from the Central Market to the slaughtering plant, and additional facilities for handling the product exclusively in carload lots will be provided.

Central Market, Mr. Maier's retail establishment, is the leading institution of the kind in Southern California. At present the sausage "kitchen" is contained in the building. About fifty hands are here employed in the various departments. The place is famous for the quantities of dressed meat displayed at all times, and especially for the really artistic "effects" produced upon special occasions. The delivery service here requires fifty horses and about half that number of vehicles. The powerful six-horse teams and huge yellow trucks of this service are models of heavy-team equipment.

The departments of Mr. Maier's business are managed as follows: Slaughter-house, Jim Miller; superintendent of construction, D. Gaul; office force, E. W. Childs; collections, J. Robin; solicitor, Mat Eberhart; buyer, W. R. Patterson; foreman of the market, Fred Kingle.

With the removal of the sausage kitchen to the slaughtering establishment, the retail house will be entirely rebuilt upon a much larger scale.

The product of Simon Maier, wholesale butcher and packer, as he styles himself, is sold all over the Pacific Coast and as far east as Kansas City. All leading hotels, restaurants and transportation lines of the Coast are liberal patrons of the house. As to the quality of the goods supplied and the esteem in which they are generally held, it is only necessary to recall the fact that the brief span of fifteen years has been sufficient to build up this business from small proportions to one, the transactions of which foot up many hundreds of thousands of dollars per annum.

The secret of success whereby this proud result has been achieved is no secret at all. It is simply the result of industry, wise discretion and liberal management. His instructions to employés are to patronize only home producers. Mr. Maier is at his place of business at 5 o'clock a.m. every business day of the week. He is a close buyer, a shrewd estimator of methods and men, and is his own business manager. In popular phraseology, "he knows his business."

WOODBURY BUSINESS COLLEGE.

The Leading Commercial School of Los Angeles.

Among the many splendid educational institutions in Southern aClifornia, none occupies a higher place in the good will and confidence of the public than Woodbury Business College. Established nearly thirteen years ago, by careful, thorough and progressive work it has attained a high place among the commercial schools of the land, and is recognized far and wide as a thorough, successful and ably-managed institution. The school occupies large and beautiful rooms on the upper floor of the Stowell Block, No. 226 South Spring street, in the very heart of the business portion of the city. The floor space is greater than that occupied by any other commercial school south of San Francisco. An electric elevator connects the schoolrooms with the ground floor. The furnishings throughout are of solid oak and of the most elegant and convenient design. The school affords unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a thorough business education in all lines. The regular commercial course includes the ordinary commercial branches, with a splendid drill in actual business practice. The shorthand department affords a splendid course in shorthand, typewriting and kindred branches. There is also a course in the common English branches and telegraphy. The school is in session the entire year, and pupils can enter at any time. There is a large faculty of experienced specialists for instructors, at the head of which are N. G. Felker, principal, and J. W. Hood, secretary.

GOOD Samaritan Mission, No. 729 Upper Main street. Neat and comfortable night's lodging and hearty, wholesome meals, 5 cents each, for men. Freely given to worthy men out of means and work until they get wages. A golden opportunity for the charitable to make a little help go far in meeting present need. Cash needed for the charitable work, all sorts of clothing for single men and boys and for poor families. Men will be supplied for all kinds of labor, guaranteed to be trustworthy and competent, and for very moderate wages. Address Times office, or Capt. J. A. Frazier, No. 729 Upper Main street.

CONSUMPTION CURED

BY THE

Improved Tuberculin Treatment

of Dr. Charles H. Whitman.

Consumptives Look Here!

Have you heard of this Life-saving Station and the glorious work being done by these rescuers of human life? Do you know that Dr. C. H. Whitman has a new scientific cure for consumption that does actually cure the disease by removing the cause? Is it not a fact that all of the old remedies fail to cure even when administered by the most skilled physicians? Have you ever heard of a case of consumption being cured by stomache medicatoire, or by inhalation remedies? The writer does not hesitate to answer the question in the negative. He goes further than that, and most emphatically declares that not a single case of consumption has been cured in Los Angeles except those which have been cured at the Koch Medical Institute, 529 S. Broadway. These are strong words but are absolutely true. There are imitators who are seeking to follow in the same line; some claiming to use the same remedy as the Koch Medical Institute, and others claiming to have new and wonderful methods for accopmlishing the same results. While all this noise and smoke of these would-be imitators is expendiug itself, the old reliable Koch Medical Institute is quietly going on and accomplishing daily the remarkable results which have been heralded from time to time, and more new patients have been added to the list during the past two weeks than ever before in the history of of this Institution. The doctor has the highest and best right to insist that no worthless substitute be imposed upon a defenseless people. He knows the specific effect of

His Improved Tuberculin Treatment

and knows equally well that it cannot be successfully imitated. People suffering from diseased or weak lungs are invited to call and investigate; meet the patients and talk with them. A careful study of testimonials of patients who have been cured at this Institute (a few of which are appended) will prove the claims made.

Leave Your Pocketbooks At Home.

All examinations are free during the month of January, including microscopical examination of sputa. Unless your symptoms indicate a greater probability of cure than of failure, you will not be advised to take the treatment. Patients who are financially unable to pay the regular fee will only be charged actual cost of medicine used. Remember there is only one Koch Medical Institute in Southern California and that is at 529 South Broadway, Los Angeles.

TESTIMONIALS

From Joseph M. Guthrie, formerly of Chicago, now of Los Angeles:

Dec. 24, '96.

In April last I had a severe attack of La Grippe, from which I had not fully recovered when, in July following, I had two severe hemorrhages from the lungs. I was then examined by Dr. Carl Beck, professor of surgery at the Chicago Post-graduate School of Medicine. He pronounced my case one of lung consumption, well advanced, and advised me to go at once to Dr. C. H. Whitman at Los Angeles, Cal., who he said could cure me. I lost no time in following his advice, and on the 15th day of September I presented myself to Dr. Whitman, at the Koch Medical Institute, was examined by him and immediately began taking his Improved Tuberculin treatment. After the first month I improved rapidly, and kept it up until now, I am happy to say, I am cured of consumption. I cannot say too much in favor of this treatment nor urge too strongly any one afflicted with tuberculosis to go at once to Dr. Whitman at the Koch Medical Institute and take his Improved Tuberculin treatment. JOSEPH M. GUTHRIE.
No. 414 S. Broadway.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 24, 1896.
Dear Dr. Whitman: I have sent to you three cases of consumption for your tuberculin treatment. In each case, so far as a layman can discover, there was the most marked improvement, if not absolute cure. As you had a great deal of trouble and no money out of the cases, I cannot withhold this statement and expression of my personal gratitude. Yours sincerdly,
JOHN A. B. WILSON.

From a young man of this county, who has been restored to health and strength and resumed his occupation:

In May last, after gradually running down for one year, I had several hemorrhages, which greatly reduced my strength, and with the fever, severe cough, night sweats, weakness and other symptoms, I was reduced until I was unable to do any work.

In July I began treatment with you, and after two months' treatment I was improved to such an extent that I am a surprise to myself and friends. All the symptoms have disappeared, my weight has increased and strength returned, so that I am able to resume work, and am happy to be able to consider myself cured of consumption and restored to health. W. P. CRAY.
Toluca, Cal.

From a patient recently discharged:
I can truthfully say I have received great benefit from your "Improved Tuberculin" treatment. I am feeling very good now for one so recently under treatment and so recently discharged from your care. I have no doubt, if I had not taken the treatment, I should have been in my grave before this time. T. W. WOODWORTH.
Station 2, Los Angeles.

From Rev. W. R. Goodwin, D. D., recently of Chicago, now at Rialto Cal.:
I have seen enough of your cures and of patients improving under your treatment to convince me of the real merits of the treatment, which does actually accomplish what nearly all others fail to do, namely, the cure of consumption.

I heartily indorse such a meritorious treatment, which can be estimated by its results, and believe it to be of inestimable value to mankind, and recommend it as beneficial to all sufferers from tuberculosis. W. R. GOODWIN.
Rialto, Cal.

From A. M. Tuttle, M. D., Health Officer of the city of Phœnix, Ariz.:
I am treating several cases of consumption with your "Improved Tuberculin," and so far every one of them is improving, and some of them are nearly well with less than two months' treatment.

When a case of consumption comes to me I confidently take his case, expecting to cure him. I have used most of the seropathic remedies, but your remedy excels them all. I shall need a large supply of the medicine here before the winter is passed. A. M. TUTTLE,
Pheonix, Ariz.

From C. C. Sherman, M.D., Coronor for Riverside county, Cal.:
After looking into the various remedies now recommended by the profession for the specific treatment of consumption, I have become satisfied that your "Improved Tuberculin" is by far the best in use. I have investigated carefully the results obtained by its use, and am satisfied to use it in my own practice in preference to all other remedies.

I cheerfully indorse the remedy as one producing the most satisfactory results of any I am acquainted with, and shall continue to use it with my patients, and to recommend it to all tuberculosis patients. C. C. SHERMAN.
Riverside, Cal.

From Dr. Asbury G. Smith, M. D.:
Although a medical practitioner myself, I suffered from consumption for nine years. Under successive trials of various remedies and treatments I experienced alternate periods of improvement and decline, but in the end a steadily increasing decline was evident. The benefits of different climates were tried and the advice of several prominent brother physicians sought, but all to no purpose as to permanent gain. Cough, expectoration, fever, night sweats, occasional sligh hemorrhages, loss of weight and weakness all increased and became severe.

By a happy chance and practically as a "dernier resort," I was induced to try your "Improved Tuberculin" treatment, and today, after just thirty-two treatments, during eight weeks' time, I am improved to an extent almost incredible. The disease is entirely arrested, nearly all the symptoms have disappeared, and the processes of destruction checked and those of repair well begun.

I cannot say too much in favor of your treatment by "Improved Tuberculin," nor urge too strongly any one afflicted with tuberculosis, to begin the treatment, and I not only indorse the treatment, but also heartily recommend to all persons the skill and experience of the physicians who administered the treatment to me.
ASBURY G. SMITH.
Los Angeles, Cal.

OFFICE HOURS—
9 a.m. to 4 p. m.
Evenings, 6:30 to 7:30

The Koch Medical Institute,

529 S. Broadway,
Los Angeles, Cal.

WINTER SPORTS.

IN THE East the gun lies in oil and flannel and the dogs dream by the fire while the sportsman finds more comfort in the company of Tom and Jerry than with Dash and Don. Bob White huddles up in the drifting snow, perhaps to die, the whizzing wing of the wild duck is far away in the south, ice roofs the home of the trout and stops all play with line and reel.

But in California all is different, the sportsman sees his best days, and those who need a few days' relaxation from the chains of business are not confined to a few short weeks in summer. The season is indeed closed for large game, except bear, and they close it quite effectively for themselves. But during the greater part of the winter it is open for all small game, and there is rarely a day when one cannot somewhere find fair shooting while in many places, in spite of the rapid settlement, it is what would be called very fine in most parts of the East.

Coursing.

When the days begin to shorten and the sun rides lower along the horizon, before the rains have softened the ground too much for fast riding, the days are so much cooler on the great interior plains that a dog can run to advantage and a horseman can follow with comfort. Then is the time for coursing hares with the greyhound and the world can show few sports more exhilarating than a dash after the gay rover called "Jack Rabbit." This hare weighs from six to eight pounds, is fully equal to the hare of England in flavor and would be considered fine here if not so numerous as to be a nuisance in many places. There are two varieties, and on some of the mountain plateaus a third considerably larger, but any of them can worry a dog. Of the lowland hares one is a little lighter in color than the other, but about the same amount of lightning is condensed in each. No laws protect them; in fact, they need none, being quite able to protect themselves. The owner of the land is only too glad to welcome any one who will lessen their numbers and one can enjoy the sport all winter when the ground is not too wet for safe riding.

The horse enjoys the sport as well as the rider and generally tries to outrun the whole procession. The speed is so great that the surrounding mountains often swim in a haze and the vast amphitheater seems turning around with rider and horse standing still. Vainly the wily hare tacks and throws the dogs ahead while he spins off on one side with speed unaffected by his quick turn. If the brush is not too near and the dogs first class, the hare only postpones his fate however swift or untiring he may be. He lays his ears flatter upon his neck and lets out another link of his concealed speed and again the dogs are behind. For a short burst there are many hares that can skip away from anything living. One used to bare, open country, where the pasturage is fed off early in the season by cattle or sheep so that the hare has to skirmish for his breakfast, is vastly different from one fat and lazy from living too near a patch of alfalfa that is green all summer. Such a one will lead any dog and for a while your best horse will seem too slow. But if not too near some cover he will not make many turns before the terrific pace tells upon his wind, and suddenly he is snapped in mid-air and dog and hare go rolling over together with their momentum. And yet there is often more satisfaction in seeing the smooth rascal outwit the party and, as he nears some haven of cover, shake out another reef of the wondrous sail he always carries for emergencies, and, just as you think he has made his last twist and the swift dog reaches out to gather in his personal effects, vanish in brush just a bit too large for the dogs.

Sports.

Winter in California is generally called "the rainy season," as it is in all countries having half the year entirely dry, or practically so. By many strangers this is interpreted "a season of rain," from which the conclusion is quite easy that it rains all the time or most of the time. On the contrary, "rainy season" means the time of year when it may rain, as distinguished from the time of year when no rain is expected. In fact, the number of rainy days during the whole six months when rain is possible is very much less than it is in summer in any part of the East where people can raise anything. Day after day, and often week after week, even in the most rainy of winters, the sun climbs unclouded skies and sinks to rest behind curtains of amber and rose. Even when a heavy storm is central over any place, there are long periods of half-clear, or breaking away and forming of clouds, usually in the middle of the day, during which one can indulge in most out-of-door amusements with comfort. While it may not be expedient to go very far from shelter, there is a belt of safety within which one can play almost as much as in summer. On the greater part of the country the soil contains enough sand and gravel to make long periods of mud impossible; on most of it the roads are good for driving in twenty-four hours after the clearing up of a heavy storm, and in twenty-four hours more they are ready for the bicycle.

Polo.

It is not strange, then, that Southern California should be the home of out-of-door sports, and that winter should be the favorite time for them. Rarely is the ground so wet for any length of time that it cannot be found in good condition for horseback-riding of the roughest kind, and then the air is just right in the whirl of excitement stirred up by polo. The air of California, especially in the winter, is the natural inspiration of the horse, and nowhere else does he so quickly feel the effect of a little barley. There is no twist in polo that he does not enjoy as well as the rider, and the native horse of California, short-coupled, sure-footed, wiry and springy of leg, is the best horse in the world for quick turning of every kind. Such a horse is as indispensable for polo as for lassoing wild cattle, and good ones are both plentiful and cheap. Hence the sport is enjoyed here in winter as nowhere else on earth, and when the land is clad in brightest green of a hundred shades, and the big mountains look solemnly down from another world of mighty pines and huge snowdrifts upon a greensward starred with myriads of violets, poppies and shooting stars, over which the horses are scudding and wheeling, it seems as if there could be no higher conditions of exhilarating sport.

Archery.

While archery is at present out of fashion it is liable to return at any time with a leap of new life, for it is founded on the truest principles of out-of-door pleasure, the combination of high skill with exercise and good company. Add to this the charms of a bright winter day, when earth is aglow with strange flowers, and gentle peace seems asleep on a carpet of green velvet, and archery becomes one of the fine arts. The cold that in the East benumbs one's fingers even as early as the middle of October, and makes it impossible for any but the most hardy to pursue the sport after dull November hangs its pall of leaden sky over the landscape, is unknown here after sunrise. In the East the loss of arrows, too hard to find even by the method of Bassanio, robs the sport of much of its pleasure at any time of the year. But here you will find enough to shoot in the open, and need not scatter your shafts on the devouring brush or swamp, and will never need explore snow banks with them unless you wish to go to the mountains where, in sight of the roses and geraniums you have just left, you may find snow enough to lose yourself and quiver. In the East there are few live marks to shoot at, while here you will find hares and plover and many other birds on ground comparatively open, and almost everywhere is the large ground squirrel, as large as the gray squirrel of the East, sometimes dormant during the early days of winter, but generally so plentiful that you can have all the practice at them you wish. No one will interfere with you, as they are so mischievous as to be classed among the "varmints," yet they are smart enough to call for all the skill you possess, and sometimes a little more.

Coaching.

Any coaching there? What a question! How could it be otherwise? With so much good weather, warm sun, good roads and ever-changing scenery, coaching in these days is a matter of course, especially in a land where so many go simply to be amused during the reign of winter in the East. The tally-ho coach is an institution here. We don't have to toot a horn about the outskirts of some town to delude ourselves that we are in the country. You can in a short time, from almost any point, run into country that is genuine and keep in it as long as you wish, with a variety of scenery that is always a delight. In the latter part of winter, when the rains have been sufficient, you may tear over spangled lawns far prettier than those run by the sprinkler on the everlasting bluegrass, and wind through many a glen where strange shrubs, like the wild gooseberry, with its crimson trumpets, hang from the hillside beneath the nodding live oaks. Then in a minute you are among the groves of orange or lemon, all brilliant with green and white and gold, the young and the old and the middle-aged, all blooming together while the parent tree is in the heydey of life. Then as suddenly you alternate with the peach and the plum, the olive, the raisin grape and the nectarine, the products of all countries, side by side, on soil worked to the highest power on earth, with the farms looking more like suburban residence portions of large cities than like pieces of highly-productive land. Such coaching is something more than rattling wheels and tongues, and is highly appreciated here.

Lawn Tennis.

Lawn tennis necessarily follows from the same conditions that so raise archery and coaching above the tame level of the same sport in many portions of the East. In the East it is generally played when it is quite as comfortable to sit in the house or on the porch, and often more so. Here it is played when it is a pleasure to be out of the house, and when the spectators do not feel obliged to shiver or roast. Nowhere is it more easy to keep the ground in good condition than here, and with the hours of sunshine, almost certain to intervene amid the rolling clouds of the heaviest storm, there are few days when it cannot be enjoyed. There is probably no part of the world where it is as much enjoyed as it is here both winter and summer, and no place where people can live and have anything where it can be played so many days in the year. And the winter sees very little difference in the number of the players or the hours of play.

Football.

And why should not the same conditions make it the land of all lands for football? They do, and winter is the very time when the football player dons his padded suit of mail and goes forth to battle. It is more popular then than at any other time of year. Then is the time of matches and exhibition games, when the players ride about the streets, and challenges are the order of the day. For winter is the best time for running, scrambling or tumbling; the ground is in best condition for good foothold, the air best for long-continued exertion, and the sun in the best mood for the spectator to sit in, for few here ever think of sitting under cover winter or summer. In winter the sun is a luxury; in summer the breeze is liable to make it too cool under cover. Never do the rains come without warning; generally there is a day's notice and often more.

Bicycling.

Under such a sky the bicycle, of course, holds its own. Nowhere else is there such a field for this. From all the principal towns lead miles of good road in almost every direction. In most of them there are now enough streets paved with asphaltum to make riding good at any time when it is not actually raining. The city of Los Angeles has some twelve miles of such pavement, with over a hundred miles of other streets that are good within forty-eight hours after a heavy rain. Putting up the wheel for the season is something entirely unknown. The rider here puts in more time on the wheel in most winters than most riders do in the East in the summer, and in others, while the number of days or riding may not be so great, the number of miles ridden will be greater on account of the longer period of good roads.

The Land of Out-of-Doors.

And the long and short of the whole is that if you want to live out of doors (and if you can afford it you have no business living any other way, and it's best even if you can't afford it,) come to California south of the Sierra Madre. You will find the winter as much of a delight as a surprise. You will see so few days when you will sit by a fire even for a portion of the day, so few on which you cannot during some portion, for a few hours at least, enjoy some sort of out-of-door recreation, you will find so many more when out of doors is so much more pleasant than in the house, so many when you can sit all day on the porch amid heliotropes and climbing roses if you do not feel like playing, that you will think the early days of your life all thrown away because you did not sooner learn there was such a land lying within easy reach and beneath the Stars and Stripes.

Yachting.

The winter sea varies so little from that of the summer that yachting is continued straight through the year. While this is the season of storms, and sometimes very heavy ones, there are none that on the Atlantic would be called very heavy. Vessels injured from mere stress of weather, if seaworthy, are something almost unknown in the history of navigation on the coast. A storm never rises here on less than a day's notice, and generally more. There is ample time to run for cover and there is no case of a mere pleasure party being overtaken by a troublesome storm. There is more danger of being becalmed, because at this time of the year the sea breeze has fallen away so much and the land breeze cannot be depended on so absolutely as the sea breeze of summer. But there is still enough for sailing and the white wings skim a more peaceful sea than is seen in most parts of the globe at any time of the year. The ocean was well named Pacific, but this part of it is the most peaceful of all its shores. Small boats that would not live a moment on much of the Atlantic coast, run out here continually, courting danger that never seems to come; or, rather, which gives so much warning that there is ample time to avoid it. Nor is there any danger in making a long trip even in the teeth of a rising storm. Catalina, San Clemente, and the rest of the big islands that rise like mountains out of the ocean, from the rocky Coronados in the south to the smoother San Nicolas in the north, afford such ample shelter that in the many bays and coves one can lie to and laugh at the rolling waves far on the outside. When the storm wind is abroad upon the waters you can fish, or tie up and go ashore to hunt, or lie and sleep away the tempest; for the lee of these great islands is an absolute shelter, and the big waves of the outer sea are but a light swell, the mere suggestion of the dashing surf that roars against the other side.

The Coyote.

Often when hunting the hare you may have some fun with the ever-present coyote. He is found often on the plains far from cover, early in the morning, and often lives there, burrowing holes in the ground. He trusts to his legs, however, and not to holes, and a mighty power they are. Good dogs can run into him, but it will be at the end of a long, stern chase that will abound in exciting doubts and sometimes in expansive sprawls if the horse steps into too deep a hole. When overtaken the coyote is not caught in flight like the hare, but he wheels and makes the best fight he can. He is a savage and rapid biter, snapping right and left with teeth that cut as well as pierce, and if the dogs are not very careful they will wish they had stayed under cover.

Plenty of fun may be had in places with the rifle on this wanderer of the plains. He makes an elegant long-distance target as he stands on some slope in the rising sun, or sits upon his hind-quarters to inspect you from some knoll. And when he unfolds his running gear and his shambling trot changes to a canter, the canter to a run, and the run to a yellow streak, the way bullets tear up the dirt behind or over or under the line of scudding fur will produce meditation in many an expert with the rifle.

Mountain Lion.

The mountain lion is merely the common panther of the United States, taking its name of lion from the Spanish leon. It is the size of the largest mastiff or Great Dane, exceeding any dog in strength, though of lighter, trimmer build than any of the large dogs. While it has been known to attack man without provocation, and could quickly kill any ordinary man, it is rarely dangerous, and, like most wild animals, prefers to let man occupy his portion of the world. This panther is found along the coast, as well as in the mountains, and there is no part of the land too rough, too smoth, too wet or too dry for him to live in if he can only find cover near by. Though one might hunt a long time without seeing one on account of their shrewdness in keeping out of sight, there are still many panthers left in the country. The surest way to hunt them is with dogs, and almost any dog with any courage and nose will do. The lion can whip a raft of such dogs without winking, but he feels a lofty contempt for the whole breed that leads him to mount a tree when the noise of the pack grows too strong for his sensitive tastes. Some people of very vulgar breeding then walk up to him with a gun and finish him. It is all very well to have a gun along in case he should attack you, or if there is no fight in the dogs. But if you have good caninity in sufficient plenty, what you want is an ax more than a gun. Chop the tree down, if you want to see some fun. And you need not be alarmed about chopping because the game is just over you. You are the last thing the panther will spring on when the tree totters. If the dogs are good they will be on the spot where he is to land as soon as he gets there, and if fur doesn't fly from something it will be the fault of the dogs. If he is making it too hot for them and another tree is handy, let him break away and take to that—provided you are not tired of chopping. Most hunting with dogs is tame to the sport you will see when you cut down the next tree—provided the dogs have not skipped for home in the meantime, leaving you to drop the panther on your back.

Wild Cats.

For filling up an interval in hunting nothing exceeds the wildcat. This worthy abounds in Southern California as you may easily demonstrate by getting a place a few feet out of town and leaving the chicken-house open one night. The larger kind is the common lynx of fame, and can make a glorious fight when cornered. Being aware that he does not weigh over forty pounds, he does not court a fight with a herd of dogs, prefers to spit at them from the big, branching arms of the live oak, and will take a high granite boulder to growl from if there is no tree handy. Their teeth and claws make lynxes a terror to the common dog, and none but the bravest can whip them, though all like to chase them, always giving them a chance to climb something if they wish, and rarely pressing them too hard. You would not blame them if you had seen, as the writer has, a thirty-pound cat with three paws shot off with rifle bullets, hang by the other foot until pushed off, and then whip three ordinary dogs after falling to the ground.

At any time, when out after the hare or other animal with the dogs, you are liable to shake up a cat early in the morning or in the evening, and often in the middle of the day. As with the panther, you don't want to murder him, but cut down the tree and let him stir up the pups. You will either make or break your dog at the first trial. But if not extra good stuff, the chances are that he will ever after scud for under the stove at the first sight of the domestic kitten.

Quail Shooting.

The love of field sports is not only love of nature as seen in her wildest and most varied forms, but quite as much love of skill. No one wearies of shooting that takes the highest degree of skill, while one quickly tires of such shooting as young pinnated grouse. For this reason the valley quail of California now stands at the head of American game birds for those sportsmen who care nothing for size of game, but mainly for the skill required to bag it. Always a bird to make the tyro wonder whether he ever would become a shot or not, always a bird to make even the experienced shot from the East wonder at the first interview whether he ever did hit anything or not, this quail has developed under the improvements in guns more than any other game on the continent. He seems to know all about modern choke-bores, smokeless powder, chilled shot and improvements in loading that increase the range of the gun. He has a little more than kept pace with man, so that with all the advantages of improvements it now takes a keener eye and a quicker hand than ever to turn him over in his swift career.

When you whirl the gun around upon the line of blue surrounded by haze from its buzzing wings it seems so easy to hit, you cannot resist the temptation to pull the trigger. Unbounded amazement engulfs you as the blue speeds on without the loss of a feather, and you hold a bit farther ahead of the next one. Bang goes the gun and again there is not even a feather floating back on the air. You didn't think he was going so fast, eh? Still farther ahead you hold on another one crossing a gulch at great speed and a feather from the tail flutters down for your reward. Little better, perhaps, do you fare when you raise the gun upon one going straight away. You think you see the gun directly in line with the whizzing streak of blue, and pull the trigger in confidence most sublime. On goes the blue leaving you dazed with wonder. Is it possible that he flew faster than the shot? Surely it must have been, for you held fairly on the center.

It is as hard to understand how you could miss, as it is to accept the other theory. Many such a problem will you have to solve before you become expert upon this bird, and then you will conclude that he is a worthy subject of unbounded respect. Probably no other bird is found under such varied conditions in even a limited area as this quail. From sea level to four thousand feet or more in the mountains, where springs trickle in every gulch and arcades of ever living green shut out the summer's sun, or on the edge of the desert where the sunlight dances ever from glowing rocks and the careless traveler dies for want of water, this bird is almost equally at home. He breeds in the garden or on the lofty hilltop miles from sight or sound of man, drinks water like a fish, if it is handy, and dispenses with it as readily as the desert lizard if it is not, will eat a pound an hour of your finest raisin grapes or keep equally fat on the barest, stoniest hillside that ever made even the hardy alfilaria give up the struggle to mature a seed.

Hence quail shooting may be had in all parts of the country, though the birds are more abundant within 2000 feet of sea level, and in fall and winter are concentrated in large flocks around the edges of the large valleys and the adjacent hills instead of remaining in the bevies of twelve or fifteen in which they were hatched. It is but a few years since the concentration of hundreds of bevies in a single flock was common. So many, on the outer edges, kept up their clear ringing call to know where they were, and so many were constantly answering from the center that one could hear a flock a quarter of a mile away and often much farther. Then a dog was not needed either to find the flock or to find enough scattering birds for good shooting, after the flock was broken, and with a season's practice any one with good eyes could do his own retrieving. The consequence was that an expert who picked his shots, instead of taking every bird that rose within distance, could make very straight scores and the shooting became too easy after a few season's practice.

We have no such trouble now. Though birds are still very plenty, they know better than to congregate in such vast assemblies, and prefer smaller companies of two or three hundred. They find it wise not to announce their whereabouts, and are not so curious about your outfit as when they used to jump on a rock and inspect your gun before flying. You therefore need a dog now for the best success, and in many kinds of ground he has become almost as indispensable as in the East, though in most places one who has none can still get very good shooting by his own work, as in the past. The shooting is nearly all in open ground, covered with low brush, though the birds occasionally like to see whether you are a good brush shot or not, and hunt some cover higher than your head. But this is rare, for they are quite able to take care of themselves in the open. There are no bogs to flounder through, no briars to swear and tear through, as in the East, and no big woods to get lost in. Most all the ground where the quail is found can be traversed with a buggy or saddle horse, while the soft skies of midwinter make the hunt considerable of a picnic.

Scarcely anywhere in the whole line of shooting can you find such bewildering intensity as in the uproarious presence of a large flock of these birds, well scattered in good cover. Birds too numerous to shoot at go whizzing and chirping away at every forward step, while your second barrel flames through the smoke of the first, starting new lines of slate blue wheeling and curling out of the brush, while a constant "chirp-chirp-chirp of defiance plays the interlude between your most rapid peals of thunder. The stranger is lost in the confusion and the strange nature of the background often adds to his befuddled state of soul; the earth ablaze with flowers that would adorn any garden, yet all new to his eye, the warm blue sky above suggestive of summer more than winter, the soft air filled with the songs of birds unlike any you are accustomed to, the distant slopes vanishing in long undulations of green, gold and blue, until lost in the chaparral of the distant hills, and then the higher hills solemnly purple with distance, and above all great snow-clad peaks looking down out of the sky to tell you it is winter.

Mountain Quail.

High in the mountains lives another quail, and when the snow falls he comes down below its edge and often keeps within easy reach of the sportsman who is not afraid of a little climbing. The mountain quail has the same colors of chestnut and cinnamon, slate blue, white and black, as the valley quail, with a different and more artistic arrangement, making a more graceful and pretty bird in every way. It is considerably larger than the valley quail, and as plump, artless and graceful in every motion as Bob White. The valley quail is saucy and defiant, but his cousin of the mountains is all gentility and politeness. He lingers in your presence as if he would like to trust you if it were only safe, but his foolish little legs are the better logician and a decided tendency to disappear underlies all his most trustful motions. Marvelous is their speed of foot, and you need not allow any scruples against pot shooting to interfere with your trying a running shot on one as he scuds under the scraggy limbs of the manzanita or the thorny branches of the lilac. After you have shot at two or three in this way you will wonder where you were raised. And when they find their legs too slow this quail can unfold a pair of wings that buzz more loudly than those of the swift Bob White and bear the owner like a bullet through the densest cover of the hills. Quick must be your eye to catch one before it wheels out of sight behind the dense arms of the live oak, and quicker still the hand that can scatter the white and cinnamon feathers on the air as they bridge the opening between two huge granite boulders embowered with buckthorn and laurel. Often must the shot mow the dense green of the mountain mahogany before it can reach the line of roaring blue, and often, on the steep hillside, must you drop on one knee to catch a glimpse of the scudding mark before it fades in the dense leaves of the cherry or plum.

Plover.

After the fern-like alfilaria and the delicate burr clover spring from the first rains, a charming little plover arrayed in gray, with brownish back and swift, little legs trots over the brightening carpet of the land. He loves the open ground and rarely goes many miles from the shore of the gently murmuring sea. He bathes in the sunshine that floods the slopes when the rains are over and the face of the oacen is as smooth again as that of the land. Though not wild enough to call for the greatest skill in his pursuit or capture, one can have plenty of sport with this bird by starting him up with a wagon and shooting at him on the wing without stopping the wagon. For on most all the ground on which he is to be found, a wagon can be driven with speed and safety until the rains have been too abundant later in the winter. This bird is of very fine flavor and for the beginner, as well as those whose state of health may forbid the rapid chase of the wild valley quail, is the nicest bird in the world to hunt. To find him you have only to drive or ride over sunlit plains or rolling slopes of green, amid scenery and in air which in themselves are a delight to the stranger. The plover are tame enough to allow you to come so near that a wing shot is not impossible for a novice and yet not tame enough to make the pursuit akin to murder. The lark will sing to you from his golden breast that shines from the evergreen leaves and scarlet berries of the photinia, the mocking bird will help the chorus from the live oak that nods along the hill, perhaps the robin from the sumac will tell you of the deep, dark woods where he has spent the summer, and the blue-bird whistle you a song of the highlands where he made his nest and that now is far

A "WARM CORNER."

WITH ROD AND GUN.

the distance, robed in the hazy white of winter's snow.

Geese.

There was a time when the goose was not considered a game bird. Those who had never hunted him thought him a slow, clumsy flier and too easy to kill. That time has gone and the goose today stands near the head of the list of American game birds. Few there are who can hear the deep-toned, mellow "honk" fall from the autumn sky without a strange thrill through all their being, and fewer still are they who know enough of the weary wanderer from the North to be thrilled with anything more than that silvery note. For his size and numbers there is no bird that flies so hard to get a shot at by any fair means of hunting as the wild goose, very few that shed shot from the hardest hitting gun with such grand composure, and absolutely none that so deceive the inexperienced with speed of flight. Large as he is there are few even of those expert on other game, who can make a decent score on flying geese until considerable

CAPTIVES TO THE ROD AND REEL.

practice has enabled them to outgrow the illusion of slow flight produced by the size of the goose.

Swan.

It is much the same with the swan, which is sometimes found here in winter. One pictures the swan in fancy as graceful only on the water and awkward in air as on land. On the contrary he is a swift and graceful flyer with a velocity that reduces him to half his apparent size, and when you are most certain you have held far enough ahead of him, as he sweeps down the breeze across your line of fire, he scuds like a white meteor past, leaving your shot clear behind the whole extent of his great body.

Canada Goose.

The Canada goose is more abundant in California than in any other State, and though the majority do not come south in winter, there are enough in most seasons to make fair shooting it. On the larger plains, rolling in a hundred shades of green as the light plays on the different slopes, they stand like rows of ten pins with black heads and neck erect and their white collars plainly visible at a long distance. And often they swing so low in flight across the greensward that one need only lie in some depression with face downward and gun out of sight to get a fair shot. Pits and decoys are not most used here, but on a good line of flight one could have as fine shooting with the goose here in winter as ever was seen on the stubbles of Dakota. The white-fronted goose, commonly called the "gray brant," is very plentiful in California also, and nature presents few more curious sights than a large flock of these geese alighting in water during the middle of the day when they come in to rest after feeding on open country. The Canada goose makes a fair sight as, swinging high above the edge of some lake, the great flock sets its wings and slides down the air in long spiral so softly and slowly, and unites with the water so gently, that scarcely a splash is heard from the heavy bodies. But the white-fronted goose pours out of the sky with clanging cackle in a perpendicular line a thousand feet or more high, with every bird tumbling, whirling and gyrating upside down and every way, in all sorts of curves and strange lines until near the surface of the water, when they suddenly catch themselves, close up in orderly array, drift along the surface of the water for dozens of yards and then settle into it as softly as so many snowflakes.

Sandhill Crane.

The sandhill crane, generally confounded with the herons by those who do not know him, but a grain and grass-eater and one of the best of large American game birds, is still found here in the winter, though so wary as to make his capture a thing to boast of. On the larger plains he may still be found, and along the Lower Colorado River is still quite abundant. Circling high in the sky at mid-day and sending down his long rolling tremolo, the most penetrating sound that flows from living throat, he stirs a tumult in the blood of those who know him. And when he descends to earth to feed it needs the greatest care to approach him and the highest skill to get him with the best rifle, while with the shotgun it is now next to impossible except by hiding on his line of flight at night, and even then he will outwit the tyro nine times out of ten.

Ducks.

Ducks? Certainly. California is the home of the wild duck, and while he does not like too much shooting it is amazing in how much of it he will still live. Where the great snowy cap of the mountain is pictured in the smooth water the sunlight of the winter day glistens on the heads of dozens of mallards, and beside them shines the white body and ruddy neck of the canvasback, while his cousin, the redhead, floats in calm serenity beyond. Where is a fairer picture of perfect peace than the widgeon dozing away the warm noontide on the grassy bank of the lagoon? Only one—the little cinnamon teal of Mexico that travels north in winter instead of south and loves to visit her long-lost territory. Robed in cinnamon as beamy as the bronze of the wild turkey, with wings of soft gray banded with shining blue that flashes in the sun when he rises, scarcely anything is so gentle and peaceful in appearance. Along the sunny shores of little bays he calmly floats, or sits dozing on the grassy banks, or along the little inlets he glides without a ripple on the water, then huddles up for a sun bath in some quiet cove. The forked rudders of the sprigtail may steer him swiftly along the sky above and the whizz of the gadwell sound like the rush of the hungry hawk above him or the splash of the spoonbill rising from the water beside him may startle the common teal into attention, but little this teal cares for the movements of any other ducks and takes life as easily as the people of his native land.

Moonlight Shooting.

When the moonlight sparkles on cliff and scar of the surrounding hills and the great snowy peaks loom like sheeted ghosts in the starlit sky, on some of the passes over which the wild fowl fly to feed you may sometimes have a rare kind of shooting, and he who has never tried night shooting has something yet in store. The faint bunches of ducks that rise out of the horizon widening and growing rapidly larger until they tear the air around your head like a charge of grape-shot, are often gone before you discover they are near enough to shoot at. Even the larger mallard is no easy mark at such times, and the widgeon devours darkness so fast that the whistle of his wings is liable to die in the night behind before you have the gun raised. Hard enough for the novice is a full flock of ducks even when the moon is flooding the stage with fullest light, but when, like an arrow from the underworld aimed full at your head, a single duck, keeping pace with the whizz of his own wing, plunges into the gloom behind before you can pull the trigger, you get some idea of what shooting is.

Shore Birds.

The other attractions for the gun are so many that few pay much attention to shore birds so popular with many in the East. The list of "bay birds," is long and full and all the salt water shores and inlets abound with them during the greater part of the winter. Brown curlew trot along the muddy flats or swing with ringing cry along the shores, while willet in gray and white dot the bars the tide has left bare or scud along the grassy margins of the land. The avocet, brilliant with black and white, stands showy and tall in the summerlike sun, and the turnstone, scarcely less graceful, matches him in brightness as he ambles here and there over the wet mud. Even dowitchers and robin snipe are not to be despised and right well they know it, for they are as cautious as larger birds and no greenhorns need apply. Sand pipers and little plover peep and whistle here and there through the air and whisk about on the sandy slopes, while surf ducks, pelicans and all manner of ocean birds enliven the scene even though you do not care to shoot them.

For quantity and variety of wild life of this sort, the lower part of the Colorado River probably surpasses any other part of the United States. It can be reached only by special excursion from Yuma or overland by the Cocopah country, but is well worth a trip to those who love wild nature. Water, earth and air are thronged with birds of a thousand sorts, while the climate cannot be excelled on earth.

Snipe.

And who can think of shooting without asking if Wilson's snipe is here too. He is, though generally called "Jacksnipe." For its size this is the most charming of all that flies before the gun, and few begrudge the discomfort of devouring mud and hungry bog holes for a shot at even one of these little rascals. He is often found here in highly respectable numbers during the whole winter. Of course he has his little idiosyncracies, such as happening out when you drop in, or preferring a different marsh from the one you have selected for him to fatten on. But what would he be without these cranky fits and who would care for him if he awaited one's coming on a fence post? He, too, has studied modern inventions and though you may sometimes find him fat and lazy and a little inclined to underestimate your ability, he will, as a rule, give you all you want to attend to.

Rabbits.

There are two rabbits found here both of which are entirely different from the eastern cottontail, having white and delicate meat, the blue one or the chaparral rabbit being fully equal to the regular standard of comparison, chicken, and much better than California chicken as generally raised for restaurant use. While these rabbits may be found at any time of the year, they make the best shooting late in the winter and in spring when there is little else to shoot and even when there is nothing else. They are a notable exception to the rule that there is nothing fit to shoot in spring or early summer. By the middle of April the young are large enough and all are fat and at their very best when in the East there is absolutely nothing that one can shoot with propriety even if the law allows it. Both these keep in the brush but the bluer one keeps in it almost entirely and rarely ventures along the outer edges like the browner and larger one. But both are lightning runners and can twist and dodge in the dense brush like nothing

else on earth. They make the prettiest of all snap shooting with the gun. There is not a second's time to take aim and the shot must clear the road and do execution at the same time. With the larger one fine moonlight shooting may be often had in the spring, when it spends much of the evening on the open ground along the edge of the brush, scudding for cover at your approach in a zigzag line of flickering white that makes a highly interesting mark for one who thinks he can shoot at night but has never tried it.

Fishing—Yellowtail.

While there is no such fishing in winter as there is in summer, there is still enough to make variety for those who find the land tiresome. Trout fishing is of course closed, but it opens early enough in the spring to give an opportunity to those who have spent the winter here, though high water is always liable to interfere with good sport. Except when a storm is on the waters, of which there is always abundant notice, for storms never come in a hurry here, the winter sea is as mild as the summer sea. The sport upon the water is not as good as in the summer, but there is still considerable. The barracuda and the bonita have a period of rest during which they do not bite, but long before winter is over they are running again and the flash of their silvery sides after the troll is as bright as in midsummer. The yellowtail, too, is more retiring and will not respond as readily to the bait on the open water. But he lingers around the wharves in considerable numbers and often makes lively work for the unwary fisher for smelt, who has dropped his bait too near this glittering chain of energy. He belongs to the mackerel family and can smash more tackle for his size than any other fish that lives. Try to use your thumb on the reel for a brake and he will burn it in short order. Nothing less than leather will do and while experimenting with that away goes your big strong line or your extra heavy pole. Weight for weight the famed tarpon is nothing beside the yellow-tail when on a small line and rod. He makes long runs at a pace that makes you tremble for the reel, and just about the time it looks as if you had not half lines enough back he comes with a rush that rattles your spinal column with winding in. Then down he goes into the depths again with a dart that will smash your tackle if you try to tighten the line on him, and then, about the time you think there is no danger of that, in he comes again at a pace that makes you stare. Under the boat he will go and get away, if once he gets the line under it. But you will find turning him no such easy matter as it is with a smaller fish, for when the yellow-tail lays his side to the water until its bright colors flash through the wave and the big golden tail gleams in a hundred hues, as it slashes around with lightning stroke, you have something not easily steered where you want it, even if you are both quick and strong.

Jewfish.

But when you want something extra big, the jewfish is ready at almost any time of the year and never more vigorous than winter. He is a big sea bass with all the power of the gamy fish and weight to back it, often running to over two hundred pounds and sometimes over three hundred. You need plenty of boat and man to manage it, and if you have not still more man behind the rod you will do well to sublet the job. He can tow a respectable boat and rather enjoys the fun, giving you a rush below and a dart above and a cross-cut right and left under the boat, or anywhere for a change. About the time you think he is tired is just the time he selects for fooling you, and if you give him slack or tighten too much he will say good-by with a rush that will make you doubt your smartness.

Tuna.

Be sure and bring your nerve with you when you sail forth to interview the tuna. He is a big ocean mackerel that equals the jewfish in size, and surpasses him in vigor and dash. If the wind fails you or you are too lazy to pull an oar he will haul your boat through the water for you, if you only give him a chance. But your dashing horse is ever too quick for a tight rein or a loose one, and the first thing you know he is gone, unless you are very careful. The tarpon is a chump beside this racing beauty. To the dash of a quarter horse he adds thet wind of the four-mile racer, and can play you more tricks in less time than all the trout, bass or other fish you ever saw in eastern waters. His style is all his own; he takes lessons from none, and the school he keeps for making anglers out of greenhorns is one that every one who wants to claim that noble name should not fail to attend. Smashed tackle, burnt fingers, aching arms, tired legs, vacant inwards, with plenty of disappointment for those who put on the airs of other schools are all it costs.

Wharf Fishing.

Fishing from the wharves that make out into the salt water continues almost as good in winter as in summer. Little mackerel make the water sparkle for acres at times, and often pompano will call to inspect your bait, though, like all extra good things, they are none too abundant anywhere. Smelt that are very fine for frying play around below you in vast schools, and two or three hooks on the same line will often be full of them at once. You have almost a certainty of catching plenty of these, as also of the mackerel if you have the right kind of bait. Often you will see the halibut with his queer-shaped head steering about in the water below. They are quite a lively fish when hooked, and when they run as high as forty pounds, which they often do, will make you think you have a small whale. They are as good as the halibut of the Atlantic. For variety you can hook an occasional shark from the wharves, with a stingray or two and a skate and other curious fish, while an occasional sea trout, like the weak fish of Florida, or some other variety of fine ocean fish will surprise you with a vigorous bite.

Deep-water Fishing.

Deep-sea fishing is almost as good at this time of year as in the summer. Where acres of kelp cover the water with its long brown arms and floating leaves you can tie the boat to it and rock on the swell of the glassy water, whose face is kept unruffled by the kelp. Down in the blue depths you can see strange fish float about, some red, some brown, others nearly white, some lying still, others slowly circling, none in haste or apparently interested in the upper world. A long line with sinker must be used here, and, while you have it dangling in front of one big fish that looks at it with silent contempt and doesn't even deign to get out of the way when you swing it against his nose, another perhaps darts up out of the blue depths and snatches it from the unappreciative brother. A fine rest this kind of fishing makes from the excitement of sailing, especially if you happen becalmed and wish to wait for the breeze.

T. S. VAN DYKE.

Planting Valuable Timber.

(STAFF CONTRIBUTION TO THE TIMES.)

Some time in the fall of 1858 I was one of a party that went out for a deer hunt in the hills of Contra Costa county, and we camped near the residence of Hon. Elam Brown, who came to California several years before the discovery of gold. A morning or two later we needed some milk for our coffee, and went over to Judge Brown's house to get it. On arriving there we found he had some fine black walnut trees growing in front of his house. The trees are still standing there, looking grand and hoary in their half-century of California life. Some years later a man named Sharp planted some black walnuts at the confluence of Georgiana Slough and the Sacramento River, but their cultivation throughout the State has not been general.

The pecan nut will grow here into a handsome and thrifty tree, and the northern hickory will not. As early as 1859 I advised the cultivation of this tree in order to save the immense amount of money that was going out of the country for wagon shafts, felloes, spokes and ax-handles. The fruits from the trees would more than paid interest on the outlay. I know now of pecan trees in Butte county that are paying as high as $14 every season, and, with one hundred trees to the acre, that is a pretty good yield. But it is only within the past twenty years that such trees have been planted at all.

Suppose that men had planted black walnut and pecan trees in 1860, we should now have been importing at least a million dollars' less of hardwood timber and would have had places where the boys could learn a good trade in the way of making ox yokes, felloes, wagon bows, hounds, reaches, shafts and spokes. But nobody had time to plant such trees—they were too slow in growing.

They had, however, to send off to Tasmania and bring over the eucalyptus globulus of that country. There is only one good thing to be said of it. It grows rapidly and makes cheap firewood for the people in timberless sections of country. It is also fairly good as a wind-break to our orchards, though no better than the Australian box thorn, which makes the most perfect hedge on earth.

Still, there are several other varieties of the eucalyptus which are far more serviceable for what we need. The

...bark" and "stringbark" of New South Wales have a manufacturing value, as also the "red gum" of the Murray River. The latter makes a good pile for wharves and will last as long again as any other variety of piling except the jarrah, which is another variety of eucalyptus. The Southern Pacific Company brings for piling to San Pedro and Santa Monica and expends big money in treating it with creosote, whereas jarrah piling would last five times as long and "red gum" as long again as the creosoted piles.

Speaking of piling leads me to say that the docks at Carpinteria and San Simeon are piled with this wood, and are in a splendid state of preservation. The San Simeon dock was built in 1878, and looks good for at least fifty years longer.

There is an Australian tree called the blackwood, or acacia melanoxylr, which can be seen growing in our Central Park on the side next to Hill street. These trees are just 15 years old, and look as hearty and strong as any I have ever seen. The same tree can be seen growing at Oneonta Farm, near Rosemeade Station, on the Southern Pacific. They are 3 years old and already afford a very grateful shade in hot weather.

There is no good reason why trees of some value should not be planted, instead of those comparatively worthless Tasmanian gums. What we want is a tree that will have some value for manufactures, and will not exhaust all the fertility of the surrounding soil. These blue gums have no value beyond that of firewood, and the essence that is made from them for the prevention of "scale" in boilers.

It would have cost no more to plant in 1858, pecan, black walnut and other woods having a commercial and manufacturing value, than it did to plant these ghostly and wierd-looking eucalyptus trees, which have no value beyond fuel. I hope that men who look ahead of them will plant trees of the kinds I have mentioned, as legacies to their growing children.

THOMAS B. MERRY.

Our Citrus Fruits

THE culture of citrus fruit being by far the most important branch of horticulture in Southern California, the subject is well deserving of a separate article. Orange culture is not only the most important industry of Southern California, in a financial way, but, indirectly, it has been the means of attracting thousands of settlers to this section. To those who live in the less favored climates of the East, there is a world of romance in the very name of an orange grove. After the settler has been here a short time he begins to look at the question from the more material standpoint of dollars and cents.

The great importance of the orange industry is shown by the fact that the exports of this fruit from Southern California during the past season amounted to 6533 carloads, valued at $3,000,000. It is expected that the shipments for the present season will not be less than 8000 carloads, and from now on the production is likely to increase very rapidly, as may be judged from the fact that the crop of last season was obtained from 1,260,964 bearing trees, while there are planted out in orchard, but not yet in bearing, 1,742,501 trees.

Origin of the Orange.

The origin of the golden fruit is wrapped in the mists of antiquity. Reference to the orange frequently appears in the Sanskrit, in which language it was called nagrunga. From this it was transformed into naranja in Spanish, whence the word orange. All varieties of the orange are apparently derived from two, the bitter orange and the sweet orange. The former is commonly known as the bigarade, or Seville orange. It has been used for a long time in Europe in the manufacture of orange marmalade, as well as for the dry rind, which is used as an aromatic tonic. This is supposed to have been the first orange known to the inhabitants of Southern Europe. In Northern India the fruit is found growing in a wild state. Those who have investigated the subject do not think that India is its native place, but believe that it was introduced into that country from Southern China and Burmah, whence it was carried into Arabia about the tenth century. The Moors soon spread it over Europe.

This was the bitter orange. Up to the 15th century no mention is made of a sweet orange. The first mention of a sweet orange is in reference to the cultivation of such a fruit in Spain and Italy in the beginning of the 16th century. The culture of the fruit spread rapidly, Spain and Italy becoming noted for the industry. The tree was also cultivated largely in the Azores Islands, whence England still draws a large proportion of its supplies.

Introduction in California

The history of orange culture in California demonstrates how long a valuable industry may remain unrecognized. The cultivation of the fruit commenced with the first white settlement made in California. The founders of the missions invariably planted fruit trees around their settlements, and among other trees the orange was planted. At the San Gabriel Mission, a few miles from Los Angeles, may still be seen the neglected trunks of orange trees over a century old. It is not surprising, therefore, that the first cultivation of the orange on a commercial scale took place in this section. The earliest orange grove of considerable size was the Wolfskill grove, on the site of the Southern Pacific Arcade Depot, a short distance east of the business center. Here some of the original trees, nearly 50 years old, are still growing. They have been cut back and budded to an improved variety of fruit.

The first section to take up orange-growing as a leading industry was Riverside, which colony was started mainly for the purpose of raising oranges. The first orange trees were planted there in the fall of 1870-71. They were all seedling trees, no other varieties being known in Southern California at that time. Planting progressed slowly until the irrigation system was perfected in 1875, while large groves were set out and some new varieties were introduced. The first important shipment of fruit from Riverside occurred in the season of 1880-81, when fifteen carloads were shipped, containing 4500 boxes. Three years later the shipments from Riverside amounted to only fifty carloads. Next year over four hundred and fifty carloads were shipped, and since then the crop has increased steadily, until this season it is expected to be over two thousand carloads.

Meantime, the culture of the orange on a large scale had been introduced throughout the counties of Los Angeles, Ventura, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, Orange and San Diego, so that the total shipments last season, as above stated, amounted to 6533 carloads.

The most popular variety raised in Southern California—a variety upon which the fame of this section for orange-growing is mainly founded—is the Washington navel, a large, juicy, seedless orange, with a peculiar mark. It came to the United States from Brazil, and was first produced at Riverside. Contrary to general opinion, this orange is said to be no novelty, being pictured in a book on horticulture published in 1642. It is supposed to have originated in Southern Asia.

A large proportion of the orange crop of Southern California still consists of seedlings, but no seedling trees are now planted.

Other varieties raised here are the Mediterranean Sweet, St. Michael and Valencia late. The Tangerine is a small orange with a thin peel, that easily comes off. The Malta Ruby and other blood-oranges have red or reddish-yellow flesh. The Oonshiu is a Japanese variety that has been introduced during the past few years.

Where the Orange is Grown.

As above stated, the chief center of orange culture in Southern California is around Riverside. The fruit is, however, raised in all of the seven southern counties, and Riverside does not produce more than one-fourth of the crop of Southern California. Riverside oranges have obtained a great reputation throughout the country, because the popular navel orange was first raised there. In consequence of this, it has become common in the East to term all first-class California fruit "Riverside oranges." It does not by any means follow that oranges raised at Riverside are superior to all others grown in this section. On the contrary, some claim that the oranges raised in the foothills of this county are superior to all others, having a more delicate pulp than those raised in the warm, dry, interior sections.

The leading orange-producing section of Los Angeles county is along the foothills of the San Gabriel and Pomona valleys. The fruit raised around Duarte, a few miles from the old San Gabriel Mission, is justly celebrated for its fine quality. Good oranges are also raised in the foothills north of Los Angeles.

A section that has rapidly come to the front during the past few years in the production of fine oranges that bring the highest price in the market is Redlands, beyond San Bernardino, at the head of the Santa Ana Valley. A large quantity of oranges are raised in Orange county around Santa Ana, and also in the other counties of Southern California. Except in the mountain regions, there is scarcely a settlement of any importance that has not orange trees in bearing.

Conditions of Growth.

It would, however, be a mistake to suppose that the orange succeeds equally well in every section of Southern California. If that were so, first-class orange land would not command so high a price as it does. The orange is very particular in its tastes, and those who contemplate investing money in this industry should be careful to see that they get the right kind of soil and location. The settler who plants citrus fruits on some of our low and moist lands, which are perfectly well adapted to walnuts, berries, alfalfa, etc., will gain a considerable amount of experience, but little besides. Choice citrus conditions are by no means common. Almost every locality will grow an orange tree, but when the fruit comes to be flavored and colored then comes the test of citrus conditions. Land that has so much water in it so near the surface that irrigation will not be required is too cold, and the fruit will have too much acid. On adobe or heavy clay land that will not mulch readily, the trees will not be long-lived, and if great care is not taken to cultivate thoroughly just at the right time after every irrigation, gum disease, scale and smut will cause infinite trouble. Sweeping air currents and frost must be avoided. What is most needed is a location well protected from wind; what is commonly termed quick-land, or land that has no bottom. Some gravel is not objectionable. Such conditions will color and flavor the fruit to perfection. Such land may be purchased at from $200 to $300 per acre, with water.

The orange is susceptible to the attacks of various destructive pests, for which reason constant care is needed on the part of the grower. About ten years ago orange trees in Southern California were attacked by a destructive insect known as the white cushiony scale. So damaging were the ravages of this insect that it appeared for a time as if the orange industry in Southern California would become a thing of the past, and many of the growers were quite discouraged. After many remedies had been tried, a parasite was introduced from Australia which devoured the white scale, and it is now no longer troublesome. Other scale insects which sometimes attack the orange trees are kept in check by means of spraying, fumigating with gas and steaming.

In some sections of California orange trees were planted during the early days of the industry in places which are occasionally visited by a frost that is sufficiently severe to damage the fruit, although no case is known where frost has been so severe as to kill a mature tree. In the lower part of Riverside, where the earliest planting of orange trees was made on a large scale, it was soon found that the conditions are not suitable to orange culture, and some of the groves have been uprooted Later plantings in Riverside have been on the higher ground, where there is no danger from frost. Growers in exposed sections avert the damage from an extra cold spell by lighting smudge fires between the trees, turning water between the rows, and other means. Now that the conditions of orange culture are better understood, however, it is unnecessary for the grower to plant where he runs the risk of a frost that will damage his fruit.

Profits and Expenses.

The profits of orange-growing during the early years of the industry, when the product of Southern California was scarcely sufficient to supply the local market, were very large—so large as to lead many persons to suppose that they might expect to make a fortune out of orange-growing within a few years. The industry is now on a solid basis, like the raising of corn or cotton. The profits are still larger than in almost any other branch of horticulture or agriculture, but the day of fortunes within a few years has gone by and those thinking of going into the business should understand this. While the income from a bearing orange grove in a good season, is heavy, it should not be forgotten that there are also expenses.

It is not easy to give a definite and reliable statement of the expenses and profits of orange-raising, because the figures differ more or less in each individual case. Following is an estimate of the cost of a ten-acre orange orchard, three years from planting, that has been approved as a fair average by several experienced growers:

Ten acres of land	$2,500
One thousand trees	500
Preparing ground and planting	150
Water, care of orchard, and incidentals for first year	300
Total	$3,450
The two following years, counting interest at 8 per cent., will cost	$1,200
Total cost, after three years	$4,650

By planting two-year-old buds on three-year-old roots, the trees, three years from planting, would be eight years old from seed. At that time the orchard should pay interest on the investment at 10 per cent. In two years more it will bear from a box to a box and a half to the tree, the total crop worth, say, from $2000 to $3000. From that figure it will gradually advance. As much as $600 an acre net profit, and occasionally even more, has been realized from full-bearing orange orchards. It is, however, not safe to count on any such profits as these. An average of $100 per acre, net, year after year, is not a bad interest on the investment, as things go nowadays, and the careful grower who tends to his grove as he would to any other line of business that requires judgment and industry may safely count upon such a return.

Marketing the Crop.

As shown above, it is only fifteen years since the first shipment of oranges from Southern California to the East were made by the carload. At that time it was considered a great thing when a whole carload of fruit was shipped. Now several trainloads are forwarded daily during the season. After a time it was found that these shipments were not always financially successful, expecially when the market was glutted. The fruit was then shipped to be sold on commission, at a freight rate of from $600 to $900 a car. Now the freight is only about one-third of the first named figure, and more systematic methods have been adopted. Ten years ago an association of growers was formed, for the purpose of marketing the product. It held together for a couple of years, and then fell to pieces. After a few years the necessities of the case again forced the growers to come together for self-protection, and a strong organization was formed, known as the Southern California Fruit Exchange, which has proved successful in marketing the crop at fair prices. There are some minor features of the exchange system which admit of improvement, and an effort is being made to make the necessary changes this season.

Most of the important orange-growing sections of Southern California now belong to the exchange, each section having its local organization, which reports to the main body. The executive board districts the territory and establishes at some central point in each district a branch house or headquarters in charge of a representative chosen and under control of the executive board. As nearly as possible the amount of fruit required to fully supply the markets of each of the districts from month to month is ascertained, and such amounts forwarded from the various exchanges on a pro rata basis, the fruit being properly distributed and sold at prices determined by local conditions from day to day. To avoid overstocking markets, any surplus of fruit on the road may be diverted to other districts, not fully supplied. Sales of fruit are promptly reported to the exchange, the agents forwarding the same together with the name and address of the purchaser and prices obtained. Only losses sustained on fruit sold by district representatives arising from failure or default of purchaser, or from protecting the interests of the exchanges, are pro rated among the exchanges.

This exchange system has naturally aroused antipathy on part of the regular dealers, but it has met the approval of a majority of the producers, and has certainly tended to systematize the marketing of the orange crop, and to place it on a commercial, businesslike basis.

The Lemon.

The culture of the lemon is not so far advanced in California as that of the orange. In fact, it is only within the past two or three years that lemon-growing has assumed importance as a branch of the horticultural industry. There are growing in Southern California this year 209,466 bearing lemon trees, while there are 927,738 not yet in bearing, which shows that we may expect a very large increase in the product within the next few years.

The lemon tree is generally regarded as being more delicate and susceptible to frost than the orange, so that still greater care is needed in the selection of a site for an orchard. The chief reason why lemon culture had not made more progress until within the past few years is that until recently the proper method of placing the fruit on the market had not been learned. California lemons were permitted to ripen on the trees, acquiring a thick skin, so that it was supposed for some time that this State could not raise a lemon in competition with the European product. California lemons also had a bad habit of decaying within a few days after they were gathered, so that it was almost impossible to ship them, even to the northern part of the State. A few determined lemon-growers persevered, and finally hit upon the proper method of curing lemons, so as to enable them to stand shipment. One of the earliest and most successful experimenters in this line was G. W. Garcelon, from whose essay on the subject of lemon-curing the following extracts are made:

"It is not necessary, unless one has a large lot of lemons, to build a very extensive or expensive house. Mine cost me, with all its appurtenances, about $2500, and will contain six to seven carloads of fruit, properly arranged, to keep from four to twelve months, and in addition I have in the basement two large rooms which I use for storing and packing, also for box material, etc. Feeling confident that the best success in handling lemons will come from each orchardist making arrangements to keep his own fruit, I recommend all growers of lemons to build a house somewhat after my plan, larger or smaller according to their orchards. In a few words, a plastered room or rooms inside an unplastered but closely-boarded and ventilated structure, and a hallway running around these rooms, which serves a double purpose, giving an inside passageway to rooms and allowing what is most essential, the boxes of lemons (newly picked) to be piled up in the outside passage until they gradually throw off excessive moisture and permit any lemon which has been bruised through careless handling or otherwise to develop imperfections, etc., before the lemons are finally put to their "Rip Van Winkle" sleep. I would also advise that if the basement is not needed, to set the house nearer the ground and shade with trees and vines, which will keep the temperature down, as it is desirable to keep lemons as near the 60-degree limit as possible. The doors should be made to fit close in the inside rooms; no windows. A few windows with close-fitting shutters, ought to be placed in the outside structure. Boarding tightly outside and inside rooms, with lathing and plastering on the inside, and movable ventilator in ceiling, would, I think, be an improvement on my house. My rooms were plastered on the ceiling, and sometimes moisture from spoiled lemons, which were not properly handled before putting in the rooms, caused the plastering to fall.

"When lemons on well-cared-for trees are from two and one-half to three inches in diameter, they should be clipped. There should be a good proportion of the fruit, say one-half to two-thirds, ready to come from the tree from the middle of October to the middle of December, and it would be best to make two separate clippings in that time, for if you make only one some may be too large and others too small. Some growers clip smaller than I recommend, but the 300 to the box size is the most popular. The longer you keep the lemon the more it will be reduced in size; you will have to make allowance for contraction—one-third to one-half—before it is marketed. Every three or four weeks the trees should be gone over for sizable fruit, until all is gathered. Color cuts no figure, only if the tree is not in good condition or suitable lemons are not all gathered, my rule will not hold. It has been claimed that the first-clipped fruit keeps better than the last, and that there is some of the fruit that is not a true lemon. Now, I take no stock in such claims; the trouble comes either from excessive chill or from lemons which have been overlooked in former clippings; both will spoil and affect those near them after being gathered. Of course, I do not say that there is not some fruit on lemon trees that, through some, as yet, unexplained reason, will be no good. This is true of all fruit, and is not confined to the lemon, or less to first clipping than the others, only wind and exposure will make more of this fruit in later clippings.

"We place our boxes of lemons in the hallway of the lemon-house—if in early winter on the south side, and if in late spring or summer on the north side, next to the outside boarding of the inside room. The main doors are kept closed, the ventilators open, and the excessive moisture will evaporate from the fruit in about four weeks in the winter months, and from two to three in summer; then put the lemons away. Now, provide yourselves with trays just the size of raisin trays, only deeper—the ends should be one and one-half inches deep—and nail a lath on each side to keep the fruit from rolling out. I have utilized my raisin trays and nailed one and one-half-inch pieces on the ends. Select one corner of a room which (to prevent loss of space) could be made a little larger than necessary for a number of tiers of trays. Under each tier put a closed empty tray—or two would be better—as I find the fruit next to the bottom, as well as the top, cures faster and shrivels more. Upon this foundation put your tray for the first lot of lemons, which carefully empty from the picking-box. It would be best to begin two tiers of trays at once, so that the lemons that are left over from filling the first tray with only one layer can be put on the second. Of course, throw out as you come to them all imperfect fruit. In this way build up your tiers of trays as high as you conveniently can, using your empty picking-boxes for staging, lastly, cover the top trays with one or two tight trays. In this way fill your room and keep your inside doors open for a few days. Afterward close through the day and open through the night, according to the moisture in the room, which should be kept comparatively dry. After lemons are once put away on the trays, and if they have been properly cared for before and the rooms are after as I have advised, there no need of disturbing the wanted for packing, even if it six, eight, ten or twelve months few will spoil, say from 2 to 10 p Although the lemons at first tou other in the one layer on the tr will contract, so that if any sp will not often affect the next o the few spoiling lemons give th necessary moisture to the air room. This is all. You can look time to time to notice the condi the fruit. If a ventilator is put ceiling of the inner rooms, you w to be careful of draughts, and use less door opening and clos

What has been said in regard condition of orange culture also, generally, to the lemon, ex above stated, that even greate must be exercised in the selecti site for a lemon grove.

There are several varieties of raised in Southern California, th popular being the Lisbon and th reka. The Eureka lemon tree h advantage of being thornless, b experienced growers consider th advantage is more than coun anced by other qualities which i as compared with the Lisbon.

Small or inferior lemons may b ized for the manufacture of citri for which there is always a goo ket. This product is manufactu a small scale in Los Angeles, a doubtless be produced more exte as the lemon crop becomes larg

The Pomelo.

A variety of the citrus famil has become popular during th few years is the pomelo, or fruit. This fruit, which came Sicily, was raised in Florida number of years, until the dis freeze of a few years ago, whe trees were destroyed. The value of the juice in dyspepsia other complaints, has been mu tolled by physicians and othe that a lively demand for the set in, and large prices were re It is only within the past coup years that the culture of the has been introduced in Californi at present there are only abou trees planted, out of which 1500 bearing.

The pomelo looks like an exagg orange, of a pale yellow colo grows in clusters, hence, the na "grape fruit." The trees bear and very heavily, considering size. Of late a number of im varieties have been introduce juice of which is not so bitter a of the seedling. Sometimes as as eighteen or twenty pomelos be seen growing in one cluster, weighing from a pound and a h two pounds or more. In Florid fore the freeze, there were tree forty feet in height, and nearly feet in diameter, loaded with thousand pomelos. For the fr some old trees it is said that as as $160 has been paid, on the

The tree is a more thrifty than the orange, but looks muc it, except that it has a broader and is of a deeper green. The is sub-acid, with a bitter rind, the taste for it must be acquir is usually eaten with sugar, but remedy for stomach troubles is unsweetened.

In Southern California the ripens about the middle of May. tree is a very rapid grower, one-third larger than a seedling tree at the same age.

Those who have the pomelo market during the next few will doubtless make good profi is, however, not advisable for a grower to go into the industry very extensive scale, as the might easily be overstocked.

The Citron.

A variety of the citrus family has been much neglected in Sou California is the citron. Large tities of citron are imported int United States from Europe. tree, which much resembles th ange, bears early, and is grown similar conditions. In Europe th ron is packed in barrels, with for exportation, but here it co sold to local crystallization which would put it on the mar its commercial form.

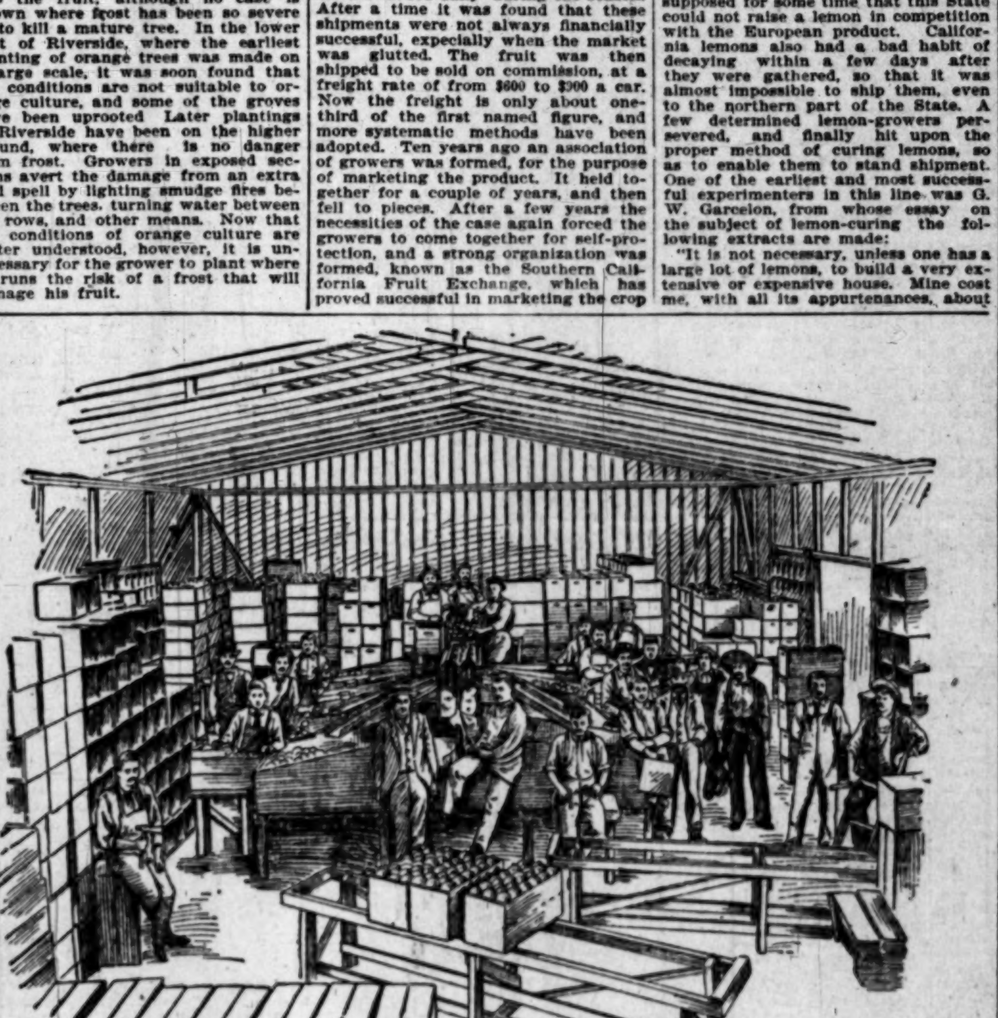
There are two methods of gr the citron in the south of Europ as a standard and the other as a or dwarf, the top having been tr and the tree forced to grow alo ground. When grown as a sta the tree requires great care, as fruit often weighs many pounds often grows in clusters, so tha branches have to be propped u A. Kimball of National City s regard to the citron:

"I have seen no other tree has so quickly adapted itself t conditions, nor one which exhibits a robust character. The folia beautiful; the growing shoots of a reddish-purple color and very The ripened leaves are not so as the orange, nor yet so light a lemon. I have no hesitation in ing that from all I can learn citron will pay an enormous as the fruit may be kept many m after it is picked, and can be cessed by any one who unders the art of preserving."

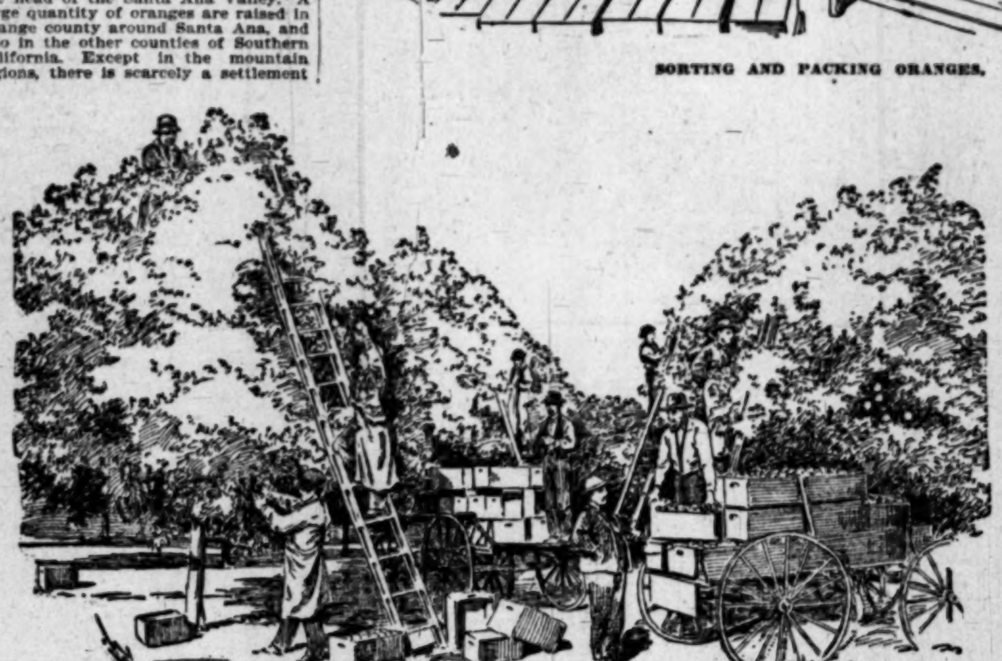
One of the advantages of the c is that it may be picked and th in brine, when it will keep i nitely, so that it will not have rushed to market.

The Lime.

The lime is a delicate tree, will flourish wherever the lemon well. Very little attention has been paid to lime culture in Ca nia, the fruit consumed in this being imported from Mexico by w San Francisco. The lime is frequ grown in hedge form, and there number of such hedges in and ar Los Angeles, which bear fruit little or no attention. The lime be a profitable fruit to raise in more sheltered sections of Sout California, where there is little frost.



SORTING AND PACKING ORANGES.



PICKING ORANGES.

A SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA NAVEL ORANGE TREE IN BEARING.

POLLY.

Though Polly has patrician ways,
And taste no critic dare impeach,
She shuns formalities of phrase
And prim proprieties of speech.

If at the play Bob Acres' wit
Arouses tumults of delight,
Or Lady Teazle scores a hit,
She gurgles, "Oh, it's out of sight!"

At musicales and picture shows,
Where esthetes rave in phrases pat
O'er Wagner's airs and pale Corots,
She blandly asks, "Where am I at?"

Of fads and follies, toilets, balls,
She chats away as chirp as a linnet,
But woman's rights her heart appalls—
"Thank goodness, Tom, I am not in i

I sought her hand with tender sighs;
My heart kept going pit-a-pat;
With laughter twinkling in her eyes,
She cried, "You're talking throug hat!"

—(

SOME eight hundred or one thousand men "go down to the sea in boats" almost every day in the year in Southern California to seek their livelihood. They are the old-time fishermen of this region, and they are, with the possible exception of the fast-disappearing vaqueros and sheep-herders, the most picturesque grouping of men we have in this region. They live by the hauling of the seine and the drawing of lines many fathoms long, and are an industrial class by themselves. The sea fisherman of Southern California hails from either the rough and rugged coast of New England, where his forefathers sailed from Marblehead, Gloucester, Portsmouth or New Bedford, or he comes from a race of fishers on the northern shores of the Mediterranean Sea, or, possibly, from the Atlantic coast adjacent to the Pillars of Hercules. His garb is the same as that of his ancestors; his language is identical with theirs; he lives the same life, and his habits, thoughts and associations are little changed. Even the craft in which he puts to sea daily for his toil and danger is built on the model and provided with much the same rig as the vessel which his father and grandfathers from time immemorial employed in the pursuit of the same calling he is now following in Southern California. There is a certain suggestion of the romantic tales of fishermen of Lisbon or Corsica or Southern Italy about every ocean fisherman's settlement in this region, where a little fleet of lateen-sailed craft is moored when in port, with their long sloping booms

TYPES OF FISHERMEN.

and standing masts ranged in line. The same suggestion of the sunny slopes of the Mediterranean follows the fishermen of Southern California when their tan-colored sails are spread and their little boats go out upon the bosom of the ocean to the fishing banks of a morning to gather a finny harvest.

But little examination of the shore or deep-sea fauna of Southern California is necessary to impress one with the extraordinary richness and variety of forms represented. A commercial man may observe wonderful possibilities in the sea-fishing industry of this region. The geographical conditions that produce this diversity and abundance of edible fish are interesting. Instead of a Gulf Stream of the Atlantic coast, from south to north, we of the Pacific coast have a reversed Gulf Stream. Our "Gulf Stream" is of high temperature, and passes from the East Indian coast up the shores of China and Japan to the northern coast of Alaska, where it turns and sweeps down British Columbia and along the Pacific States. It modifies the climate of all the west coast on this continent and produces conditions that are unknown elsewhere, by rendering our waters acceptable to fish of several zones. Thus, we have in Southern California the bonita, mullet, yellowtail, barracuda and black sea bass, that are unknown in respectable numbers on the Atlantic coast north of Bermuda or Florida. We have also sardines of a variety unknown anywhere else than in the Chinese Sea and off the coast of Northern Africa, and flying fish that are very uncommon on the Atlantic coast.

The last census of the fishing industry in California was taken in the summer of 1892 by the United States Fish Commission. That census showed that the total quantity of fish taken annually from the sea along the coast of California, from San Diego to Point Concepcion, was 1,984,820 pounds. The census showed that the fishing stations in Los Angeles county ranked next to those of San Francisco, where the annual product was worth, four years ago, $242,000. Since the census was taken the sardine fisheries in Southern California have almost quadrupled, the fish-canning interests have grown amazingly, and the annual lobster catch has developed one-half. The men who furnished the chief data for the census of the government Fish Commission, therefore, have reason to believe that the fish industries of Southern California have brought from the sea in the last year fully 2,500,000 pounds of fish, valued at about $210,000. Of this the fisheries of Los Angeles county have furnished nearly one-half. The importance there is in the marvelously fertile fishing fields off the coast of Southern California has only begun to be realized. As long ago as when the dauntless explorer, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo sailed up the coast of Alta California in 1542 he wrote in the ship logbook that in all his voyages he had never known any sea so abundant with so many varieties of toothsome fish as in this region. The late Prof. Spencer F. Baird of the Smithsonian Institution, spent weeks in the summer of 1874 in studying the edible fish in the waters of the Pacific Ocean along the coast of the southern counties of California, and he reported at Washington that no waters in the Union had such vast quantities of almost infinite variety of edible fish as those off the shore of San Diego, Los Angeles, Ventura and Santa Barbara counties. With the development of the railroad systems throughout the West—bringing the inland regions into close connection with the sea coast and making possible quick transportation from the fishing banks to the farmers, cattlemen, miners and townspeople (who never go a-fishing) several hundred miles away—the value there is in the fishing industry of this partof the Union has been better understood. So eminent an authority as Prof. Wheeler A. Wilcox of the United States Fish Commission, recently reported that the possibilities of the California fisheries more than equal those in the palmy days of the New England Coast States. The old settlers in Southern California long ago knew the almost inexhaustible abundance of fine fish in the waters along the coast, but in those days there were no means of properly transporting the product to market, and the days of American push and energy had not yet dawned in this region. Now thousands of dollars are being invested every year in new fishing and fish-canning enterprises, and when these have been established on a large basis there will be large capital continually flowing into the business. In the past year a company has been established at San Pedro and has expended over $35,000 in the sardine industry alone. Boston capital is at this time planning the establishment of a fishing company at Ventura or Santa Barbara for the packing of mackerel and herring for the eastern markets. Experiments costing several thousands of dollars are now being made at San Pedro to propagate oysters and lobsters similar to those off the coast of Maryland and Virginia. If the experiments prove successful the value of the fishing interests of Southern California will soon be doubled, for it is estimated that Los Angeles city alone uses over $80,000 worth of oysters in a year.

The principal fishing points in this county are at San Pedro, Alamitos Bay, Redondo, Santa Monica, Wilmington, Portuguese Bend and Catalina Island. San Diego is the second largest fishing point in Southern California, after San Pedro. Santa Barbara comes third. The breakwater at San Pedro forms there one of the best and surest fishing grounds in the Union, and there the largest part of the industry in this part of the State is centered. The fishermen in Southern California are largely Americans—a condition that is not found in any other fishing community in the country, where Swedes, Portuguese, Norwegians and Italians comprise over three-fourths the fishing population. In the Southern California fishing industry, about one hundred Portuguese and about half as many Italians are employed, with a sprinkling of Swedes and Germans.

A majority of the fishermen are without wives and families. All of them, married and single, live in cabins close to the water's edge. Some of them live in their small boats which are dragged upon the beach at night, where, in this semi-tropic latitude, one may cook a meal at a camp fire out of doors at any time of the year with comfort. At San Pedro, Wilmington and Redondo, the fishermen are clannish, and dwell in established settlements by themselves. There is a constant round of work in a fisherman's life. When he is not riding the waves and gathering his harvest, he has manifold duties at his cabin. On stormy and unfavorable days for fishing, he dries and mends his nets, that are always torn at each haul; he splices his long fish lines; arranges his hooks; calks and paints the weak spots in his boat; sews his little sail; renews his ropes and does a hundred bits of work to be ready for immediately going to sea at the earliest indication of the presence of fish.

In every settlement of fishermen there is a common dyeing shanty and some fishermen are always to be found there. The seines and cordage is there dyed a dark brown every few weeks. The dyeing process is valuable in two ways. In the first place, it is necessary to color the nets so that they may not be seen when immersed in the water. If the nets were not dyed every seine in them would be visible to the fish, and the latter would, as a result, avoid them. Then, again, the dye serves as a good preservative of nets and cordage. And it is for the latter reason that the lateen sails of the fishing smacks are also immersed in the dyeing vats and stained a rich chocolate brown. A yachtsman may take great pride in the fleecy whiteness of the sails of his craft and if need be, go to the trouble and expense of bleaching them at odd times, but the fisherman is not influenced regarding the outfit of his craft by matters of sentiment. He has found by experience that his sails are more enduring when dyed like his ropes and nets and that his eyesight is also better off from not encountering the bright glare reflected from the surface of a white sail when he is sailing with the sun to windward.

The fisherman's craft is a small undecked affair, pointed fore and aft, and carries a little sail. Such boats are known all over America and Europe as feluccas—a name that has been given them in the Mediterranean fisheries for several centuries. Almost all fishing-boats have a small deck at the end and a narrow strip encircling the combing in waist. There are about 250 of these along the coast of Southern California, the greater number of them being at San Pedro and Redondo. Each is worth about $140. It is estimated that, all told, the capital invested in the industry of harvesting the fish of these waters is about $75,000. The capital invested in packing and icing the fish for market is many thousands of dollars more.

A wide variety of nets are used. The most common are the gill nets. These are spread out upon the seawater, and are anchored at both ends. Cork buoys about the upper side of the net float on the surface of the water and hold the net perpendicular, while the bottom is held down by lead sinkers. In this spread-out position the meshes present traps for the fish, which, swimming head on against the net, thrust their heads through the meshes and in seeking to draw back are caught and thus held fast. Gill nets are used for many kinds of fishes, the sizes of those to be taken being determined by the size of the mesh. These nets are used especially in the taking of smelt and barracuda. A prudent fisherman will have six or seven nets that he uses to capture several varieties of fish.

Surf nets are also largely used at Santa Barbara, San Pedro and Newport. These have one end fastened on the beach, while the other is anchored some distance off the shore. As the tide draws the fish to the shore they are stopped within the area of this bellying net. The seine is hauled by drawing in toward the beach the outer end, the sinkered bottom being drawn in advance of the corked top. Many tons of fish are taken with the ordinary hook and line, various-sized hooks and different baits being used for different fish. The fishermen at Alamitos, Santa Monica and Newport sometimes use fish lines, each a half-mile long, and bearing over 500 hooks. That is when the yellowtail and barracuda are running in schools. Deep-sea fishing, for groupers and rock cod, requires a line from 300 to 400 feet long and twenty or thirty hooks on a line. This fishing is done over what are called banks, or shoal places in the sea, usually close to shore. The banks in the channel off Catalina Island are one of the most prolific fishing grounds on the coast. Many thousands of pounds of barracuda, halibut, yellowtail, flounder and rock cod are taken there annually.

One of the most valuable of food fishes caught in the sea waters of this region is the yellowtail, known among scientists as the seriola dorsalis. The yellowtail has two smaller and less toothsome counterparts among the finny tribe on the coast of Florida, where they bring good prices and are shipped to the great eastern markets. In the past few years a demand for salted and smoked yellowtail from San Pedro, Redondo, San Diego and Newport has sprung up in the western towns and cities, especially in mining camps, and the industry will no doubt grow steadily. The yellowtail of our waters attain a size of even fifty-five pounds and the greater number of them weight seventeen and twenty pounds. They come northward from the Mexican shores in April and May and travel in immense schools. In midsummer tens of thousands of them are caught on hand lines, and it is not uncommon for even an amateur fisherman to catch 200 pounds of the fish in a few hours. Last summer there were several weeks when 2000 or 3000 pounds of yellowtail were taken at Long Beach and Redondo every day, and almost as many at Catalina Island and Newport. Yellowtail fishing was the rage among the "four hundred" at Catalina. The United States Fish Commission is authority for the statement that as a food fish the yellowtail of Southern California has no superior, and that its abundance and fecundity make it almost inexhaustible. "Baked yellowtail," said the famous actor, John Drew, in Los Angeles last season, "is a kind's dinner at a pauper's price."

The barracuda ranks next as a food fish. It is known in scientific circles as Sphyraena argentia. It is found in the Gulf of Mexico and along the west coast of South America. In our waters it is about two feet long and weighs from ten to fifteen pounds. It travels in schools, and appears off the coast of California in the early summer months. It has been a very popular fish in California for years, and millions of pounds of them have been taken. The old Spanish families liked no food so well as barracuda. The fish travel southward when winter comes or take to deep water. During the past two years many thousands of pounds of barracuda have been packed in ice and shipped to points throughout the southwest, and as far east as Kansas City. The United States Fish Commission has tried to transplant them in Atlantic waters.

Everyone who has spent any time among the fishermen along the California coast knows the value of the sea bass—the Cynoscion codvina. The same fish is known in eastern markets as the weakfish or sea-drummer, but the eastern variety does not compare with its California relative in size, beauty and flavor. The late Mayor Carter Harrison, of Chicago, who spent several weeks in Los Angeles on his tour around the world, said to a Chicago reporter that the finest salt-water fish he had caught were the sea bass and pompanos of Southern California. The sea bass spawns in our waters in June and July, and are caught in immense quantities nearly every month in the year, especially in September and October.

The bonita (Sarda chilensis) always has a good sale at profitable prices. It is one of the most attractive fish in our sea, because of its irridescent colors and graceful shapeliness. It moves in smaller schools than yellow-tail and sea bass, and is very gamey. Its flavor is delicious when fresh from the sea. It is caught in the latter part of the summer and has a good call in every town. On day last August over sixteen hundred pounds of bonita were landed by three fishermen at San Pedor.

The common mackerel of Southern California (the Scumber pneumatophorus) is a close cousin of the famous mackerel of New England and Nova Scotia fisheries, but larger. Mackerel in our waters often attain a weight of three and four pounds—double that of the eastern coast. The California mackerel is erratic and very migratory, and for that reason the industry of catching these fish off our coast is small. In New England millions of dollars have been made on the mackerel

"TINKERING" BOATS.

catches. The California mackerel will appear in our waters in enormous schools one year and then be seen by only a few hundred fish the next year. In the summer of 1895 one of the most remarkable catches of mackerel ever known in the Union were made at Catalina Island, and at all the fishing points along the coast, from San Diego to Point Concepcion. Fully seventy tons of mackerel must have been taken with small hand lines by amateur and professional fishermen that season. If the fishermen had prepared for the coming of the great schools, it is likely some of the most remarkable records in catching mackerel as a business might have been made off the coast of California.

All the little bays and inlets on the coast of this region abound in some of the best edible small fish in the world. We have the mullet that is caught in the West Indies and shipped by the ton to New York and Philadelphia every week in the year. We have enormous quantities of smelt that are the favorite breakfast dish of lovers of good eating in Europe and America; also many herring, and some anchovies, but the latter has not the agreeable taste of those of the Atlantic and Mediterranean fisheries. The Southern California waters have, besides sixteen distinct varieties of surf fish and perch, and they are all numerous and valuable as food fishes.

Thousands of pounds of rock cod or groupers are taken in our waters every year. They live along the rocky shoals and feed upon the vegetation. They have a brilliant reddish color and the young are white. They are distinctively a deep-sea fish. The fishermen use lines from 300 to 400 feet long to which are fastened twenty or thirty hooks and a heavy iron sinker. Often a single haul will bring to the surface of the water a score of rock cod, each weighing from two to four pounds.

The enormous black sea bass (scientifically known as the Sterolepis gigas and popularly known all over this region as the jewfish) is a near relative of the rock cod. They are all of the bass group. The jewfish are grotesquely big. They range in weight from 150 to 400 pounds and in length from three feet to six feet. They spawn in August and are caught throughout the summer months at Catalina Island, and from San Diego to Redondo. The jewfish has a little commercial value in that it is salted down and sold as a cheap grade of boneless cod. At Monterey the Chinese fishermen seek jew fish regularly and have sold tons and tons of boneless cod.

The white fish (Caulolatilus anomalus) is sought always by the fishermen. It is generally in our waters and never emigrates. It runs in large schools and is caught by the hundreds of pounds every month in the year.

It may be news to many people to know that the waters of Southern California are the most populous waters in the Union in edible flat fish. We have over twenty varieties of these. They are known among the fishermen as flounders, pompanos, soles, halibuts, slabs, plaices, headers and plates. They are rhombiform shape and have angular heads. These several varieties of flat fishes live close to the shore and have limited ranges.

While there is no regular business made of catching sharks, because the catch is so uncertain, a certain capital is earned every year by the fishermen in hauling sharks to shore. The Chinese pay good prices for dried sharks' fins, and at Santa Barbara there is a fair market for sharks' fins for shipment to China. What the industry might become—if properly managed—may be seen from the statements in the recent report of the United States Fish Commission concerning the great profit there has been found to be in catching sharks off the coast of Long Island, N. Y., and of New Jersey, where it seems there are no more sharks than on the coast of California. The body of the shark was supposed for years to be worth little or nothing as an article of commerce and for this reason sharks were allowed to live and propagate unmolested. Now the Long Island and New Jersey fishermen have found that every part of the shark has value. The skin is worked up into an excellent imitation of alligator skin from which pocketbooks, traveling bags, belts, etc., are made. The flesh and bones of the shark are eagerly sought by the fertilizer factories on account of the great amount of phosphorous they contain. One of the best glues yet discovered can be made from the backbone, but owing to the strong odor, for which no remedy has yet been found, shark glue is not yet a marketable article. The manner of capturing the shark is interesting. A day on which the wind is blowing a good stiff breeze is the best for shark hunting. A shark rarely feeds on a day when the surface of the water is smooth. The shark hunter puts out to the deep channels. If the tide is running strong enough to scatter them a bushel of refuse fish is thrown overboard at the stern of the boat. Strange as it may seem, a shark will not touch food that is not in motion or has not semblance of being alive.

After the fishermen has thrown overboard enough fish to attract the sharks to the neighborhood of the smack, long ropes with air-tight kegs are run out over the sides of the vessel. On the under side of each keg is a swivel ring and to this a four-strand hemp rope, several feet long, it attached. A steel hook, a foot long and made after the fashion of a regular bluefish hook, is baited with a big bunker. A chain connects the hook and rope to prevent the shark from biting the line. The keg on the surface of the water sways and gives the bait on the hook a lifelike appearance. The shark-hunters watch the keg as a boy watches a bob for a nibble. A shark never nibbles. If it takes the bait it is done with a rush and the keg disappears beneath the water for some minutes. In the first mad rushes the shark is allowed to have what the sailors term leeway; that is, a little rope is given him gradually to prevent his running and splashing so as to scare all other sharks within half a mile. An excited shark rushing here and there and cutting the water with his tail, will generally spoil the fishing in that particular place for the rest of the day.

We have occasional visitors off the coast of Southern California in the form of the basking shark (the Cetourhinus maximus,) that is often twenty feet long, and once in a while forty feet long; the white shark (carahardorou;) the oil shark (galeorhinus) and the hammerhead shark (Sphyrna zyganea.) There is profit in sharks' oil, but nowhere in this region is there any place where the oil may be tried out economically from the carcass.

The sardine (Clupa sagex) industry which has sprung up at San Pedro is the most interesting feature of the fisheries of Southern California, from several points of view. It has vast possibilities, and the capital for taking, handling and canning millions of the little fish is always of interest. In the past year a company has been established at San Pedro that competes with the sardines imported from Sardinia and Corsica and Italy. The New York Tribune of recent date said that the sardines of Southern California are the equal of any in that market. The oil used in the sardine canning is olive oil, and thus the growing olive-oil industry of this semi-tropic land finds right at home a new and convenient demand for thousands of gallons of that product.

Very few people have any idea of the way sardines are caught and prepared for market. The new fish-packing works at San Pedro has the very best and latest appliances and machinery in this line there are to be bought in all the world. The sardines are taken in great seines, known as purse seines, from the fact that when a school of the fish have been imprisoned in the seine its ends are drawn together, similar to a purse, and the fish are thus hauled aboard a vessel. Sardines run in such vast schools that the water of the sea is sometimes as black as ink for acres with the little finny fellows. In some weeks in spring and summer there are the most enormous schools of sardines known anywhere in the world off the coast from San Diego to San Luis Obispo. Many schools must number millions each. When the fish are running in the warm water up the coast from Lower California a twenty-two ton gasoline craft is off shore every day. A man at the prow of the boat, with glass in hand, scans the waters far and near, the same as a man on lookout on a whaler. The moment he sights the presence of a school of sardines by the peculiar dark hue the water above them takes on, the boat's crew is signalled and at full speed the craft starts toward the school. As the boat nears the scene of the fish, and its speed is checked, the crew lowers its great purse net (covering an area of over a 1000 square feet) perpendicularly into the water so as to avoid any disturbance of the sardines, that will go swimming down into the sea at any intimation of danger. One end of the seine is weighted with balls of lead and the other with chunks of cork. The heavy end goes down quickly and the cork end floats on the surface of the water, attached to the big boat. A rowboat manned by three men leaves the gasoline sloop and cautiously passes around the school of sardines. The rowboat carries ropes attached to the lower end of the seine and also to the sloop. The rowboat circles about the myriad of nervous, wiggling, tiny fish. When the circle is made the men on the steamer begin pulling a line which is reeved through holes in the bottom of the seine, and quickly the bottom of the seine is drawn together forming a sort of huge purse. Presently the fish take alarm, quit the surface and dart below, but they are intercepted in their downward course by this drawn bottom of the purse. Then the steamer machinery begins drawing aboard the seine. As this process goes on the fish are forced into smaller compass within the net, for the outer edges of the net are always kept to the surface by the floating corks. Presently there is very little of the net in the water, and the fish are inclosed so compactly that the men scoop them out in big buckets and dump them into the hold of the sloop. Sometimes a haul of twenty tons is made and often six and seven tons are hauled in at a time. The sardine fishers in Maine who get a ton or two at a single haul felicitate themselves for a week.

When the haul is taken to the packing-house at San Pedro there come some interesting and very careful processes of handling the fish. The San Pedro sardine packing-houses can handle from forty to fifty tons of the little fish a week. There is just the culling of the several grades of fish and the rejection of a part of the haul. Next the take is carried to the cleaning-rooms, where scores of deft hands that work like electricity, clean the sardines. Then follows the cooking of the fish by steam, in which extreme care must be exercised. Then there is the soaking of the fish in olive oil and the process of forcing the oil into every part of the fish. Then the canning is done, and the cans are perfectly sealed. Finally the cans are labeled at the rate of 100 a minute and are ready for packing and shipment in cases.

There has been a large call for California sardines in Denver, Fort Worth, Dallas, El Paso and Kansas City in the past year, and the wholesale grocers there have placed much larger orders for the season's pack during the next four months. The conservative dealers in New York and Philadelphia have taken kindly to the new sardines from San Pedro, and it is believed that by care in keeping the grade up to a high standard, and enterprise in opening new markets, the sardine industry will amount to tens of thousands of dollars annually, before many years. Prof. Spencer C. Baird, probably the best-posted authority on fish a decade ago, said that the Southern California sardines are the peer of any in the Mediterranean Sea, and are the most edible in America. He believed it was only a matter of packing the fish that would give them a world-wide reputation. He added that the supply of sardines in the warmer waters of the Pacific Ocean is practically inexhaustible.

The person who will succeed in propagating oysters of marketable size and palatable flavor in the shores of Southern California will have a perennial gold mine. It is estimated that this re-

MENDING NETS.

gion pays over $170,000 a year for eastern and San Francisco oysters. With a good article produced near home, so as to save freight expenses, the value of the annual consumption of oysters would soon grow to over $250,000. It will be seen that there are some remarkably fascinating possibilities in successfully growing oysters in this region. The product that comes from the bays and shoals near San Francisco is noticeably less toothsome than that which comes 3000 miles to us from the Chesapeake Bay and the bays and inlets of New York, New England and New Jersey. The native oyster of California is very small and has a coppery taste, like that of the European oysters. Experiments toward cultivating eastern oysters in the region of San Francisco have been unsuccessful, so far, for the reason that the native, thin-shelled oysters are so abundant there that they crowd out and conquer the imported oyster spat. Some methodical and careful experiments have been made for a year or two in San Pedro Bay toward growing eastern oysters, and the fishermen there believe they have learned some facts that will ultimately lead to success in producing as good oysters as were ever found along Chesapeake Bay or Shrewsburg River. It has been found that the natural enemies of the oyster in the waters of Southern California are the stingray and starfish. Both of these attain unusually large size in the California salt waters, and they feed upon young oysters. Then, too, it has been found that the proper shoals for good oyster beds are where the sun may warm the oyster spat at low tide. In the past six months two large quantities of the spat of eastern oysters have been planted at San Pedro and Newport, and a company has been formed for experimenting more thoroughly than ever with oyster culture. Maryland and Chesapeake oysters have been successfully transplanted at Guaymas, in Mexico, along the coast of Maine and in South Africa. So it seems no bit of fancy to believe successful results may be achieved along this line in Southern California, when the problem has been well studied.

HENRY G. TINSLEY.

MT. SAN BERNARDINO.

(11,500 feet high.)

Oh, battlemented height, o'er thee God bends
From heaven to touch thee with His finger,
And pour His air around thee, filled with the
Glory of the sunlight. Time leans from thy
High ramparts and looks on earth, and, touching
Thy rock-ribbed sides, dreams of eternal years
Of imperishable grandeur. Anchored
In granite, and with rock-hewn forehead reared
Unto the skies, thy head cloud-pillowed and
Heaven-crowned, he deems thou canst not perish.
The winds thou holdest as thy servants with
Which to plow the air, or sweep its awful
Stillness. Thou lookest on the stars and dost
Hear God call them by their names. Thou knowest
The secrets of the thunder, the mad bellowing
Of the winter tempest, the music of
The summer breeze wooing thy forest's heart,
Soothing its cradled flowers, and whisp'ring
With the sunshine. The glory of the sunset
Mantles thy shoulders, and the golden dawns
Stand velvet-footed on thy crest, watching
The world's waking. Time from thy bold summit
Has watched generations pass and found thee
Changeless. Races have vanished at thy feet,
And earth become their sepulchre; but thou
Still dost wear the unwrinkled face of youth,
Its emerald garments and its silver
Girdling streams, which laugh with thee in gladness
And full-rythmed joy. The vast sun-warmed plains
Dream at thy feet, with summer nestling in
Their heart, and look to thee in reverence,
Worshiping thy might. The soft mists, with arms
Invisible, wrap thee in beauty and
Veil thy ruggedness in ethereal
Charms, until our sight might hold thee some great
God chained in enchanted silence, crowned with
Power and loveliness, and almost dream
Even thy rocky heart warm with human
Tenderness. But when clouds gather on thy
Awful front, and lightnings flash beneath thy
Stormy lids, and like some mighty Thor thou
Thunderest, then thou art terrible,
And we are glad to be cradled on the
Summer plains, and look at thee from afar, clasped
To the tropic valley's ever tender breast.

ELIZA A. OTIS.

(Cleveland Leader:) "How did you feel when Charlie was proposing?"
"I felt sure I'd say yes, if he ever got through."

The
Los Angeles
Times
Year Book
and Almanac
for 1897.

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OUR PERMANENT EXPOSITION

NO BETTER idea can be obtained within a short time of the products and possibilities of Southern California than by a visit to the exhibit of the Chamber of Commerce. Here will be found a complete epitome of what we raise in Southern California. There is not in the whole United States, or perhaps in the world, so complete an exhibit of the products of any section, in connection with a chamber of commerce, board of trade, or similar association.

The Chamber of Commerce occupies the two upper floors of a three-story building at the corner of Broadway and Fourth streets, which was built expressly for the use of the chamber. The main hall, 80x120 feet in dimensions, and 40 feet high, is devoted to an exhibit of products, while the gallery contains other interesting exhibits of curios and useful articles.

Trainloads of Walnuts.

One of the first objects which attracts the visitor on entering the main hall is a big elephant, of natural size, covered with walnuts. This elephant was a feature of the Southern California display at the Midwinter Fair. There is also, at the other end of the hall, a glass walnut tower, twenty-eight feet high, containing a ton of walnuts.

The walnut production of Southern California is growing rapidly, and promises within a few years to become one of the most important branches of the horticultural industry. Several varieties are raised. They are mainly of English and French origin. During the past few years a soft-shell variety has been introduced, which bears early. About 300 carloads of walnuts will be shipped this season, worth over $1000 a car, or an aggregate of over $300,000. The main walnut-producing sections of Southern California are at Rivera, near Los Angeles; at Fullerton, at Santa Ana, in Orange county, and in Santa Barbara county. There is a strong organization of growers. The grower takes his product to the exchange, by whom the nuts are cleaned, graded, sacked and sold under one brand, for cash on the spot.

Big Pumpkins.

Near the walnut elephant is a large pile of immense pumpkins, as they are called in this section, although they are not really pumpkins, but belong to the squash family. The largest on exhibition just now, weighs 300 pounds. In the Southern California exhibit at the World's Fair there was one which weighed 490 pounds. There is also a watermelon, weighing 140 pounds, which was grown in South Los Angeles. Near by is a specimen of the citron melon, used by eastern people in preserves. It weighs 100 pounds. There are also table beets, one of which weighs 33 pounds, and mangold wurtzel weighing 25 to 120 pounds.

Los Angeles County Exhibit.

The main exhibit of Los Angeles county occupies a table running the whole length of the hall on the east side. The Cahuenga Valley, a comparatively frostless region, extending from Los Angeles to the ocean, along the foothills, has an exhibit of semi-tropic fruits, including pine apples, cherimoya, or custard apples; alligator pears and coffee. These products have hitherto only been raised on an experimental scale in Southern California, although some attempt has been made in San Diego to raise the pineapple for the market. Being tropical products, they can only be safely grown where there is very little frost.

Among the products of Los Angeles county are big pears, weighing from one pound to a pound and a half each; also large peaches and apricots. The apricot is a specialty of Southern California, flourishing in few other sections. There is an unlimited demand for it in a dried or canned state.

On the table are sweet potatoes and yams weighing from four to fourteen pounds. Still larger ones have been exhibited.

There are figs, which look quite as appetizing as those imported from Europe. The fig grows very rapidly and bears heavily all over Southern California. Hitherto it has been found difficult to dry the fruit properly. One factory in Los Angeles has been busy all summer putting up figs in pickle to send East, where they are bottled. There is an exhibit of strawberries, blackberries and raspberries, which are in the market here, in greater or less profusion, all the year round. The chief strawberry-growing sections are at Azusa, in the San Gabriel Valley, and at Gardena, between Los Angeles and Redondo Beach. Over 500,000 pounds of strawberries have been shipped from Azusa in a single season, and last year Gardena shipped over 600,000 pounds. The display of grapes at this time of the year is confined to the later varieties of table grapes, such as Cornichon, Flame Tokay, and Red Emperor, the latter a new variety, some of the bunches of which are immense, weighing from seven to fifteen pounds. These grapes at this time of year bring a good price, selling at about 10 cents per pound, retail. In the summer good table grapes may be bought at retail at about 3 cents per pound.

There is a good display of winter vegetables, such as peas, beans, cabbage, chile peppers, etc. These winter vegetables are raised in sections where there is little or no frost, and are shipped East and North by the carload. The industry is yet in its infancy, but promises to become a very important one. The San Francisco market is supplied with delicate vegetables from Southern California during the winter months.

Onions weighing from half a pound to three pounds are shown; also fine corn of the yellow and white varieties, which is grown without irrigation and yields from sixty to ninety bushels per acre. The corn raised in this section is the finest that can possibly be grown, and the yield is immense, frequently being 100 bushels to the acre on the lowlands. In some places the stalks grow to a height of over twenty feet. In another part of the hall there are stalks of corn measuring from eighteen to twenty feet. The corn-producing section of the Pacific Coast is in the counties of Los Angeles, Orange and Ventura. Corn brings a much higher price than in the East.

Among the semi-tropical fruit on exhibition is the loquat. The loquat, or Japanese plum, is a fruit which grows on a handsome evergreen tree, that bears early and heavily. It is an ornamental tree, and is found in many of the gardens in Los Angeles. The fruit has a most agreeable sub-acid flavor, and makes a fine jelly.

Los Angeles county makes a large exhibit of dried fruit, including peaches, apricots, pears, prunes and nectarines. They are attractively packed, showing in this respect a marked improvement over the processes that were employed a few years ago. Dried fruits have been somewhat of a drug in the market during the past year, but just now there is a marked improvement, which is largely owing to the fact that Europe has begun to consume this product.

San Fernando makes an exhibit of canaigre, a tanning plant which has attracted much attention during the past year. It has been used as a substitute for tan bark, and is said to be satisfactory, although some doubts have been expressed of late in regard to the quality of the leather which it produces. Several projects have been brought forward during the past year for the planting of canaigre in this section on a large scale, but so far none of them have materialized.

El Monte makes a display of cotton, which has been raised in California on an experimental scale in several localities. There seems to be no trouble about raising good cotton here, the chief difficulty being the question of labor in gathering the crop.

Castac, up in the mountains of Ventura county, sends a display of honey, for which that section is noted. The honey of Southern California is celebrated all over the world, being shipped by the carload to the East and Europe. The bee ranches are generally located in the foothills, where there is plenty of food for the bees among the flowers and shrubs, particularly the white sage, from which the finest honey in the world is made.

There are some large ears of Egyptian corn, a variety which bears immense crops in this section. It is generally utilized for chicken feed, but it also makes an excellent meal for biscuits or cakes.

There is a small bale of alfalfa hay, a product which will probably be new to the visitor from the Eastern States. In Southern California alfalfa, which is without doubt the most valuable forage plant in the world, is the chief substitute for the timothy hay of the East. It is the best of all forage crops for a drought, its roots penetrating the soil to a great depth, sometimes as far as forty feet. Plenty of water for irrigation is needed. After the first year alfalfa is often cut six times within the twelve months.

A bunch of a large straggly bush on the Los Angeles county table is the salt bush, a new fodder plant which grows on alkali land, and of which great things are predicted by those who have raised it. It is said to make a first-class stock feed, and is also eagerly eaten by chickens. It has not yet been thoroughly tested for dairy purposes.

The Orange County Display.

Orange county is the smallest, but one of the most fertile and productive of the seven counties which constitute Southern California. It maintains an excellent display at the Chamber. One of the most striking exhibits is a big case of peat soil from Westminster, near the coast. This is a remarkable soil, which produces enormous yields of vegetables and other crops. When first brought into cultivation it has to be plowed by horses shod with boards, and the irrigation ditches are cut out with knives. The peat is also used for packing vegetables, and as a fertilizer.

One of the leading crops raised on this peat soil is celery, of which an exhibit is made. This is becoming an important product of Orange county. One man there controls 250 acres, and fifty carloads were shipped East from Santa Ana last year over one road alone, bringing a good price at this time of year.

There is a display of artichokes, of which large quantities are raised there for hog feed.

Among the more aristocratic products from Orange county are pomegranates, grapes and Japanese persimmons. The pomegranate is raised here mainly as an ornamental hedge, its scarlet blossoms amid the dark green foliage making a striking appearance. The fruit is sold at a low price, and it might perhaps pay to make an occasional shipment to the East. The date palm is common in Southern California, but it only ripens its fruit in a few sheltered localities. Recently some fine ripe dates were received at the Chamber from Yuma, just across the line in Arizona. The Japanese persimmon is a fine, showy fruit. It is common on the fruit stands of Los Angeles, but has not yet been shipped East, except by one grower, Ellwood Cooper of Santa Barbara, who sent off a carload of Japanese persimmons a few weeks ago.

There are mammoth egg plants from Orange county, weighing from five to twenty pounds each, also peanuts. The peanut is a specialty of that section, the nuts being very large, many containing four nuts in a shell. This is where the "double-barreled, double-jointed" peanut originated.

Another important product on exhibition from Orange county is the raisin. The chief seat of raisin culture is in the San Joaquin Valley, but the Southern California product is also of considerable importance. In Orange county there are two large firms at McPherson and Tustin. The Cajon Valley, in San Diego county, produces raisins of exceptionally fine quality, and large quantities are also shipped from Etiwanda, in San Bernardino county.

Orange county makes a good display of barley and wheat. Barley is a specialty of that county, the great San Joaquin ranch of 100,000 acres being devoted almost entirely to the culture of the crop. In California barley takes the place of oats as a feed for stock. Most of the California barley is grown in the southern part of the State, large quantities of it being shipped to San Francisco, Arizona and other points. The Chevalier barley, used for brewing purposes, has not been successfuly raised on a large scale in this section.

In spite of the extension of the horticultural industry, a large quantity of wheat is still raised in Southern California. The acreage planted this year will be larger than ever before, owing to the advance in price, caused by the short crop in most of the wheat-producing sections of the world. The quality of Southern California wheat is very fine. On some large ranches it has averaged a yield of a ton to the acre, about thirteen hundred pounds being considered a good average. The chief wheat-producing section of Southern California is the San Fernando Valley.

Large quantities of wheat and barley are raised here to be cut for hay while in the "milk." After a crop of barley hay has been harvested another crop of corn or potatoes is often raised on the same land.

Chestnuts are exhibited from Orange county. They have so far only been raised in Southern California on a very limited scale, and command a high price. The Japanese variety, an immense nut, has been introduced in some localities.

Prolific Pomona.

Pomona, in Los Angeles county, justly bears the reputation of being the leading "all-around" horticultural section of Southern California. Its products are not confined to any one class of fruits, as it raises with equal facility fruits of the deciduous and citrus varieties.

One of the noted products of Pomona is the olive, for the raising and handling of which it is headquarters in Southern California. In addition to the fine display on the main Pomona table, there is a pyramid of olives in bottles, supplied by J. S. Calkins, the well-known olive man, embracing forty varieties. Another pyramid shows olive oil from the Howland works at Pomona which is the most complete olive-oil plant in the State. Further particulars in regard to the olive in Southern California will be found on another page.

Another specialty of Pomona is the prune, of which there is a good display. California prunes have during the past few years become a staple product, and are not only replacing the imported article in eastern markets, but have made their way into France, where they have caused some consternation among the prune-growers of that country. The fruit is easily handled, being shaken from the tree, dried in the sun, and packed in boxes and sacks. Several orders for prunes have recently been received in Pomona from Germany. There is also a display of canned fruit from the Pomona cannery. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that there is room for several more canneries in Southern California.

Almonds and Cherries.

On a small table is a display of almonds from the Antelope Valley, an elevated region in the northern part of Los Angeles county, which was formerly known as a portion of the Mojave Desert, but has recently been settled up with a class of thrifty farmers, who are rapidly developing the resources of that section. The Antelope Valley was formerly known only as a wheat-raising country, but it has been found that, among other fruits, the almond thrives there particularly well. In fact, it seems to be the natural home of the almond, which is proved by the fact that wild almonds are found growing in the valley, a sample of which is shown on this same table.

Almond culture has been developed in few sections of the State. The tree is somewhat capricious as to location. Of late years California varieties have been originated, which are fully equal to the French, and succeed better.

Another fruit shown from the Antelope Valley is the cherry, which also does well in that elevated locality. Hitherto most of the cherries consumed in Southern California have come from the northern part of the State, where there are large orchards, but of late it has been found that good cherries can be raised in some sections of Southern California, such as the Antelope Valley, the foothills of the Cahuenga Valley and around Banning, in San Bernardino county.

More Los Angeles Exhibits.

Pasadena, "the Peerless," has during the past few years been making such rapid progress as an embryo metropolis that the horticultural industry, upon which the settlement was founded twenty years ago, has been somewhat neglected. A good display is made of deciduous and citrus fruits in jars, also of dried fruit.

Long Beach, an attractive seaside resort of Los Angeles county, has an attractive little exhibit of fruits and flowers. Long Beach is fortunate in possessing not only a most fertile soil, but also an inexhaustible supply of water. During the past few years a specialty has been made of the lemon in the section back of Long Beach.

Burbank, a small settlement in the Los Angeles Valley, a few miles north of the city, makes a display of nuts and honey. Large quantities of the latter are produced in the foothills back of that town.

A large bunch of ripe bananas is shown, which was raised in the city, within half a mile of the business center. The banana grows readily in this section, and is seen in many of the gardens of the city. The fruit ripens in sheltered localities, but has not been raised on a commercial scale. One reason why more has not been done in banana culture, is doubtless the fact that bananas grown here are not picked until they turn yellow, whereas, to secure the right flavor, they should be gathered while green, and ripen in a cool cellar.

Where Corn and Pumpkins Grow.

Downey is in Los Angeles county, but maintains a fine separate exhibit. Downey is an old-fashioned region, which has not been so much affected by the progress of the past ten years as other portions of the county. The soil is naturally moist, and raises immense crops, notably among which are pumpkins, Irish and sweet potatoes. In the exhibit are two sweet potatoes, each weighing thirty-four pounds, and thirty inches in length.

These are, however, by no means the only products of the Downey region. Among other things shown are apples, walnuts, tobacco and castor beans.

The culture of the apple has hitherto been much neglected in Southern California. For a long time it was supposed that the climate was too mild for the raising of first-class apples. This idea has, however, been proved to be false, as apples of exceptionally fine quality are now raised near the coast, and in the elevated mountain regions, such as Julian, in San Diego county, and in the Antelope Valley. On another table there is an exhibit of remarkably fine apples of the Nickajack and Smith cider varieties from Acton, in the northern part of Los Angeles county. They were raised by a Chinese farmer.

The castor bean grows in this section with amazing rapidity. In the gallery of the chamber there was, until recently, a section of a castor-bean "stalk" eighteen inches in diameter, from a bush only three years old. This is now in a museum in Philadelphia. There was formerly a castor-oil mill at Downey, but it has not been running for several years. The oil is made on a small scale in Los Angeles. There were a number of acres planted to castor beans this year in the neighborhood of San Pedro. More attention should be paid to this crop in Southern California. Tobacco has been raised for the market on a considerable scale during the past quarter of a century in Santa Clara county, in the central part of the State, but until recently little attention has been paid to the industry. Of late, however, there has been a revival of interest in the subject and it is affirmed by experts that tobacco equal to the finest raised in the United States can be grown in California. At present, so far as known, the only plantation in Southern California is one of about twelve acres in the neighborhood of San Diego City. It is probable that the coming year will see something of a boom in California tobacco culture.

Compton, a near neighbor of Downey, has an exhibit of different varieties of fine apples.

Rivera and Whittier, two Los Angeles county settlements not far from Downey, make a display in the shape of a gigantic ear of corn twenty-eight feet high, constructed of ears, all raised in that section. There is also a table with nuts and popcorn. The latter is raised in this section for home consumption.

Mrs. Strong of Whittier has a table upon which she exhibits English walnuts and pampas plumes. This lady was one of the pioneers of the pampas plume industry in California and has about forty acres devoted to that product, which has also been raised on an extensive scale in Santa Barbara county. There was formerly a good market for the product in Europe, but fashions have changed, and the demand has fallen off during the past few years. The plume was introduced as a political emblem during the Blaine campaign, and was also utilized to some extent during the recent Presidential campaign. A pink plume has lately been introduced.

The Rosecrans ranch, between Los Angeles and Redondo Beach, makes a display of deciduous fruits, nuts and dried fruits, all raised without irrigation.

Trainloads of Beans.

Ventura county has an attractive display, including wheat, barley, oats, apples and ninety varieties of beans, the latter being the great specialty of Ventura and Santa Barbara counties. Ventura county claims the honor of being the most prolific bean country in the world. The leading bean produced there is the lima. This county has shipped north 2000 carloads of beans in a year, of which 100 carloads went from a ranch of 150 acres. No irrigation is used in bean culture.

There are also three varieties of the pomelo, or grape fruit, from Ventura county. A more detailed description of this fruit will be found in the article on citrus culture.

San Bernardino county has a large table, upon which there is a varied exhibit of citrus fruit, nuts and other products, also an interesting exhibit of sugar beets and beet sugar, in all stages, from the root to the cube. Particulars in regard to the beet-sugar industry will be found on another page.

Another product exhibited from San Bernardino county is borax, which comes from Borax Lake, in that forbidding section of the Mojave Desert known as Death Valley, whence it is hauled by teams to Mojave for shipment.

The Southernmost County.

San Diego has an attractive exhibit, including raisins, of which, as above noted, a fine quality is raised in the Cajon Valley; olive oil, of which there is a factory at National City; lemons, which are raised around the bay in great perfection, barley and guavas.

The guava, of which there are many varieties, is a most delicious fruit, with a flavor that resembles a cross between the strawberry and the black currant. It grows on bushes, bearing early and heavily. It has been quite extensively planted, especially in the vicinity of San Diego. The guava usually seen on the fruit stands in Los Angeles is a red variety. The fruit from which the celebrated guava jelly is made, that is much esteemed and brings a high price in Europe, is grown in India and the West Indian Islands. It is a yellow variety. This is also grown in San Diego.

San Diego also makes an exhibit of silk, in raw and manufactured form. A lady in San Diego has made a specialty of silk culture. The raising of silkworms and the manufacture of silk has been carried on in a limited way in various parts of the State during the past quarter of a century. As in the case of cotton, the chief difficulty in the way of raising silk in California on a large scale, has been the question of labor. It is an industry that is well adapted to furnishing pleasant and profitable occupation for women. The mulberry retains its foliage here eight or nine months of the year, and California silk is pronounced by experts to be equal to the best in the world.

Over the San Diego exhibit hangs a fine painting of the beautiful Bay of San Diego.

Riverside.

Riverside, the beautiful and world-famed city where the orange industry was first introduced on a commercial scale in Southern California, makes a handsome display of oranges, lemons, deciduous fruits, raisins and nuts. It is at present rather early in the California orange season, so that the display of citrus fruit is not so large as it will be a month later.

A SIDE ISLE IN THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

TALL CORN.

"SOME PUMPKINS."

Near by is an immense sunflower, with a stalk eighteen feet high, that was grown in Orange county. The sunflower is not so extensively planted in Southern California as it should be. The seeds make excellent feed for chickens, and are used for human food in some countries, while the oil is extracted on a large scale in Europe, and is used among other purposes, to make imitations of olive oil.

There is a handsome pagoda, constructed of dried fruit, under glass, the fruit being worked into a variety of designs. This exhibit has been shown at the various big expositions throughout the country.

Manufactured Products.

A local firm has an imposing display of crystallized fruits, conserves, syrups, candies and crackers. This firm received seven premiums at the World's Fair, five at the Midwinter Fair and four at the Atlanta Exposition. Another firm, which was formerly located at Pasadena, but has recently removed to Los Angeles, also has a display which received three premiums at the World's Fair.

These two are the only firms in Southern California which manufacture crystallized fruits on a considerable scale. They find a brisk demand for their product in the East. It is an industry that requires much experience.

There is a big bottle, twenty-eight feet in height, built up of bottles of wine produced in Southern California, and manufactured by twelve local firms. Particulars in regard to the wine industry will be found on another page.

A local factory makes an exhibit of citric acid, manufactured from lemons. The firm also makes an exhibit of eight useful products from the lemon and orange. The manufacture of such by-products is an important industry in Europe, and should be introduced more extensively in Southern California, as it tends to place the citrus fruit-growing industry on a firmer basis. The same firm shows eucalyptus oil, made from twenty-five varieties of this tree.

The eucalyptus, which came originally from Australia, is the most widely-known tree in California. There are over 200 varieties, the variety generally grown here being that known as the eucalyptus globulus, or blue gum. It grows with marvelous rapidity. In the gallery of the chamber is a section of a eucalyptus tree twenty-two inches in diameter, which was cut from a four-year-old tree raised at Whittier. The tree was forty feet high when it was cut down. The eucalyptus has been extensively planted in this section for fuel. In this case the trees are planted close together. They do not attain the same size as when planted further apart. Every five years the trees can be cut down to within two feet of the ground, when they sprout again.

Eucalyptus oil is much esteemed as a remedy for rheumatism, bruises, etc. There are only two or three small factories in Southern California at present. The industry might be extended, as the product can be shipped all over the world.

The creamery company at Buena Park, just over the line of Los Angeles county, in Orange county, makes an exhibit of condensed milk, condensed coffee and cream, and cocoa and cream. The product finds a ready market in this section.

There is an interesting exhibit of ostrich plumes and articles manufactured from the feathers, contributed by the ostrich farm at South Pasadena, where there are sixty birds. The same management has a farm at Norwalk where there are 200 birds. Ostrich-raising has been carried on, in a limited way, for a number of years in Southern California, and in the hands of those who have given close attention to the business has proved successful, the climate of Southern California being somewhat like that of South Africa. An ostrich is first plucked at the age of six or eight months, and every succeeding six or nine months. In addition to the feathers, a market is found for the eggs, which are sold as curiosities.

In the Gallery.

The gallery of the hall is devoted to miscellaneous exhibits of articles pertaining to Southern California. In the northwestern corner are a number of sections of trees, including the eucalyptus tree above referred to; also a section cut from an elderberry bush, twenty-eight inches in diameter. There is also a large section of bark from the cork oak, which thrives in this section, but which has not yet been raised on a commercial scale.

The refinery at Santa Paula makes an interesting display of petroleum and its products. There is a small refinery in Los Angeles, and steps are being taken to establish one on a larger scale. In the main hall there is a small exhibit of oil products from the works of the Puente Oil Company. This includes illuminating oil, which has recently been successfully made at that place, the Puente oil being of a much higher gravity than that produced in Los Angeles.

There are some fine exhibits of ores of many varieties, from the counties of Southern California. The mining industry has taken a fresh start in this section during the past year, and it looks as if Southern California would experience something in the nature of a mining boom during the coming year. There are many mineral deposits here, especially of gold ore, which would attract world-wide attention if they were located in some far-away, inaccessible section. Mining is carried on here under very advantageous conditions, owing to the mild climate, and the low cost of supplies.

One of the most interesting displays in the hall is a case of wax fruits, so true to nature that when real fruits are placed alongside, it is difficult to distinguish between nature and art. These fruits are modeled by a Mexican artist in Los Angeles. Duplicates of these artificial fruits are sent to Washington for the Smithsonian Institution, those in the hall being reserved to show at expositions from time to time.

E. T. Sturtevant of Cahuenga Valley has an exhibit of beautiful water lilies of various colors, growing in a pond in the hall.

The Times has an exhibit of matrices and printing paper.

There is an office on exhibition, fitted up with soap stone from Catalina, which looks like marble, becoming hard with age. There is a striking building front on South Broadway formed of this stone.

The Art Loan Association of Pasadena makes an interesting exhibit of relics from the various missions, includings books, statues, weapons, etc.

A Los Angeles firm makes a striking display of soap.

Mention should not be omitted of the mammoth register, in which visitors to the Chamber of Commerce write their names. The book weighs 300 pounds, contains 4000 pages, and has space for 100,000 names. The previous register, used at the Midwinter Fair in San Francisco, contained 85,000 names, all of which were obtained in four months. The books were made in this city.

Scattered through the hall are a number of beautiful tropical plants, such as the rubber tree, dracinae, palms, cycus revoluta, agave, from which the Mexican liquor, mescal, is made, as well as a syrup, fiber and paper.

A display of pottery is made by the works located in the southern part of the city.

There is some fine marble from Inyo county. In Southern California there are several valuable deposits of excellent marble, but little has so far been done to develop them.

An Enterprising Body.

The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce has done much to advance the prosperity of Los Angeles and Southern California. It has a thousand members, and is supported by their fees of $1 per month. From twenty-five to fifty letters are received daily from all parts of the United States and abroad, making inquiries in regard to this section, and are carefully answered. A large amount of literature has been issued by the chamber, descriptive of Southern California, in the shape of pamphlets, folders, etc., besides which much printed matter furnished by outside districts of Southern California has been distributed.

All the citrus fairs held in Southern California, with one exception, have been managed by the Chamber of Commerce. Large and attractive exhibits have been made during the past five years at the Orange Carnival in Chicago, in 1891, when eighteen carloads of citrus fruits were shown; at the World's Fair, in 1893, when there were seventy-eight carloads of Southern California products on exhibition in a separate building; at the Midwinter Fair, in San Francisco, in 1894, with fifteen carloads, and at the Atlanta Exposition, in 1895, with five carloads. It is safe to say that these displays have brought thousands of persons to Southern California. Preparations are now being made for displays at the expositions at Hamburg, Germany, and Nashville, which will be held next year.

In addition to making displays at expositions and circulating information, the chamber takes an active interest in all important matters of public interest that affect the welfare of the city and surrounding country, also in the entertainment of public guests who come to Los Angeles.

The secretary of the Chamber of Commerce is C. D. Willard, and the superintendent of the exhibit, who has had charge of the displays at the various expositions, is Frank Wiggins, both of whom take a lively interest in the work of this body, of which the people of Los Angeles are justly proud.

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Two Conditions that have made Us Famous from Ocean to Ocean.

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Send Tidings of Hope and a Happy New Year to All.

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Others have failed you should consult the English and German Expert Specialists and get an honest and reliable opinion concerning your ailment. It isn't hard to convince reasonable sufferers that five skillful physicians can do more for them than any single physician with only one brain and one man's experience and intelligence. Come before others have failed and thus diminished your chances of speedy relief. Delay and indifference have been the cause of untold misery and suffering, and thousands of graves are filled each year by victims of this unfortunate waiting.

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You have failed to find relief or help from other doctors, after you have grown despondent and doubtful of ever getting relief from any source, after you have been told that you are beyond help, after all the doctors have failed and life is indeed a wretched sea of misery and lost hope, come then to the English and German Expert Specialists and see what they think of your case.

Here in California we can point to thousands of cases in the past two years that we have cured after everybody had failed; cases that must have dragged out a miserable journey to the grave. This is the life saving record of the English and German Expert Specialists in Southern California, and no real sufferer can afford to take any advice but the best. Cheap medical advice like cheap medicines is a worthless offering to suffering humanity. Come After Everybody Failes.

T. J. P. O'Brien, M.A., M.D., C.M., is an honor graduate and was valedictorian of the famous class of '82 at McGill University, Montreal. Four years assistant at the Montreal General Hospital and special pupil and assistant to Prof. William Osler, America's greatest physician. Dr. O'Brien was Professor of Physiology and Pathology in the Kansas City Hospital College of Medicine, attending physician to the Home for the Aged, Orphans' Home, House of the Good Shepherd and Mercy Hospital; was appointed Surgeon-in-Chief of the Chinese Navy, and has visited all the prominent hospitals of Europe and the Continent to prepare himself for his chosen specialty.

Professor California State Medical College.

THE RECORD OF ANOTHER YEAR.

"The Good that men do is oft interred with their bones." The good that the English and German Expert Specialists have done is buried in the hearts of thousands of grateful people.

On the threshold of a New Year it is well to glance back over the year so soon to close, and to gather from the past all that may help us in our endless striving for the well-being of humanity. Our success during the past year has never been equalled in the treatment and cure of chronic diseases on this Coast, and in looking into the cause of that success we can clearly see that the conditions which have contributed to this remarkable record are

Men and Equipment.

MEN—Educated and trained in the best schools and hospitals in the world. Men who have made a life study of chronic diseases under the most famous physicians of two continents. Men who are indorsed by prominent people and reliable authorities. Men who can cure chronic diseases when other physicians have failed.

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C. N. Hopkins, M.D., Ph. G., is a graduate of Cornell College, the College of Pharmacy, Chicago, the Department of Northwestern University, at Chicago, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, Attendant West Side Free Dispensary and Cook County Hospital, Chicago, Assistant at the Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago. Dr. Hopkins has enjoyed special advantages that eminently fit him for his special work, and his splendid hospital training and clinical practice make him a valued member of this expert staff.

Prof. California State Medical College.

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F. Palmer, M.D., L.R.C.P., is a graduate of the Royal College of Surgeons, England. For five years he was connected with the Royal Infirmary and St. Thomas's Hospital where he became noted for his skill in surgical work. Dr. Palmer has devoted his entire time for the past fourteen years to abdominal surgery, and has written many valuable contributions to this subject. His wide hospital experience, both in this country and Europe, has especially fitted him for successful work in his specialty.

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Louis Meyer, M.D., L.R.C.V., is a graduate of the Vienna Medical University of Austria. After holding several important medical positions in the government service, Dr. Meyer took up the study of his life work—Diseases of Men. He became prominent in the large European hospitals, where he pursued his studies, and when he reached this country his fame had preceded him. Dr. Meyer has been treating diseases of men for years, and his success has been marvelous.

A COLLEGE OF ORIENTAL MEDICINE

(TO BE ESTABLISHED)

By Dr. T. Foo Yuen,

929 SOUTH BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

An Opportunity for Americans to Acquaint Themselves with the Most Ancient System of Healing Extant—How the Wonderful Medicinal Herbs of China May Become Household Remedies in America—Encouraging Letters from Friends of Dr. Foo—They Will Assist Him in His New Enterprise—His Rare Qualifications for This Important Work.

Encouragement to Found a College.

Rev. James Bracewell's Letter.

THE following letter from the Rev. James Bracewell, Ontario, California, on the importance of establishing an Oriental Medical College in this city, under the supervision of Dr. Foo Yuen, was published in the Express of December 12. The practical suggestions made therein have called forth many favorable expressions of opinion from those who have given the subject careful consideration, among which are the following letters:

ONTARIO, Cal., Dec. 8, 1896.

To the Public:

I BECAME acquainted with Dr. T. Foo Yuen, the celebrated Chinese physician, about three years ago, and in conversing with him I learned much of his methods of diagnosing diseases and the medicines he used in his practice. I was much surprised to learn that his only method of locating diseases in the human body, and the strength or virulence of the disease was by simply feeling the pulse. So to satisfy myself and to remove all doubts in regard to the matter, I put the doctor to the test and found that he exactly described my condition. I also talked with several persons present who had been entirely cured of diseases of long standing, or in a fair way of complete recovery. Those parties all expressed the utmost confidence in his ability as a skillful physician; in fact, so far as I could learn, all those cases were chronic, difficult and unyielding, where the ordinary means as employed by our American doctors had utterly failed to effect a cure.

"For the Sake of Suffering Humanity."

FOR the sake of suffering humanity in the United States, where diseases are so prevalent, I should be glad if Dr. Foo should establish a medical college in this country, where the Chinese system of medicine as taught in the Imperial Medical College of Pekin, China, could be taught and thereby a knowledge of the ancient art of healing the sick could be spread abroad in this country. Many people are very much prejudiced against the Chinese system of medicine and the methods employed by Chinese physicians. This is to be accounted for by the fact that most people fail to distinguish between the ignorant, and, in many cases, fraudulent Chinese physicians, and those who are educated, intelligent and conscientious. All the graduates of the Imperial Medical College of Pekin are very well educated, so I am informed from the best authority, but there are only thirty of those physicians in the vast Chinese empire, and not one of those understands the English language, so that their practice is confined mostly to their own countrymen.

A Highly Distinguished Man.

DR. FOO is the only graduate of the Imperial Medical College in the United States. He is a nephew of the distinguished Li Po Tai, formerly of San Francisco, Cal., from whom he received much information as to the difference in the physical make-up between the man of Oriental birth and the man of Occidental birth, the difference being caused by climate, soil, food and environment, and all those things cause different diseases or modifications of the same disease, and hence rare skill is required on the part of the Chinese physician, to so accurately determine the nature of the disease and the proper remedies to give in each particular case.

DR. FOO is without a peer among Chinese physicians in the United States. I was very much gratified to see in the Los Angeles Times of November 22d last, the three lessons or chapters from his works. Also to read them as printed in his recently published gift book, which contains many testimonials from his American patrons. The statements contained in these lessons inform us how all vegetation, the herbal remedies and the vital organs all belong to the five elements. These lessons are, in the main, all new to me, but they convince me as being based upon scientific principles.

The Medical Wisdom of Ages.

HE has condensed one hundred Chinese medical books into these lessons or chapters and has translated them into simple language. Dr. Foo has a diploma from the Imperial Medical College at Pekin, China, and a certificate from the Chinese Consul at San Francisco, all of which are genuine. I believe Dr. Foo is the proper man to establish a Chinese medical college in this country, and thus impart to our people a knowledge of the system of medicine as taught and practiced by learned physicians of China. At one time the homeopathic physicians were not recognized in this country, but now receive the same recognition as is given to the allopathic physicians.

DR. FOO being a skilled physician, an educated, conscientious gentleman, is entitled to the same consideration and respect. Our government ought not to discriminate against any man on account of race or place of birth, but accord to all equal rights and equal protection, and we should recognize skill, worth and merit wherever we may find them. I have written this letter in order to say something in behalf of Dr. Foo and his books and writings. I should be glad if others who are interested in these matters would lend a helping hand, and thus give encouragement and support to what I consider a worthy and meritorious cause.

Yours truly.

REV. JAMES BRACEWELL.

FOR nearly four years Dr. T. Foo Yuen has been practicing Oriental medicine in Southern California, and during that time he has shown himself to be by far the best exponent of his system that has ever come to this part of the State. His skill in the use of herbal remedies which he has dispensed, his unquestioned learning in the Oriental system and his unusual tact, keenness of intellect and adaptability to American ways have won him not only patrons but friends. In the face of a great deal of opposition and many discouragements he has kept steadily along until he is now recognized as the most successful man of his profession in the city.

DR. FOO is the only graduate of the Imperial Medical College at Pekin who ever came to America. His graduation from this university, with the standing that he reached therein, entitled him to the rank of a member of the faculty of the college, and physician to the Emperor of China. In due time he will return to China to take these positions. His coming to America was through the influence of his uncle, Dr. Li Po Tai, of San Francisco, once physician to Senator Stanford and many other prominent men, and the most widely known Chinese doctor of his day. At the time of Li Po Tai's death, Dr. Foo was his assistant, and after that event he came to this part of the State, where he has since resided.

NOT the least of Dr. Foo's accomplishments is his acquaintance with the English language. When he came to America he knew not a word of English, but now he speaks it with a surprising clearness and shows wonderful aptness in learning the exact shades of meaning of new words and in acquiring their pronunciation. This faculty of learning a language which all foreigners find difficulty in acquiring is doubtless due in great part to Dr. Foo's overmastering ambition to be the first of his race to impart the secrets of Oriental medicine to the Western world. This has been a favorite project with him ever since he first came to this coast, and he is now perfecting arrangements to carry the plan into execution. He proposes to establish a school or college of Oriental medicine in order that American physicians and others may familiarize themselves with diagnosis by the pulse and with the use of the Chinese herbal remedies, as well as with the philosophy of the system.

TO the unthinking this plan may seem foolish and impracticable. There are always people who are willing to condemn, without investigation, anything that is new to them, especially if it comes from a country which is supposed to be inhabited by barbarians. But it is a striking fact, which cannot be ignored, that those who know Dr. Foo best are the most ardent supporters of his plan. It is hardly reasonable to suppose that these people are all mistaken in their ideas of the value of this system of medicine. Some of our own physicians, even, who have investigated it, have declared that there is merit both in diagnosis by the pulse and in the use of the non-poisonous herbal remedies. Just how far these can be used under American habits of life and ways of thinking may be a question, but many shrewd observers believe that there are fortunes awaiting the people who are the first to study into these matters and adapt this system to the needs of our civilization. Among these is Rev. James Bracewell of Ontario, who wrote the accompanying letter, which was published in the Los Angeles Express of December 12:

Well Qualified to Speak.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec., 1896.

Dr. T. Foo Yuen, 929 Broadway, Los Angeles:

Dear Sir: I consider that your plan of establishing an Oriental College of Medicine in this city is an excellent one, which ought to be encouraged and aided by all who know about your methods and successes. As I have now been familiar with those methods and successes for nearly two years I think that I am well qualified to speak upon this subject. The cures which you accomplished by means of your herbal remedies in my own case and in the case of other members of my family first caused me to be friendly to your system of medicine and to yourself personally. These were so remarkable and meant so much to us that we could not forget them to be indifferent to the means by which they had been accomplished.

I have observed many cases which have been under your care and have known many people who are very glad that this system of medicine was called to their attention and that they were induced to test it for themselves. The result in many cases has been that people have been cured of obscure or chronic diseases which they had come to believe were incurable. I have known so many of these cases personally that I have now no hesitancy whatever in recommending the use of these herbal remedies in all cases.

I think that the more this system is understood the better it will be for the world, and if people throughout the United States would adopt it they would add an entirely new skill and method of healing to those methods now generally practiced, and the result would be great good to the people of this country. Your education in the Imperial Medical College at Pekin taught you the very best that there is in the Oriental ideas upon the care of the human body and the treatment of disease. I believe that we can learn a great deal from these ancient books if they can be taught to us in the best way. And from my intimate acquaintance with your professional attainments, I am sure you are the proper person to undertake this work and to teach the people of the United States the great truths upon which the Oriental system of medicine is based.

I have been surprised at the quickness and ease with which you acquired a knowledge of the English language, and I believe that no other Oriental physician has ever lived in this country who has understood so well the treatment of white people by these remedies, which must be changed to correspond with our constitutions, our climate and our ways of life. There has never been a time when there was so much need of such a college as you propose to establish, and it is fortunate for all that you have the ability and willingness to undertake the work.

Wishing you success in the plan, I am, sincerely yours,

G. E. SAMO,
623 Tehama street.

Great Benefit to Americans.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.,
December 15, 1896.

In 1895 my little daughter Clara was cured by Dr. Foo of a very long and painful disease, which required a great deal of surgical attention, and had been unsuccessfully treated by eight white physicians. They had pronounced the case incurable, and had given her up, but Dr. Foo cured her without the use of instruments and without any pain or danger, simply by the use of herbal remedies and some local applications. The full history of this cure was publiseed in the Los Angeles papers, in February, 1896, and I think that everybody will still remember it, as it attracted a great deal of attention at the time.

Not long ago I had a great deal of trouble with neuralgia in the head, with fainting spells. Dr. Foo gave me remedies for these difficulties, which I took for four months and a half with the result that I was completely cured. My son, Will P. Carr, while working in the mines in Arizona, contracted mineral poison, which took the form of eczema. He could not come to Los Angeles for treatment, but I learned that Dr. Foo is able to treat patients at a distance by means of an excellent list of questions which he has prepared. My son answered these questions carefully and wrote a letter every two weeks, telling about his condition as fully as possible. Dr. Foo would send two weeks' medicine at a time, and in this way my son was cured in three months. Then I understood that Dr. Foo's skill can be adapted to all cases, both at home and at a distance.

Others of my friends have had similar experiences with Dr. Foo and all have been satisfied with the results. I am convinced by what I have seen that Dr. Foo must have had a very thorough education in Oriental medicine, which fact is further shown by his position as a member of the Faculty of the Imperial College at Pekin, China. November 22, 1896, I noticed Dr. Foo's "Three Lessons on Physiology," in The Los Angeles Times, and I have also seen his New Gift Book, of 125 pages. I think that these lessons are excellent and very clearly written. The language and grammar are plain so that all can understand them. There are also so many first-class testimonials from different people that I was more pleased to see this little book than any other that I have ever seen in my life, for I believe that the people ought to know about this system of curing disease.

I have thought for a long time that some influential person ought to take this system up and introduce it to the notice of the American people, for it is certainly worthy of study. I have been in hopes that somebody who is qualified would make a strong plea for Dr. Foo's skill and attract students to his system of curing. I believe that this would be a great benefit to the American people and to the world. I now understand that Rev. Mr. Bracewelt has given his opinions for this purpose, and I shall certainly try to help him in every way within my power. I am very glad to see this plan started and I believe that it wil succeed.

My own knowledge of Oriental medicine is proved by facts which are so clear that it is impossible for me to question them. These facts are also known by a wide circle of my friends and acquaintances. If there were no other cases of cures except those in my own family, I should be fully convinced of the merits of this system. I therefore have no hesitancy in recommending this system, and I am sure that if it can be taught in such a way that our own people can understand the use of these herbal remedies and can learn how to prescribe them for various diseases, a great deal of good will result and many people, in all parts of the country, will be benefited. I hope that the proposed college will be a success.

MRS. ANNIE HUMPHREY,
217 E. Ann St.

Advantage Over Other Methods

LOS ANGELES, Cal.,
December 14, 1896.

I have seen the letter written by Rev. James Bracewell of Ontario, published in the Los Angeles Express, December 12, in reference to the establishing in this country of a school of Oriental medicine by Dr. T. Foo Yuen. Mr. Bracewell is entirely disinterested in this matter, having derived his favorable opinion of Oriental medicine from personal observation. His motive in recommending the founding of such a school is simply that of doing good to the world, and is prompted by his kindness of heart and his philanthropy, as a minister of the gospel. I know Mr. Bracewell and have a high opinion of his character and attainments, which command the respect of all who know him.

His ideas are in accord with those of many others who have personally studied the merits of the Oriental system of medicine and have watched the results of that system, either in their own cases or in the cases of friends and acquaintances. I am aware that it is the fashion, in some quarters, to discredit this system, because of its antiquity and because it comes from a people who are supposed to be inferior in intelligence to the Caucasian race. While I am not inclined to discuss this question at length, yet there are a few well-established facts which indicate that this widely prevalent opinion is erroneeus, and show that this ancient system of medicine is, in many respects, both of theory and practice, superior to that which is practiced among us at the present time. To discredit it and despise it, simply because it has come down to the human race through hundreds of years, and because it is practiced by a people who are aliens to us, seems to be a mark, not of intelligence, but of a foolish national pride, or race prejudice, which prevents us from seeing the good that may exist among other nations.

Take the Chinese ideas of anatomy, for instance, which were originally founded upon the practice of vivisection. These ideas differ, in many important particulars, from the ideas taught in our own schools. Yet they are so thoroughly rooted in common sense that they appeal at once to the intelligence of all who take the trouble to investigate them without prejudice. The teachings of the Oriental system in reference to the functions of the spleen are an example of this. Physicians of our own race admit that they know nothing about the functions of this organ. They so state in their text books, and they so inform their medical students. In a controversy over the merits of Chinese medicine about a year and a half ago a prominent physician of Southern California accused Dr. T. Foo Yuen of false pretenses, because he claimed to know something about the functions of this organ, and ridiculed this claim, saying, in effect, that if this were true Dr. Foo knew more than all the great doctors who have ever lived among civilized races.

I was told recently by a gentleman of intelligence and personal integrity, of a case in Southern California in which ignorance of the functions of this organ was a factor of determining the life or death of a patient, Alexander Gordon, the victim of a gunshot wound accidentally received in the stomach. During an operation the attending physicians came upon the patient's spleen, in the course of their cutting. "We don't know what this is for," they said, "and it isn't of any use to the man, anyway." So they cut it out and threw it away. The patient died in a few hours. This incident, incredible as it seems to be, was told to me for truth, and whether it is true or not, it shows the general ignorance of the medical profession as regards the functions of this organ is well understood among all classes.

Now, as God made the human body as it is, He evidently intended the spleen to perform some important function. If it had nothing to do it would not be a part of the human body. It is certainly astounding that students of the human body should remain in ignorance of the functions of this or any other organ, or, being ignorant, should be willing to admit that ignorance, and should deride others for claiming, in good faith, to possess knowledge upon this subject.

Dr. Foo, in his recent book, which he is now sending free to all, fully describes on pages 12 and 32 the important functions of the spleen. It would certainly be more consistent with the character of the student to be willing to investigate the knowledge even of an Oriental, and to determine, by a fair and unprejudiced inquiry, whether that knowledge is well founded or not.

The Chinese system of anatomy and medicine explains this matter and many others upon which our ideas seem to be indefinite and confused. Dr. Foo has briefly explained the functions of the spleen, in the chapters from his forthcoming books already published, and will discuss them more in detail at a later date. The American people are the wonder and admiration of all other nations of the world for their advance and progress in everything outside of the care of their lives and bodies. In matters of trade, finanee, transportation, mining, agriculture and everything in which human ingenuity may be applied to mechanical or industrial pursuits, we lead the world. But we as a nation are making no advances or improvements upon our own methods of taking care of our health and curing our diseases. This neglected field seems to me the most important of all, and I think that when a new system of medicine—or at least one which is new to us—is offered to us, we should give it a careful consideration. I believe that the profession of medicine is more important today than any other profession, and is less satisfactory as compared with the advances in other professions.

It is not only in theory that the Chinese system of medicine has shown its merits and proved its successes. In results it is equally satisfactory. It is impossible to explain away this fact, which is proved by the testimony of many living witnesses. There is something in the remedies used or in the diagnosis, which cures where other methods fail. I do not make the absurd claim that this system always cures, or the equally absurd claim that no other system has any good in it, or that all our physicians are ignorant or incompetent; but I do say that in many respects, and in the treatment of many diseases, the Chinese system has advantages over others, as is shown by the results of treatment with the Chinese herbal remedies.

For these reasons I am in favor of the establishment of an Oriental College of Medicine in Los Angeles, as suggested by Rev. Mr. Bracewell's letter. I believe that a consistent, thorough and unbiased study of the principles underlying this system of medicine would benefit humanity by adding to the sum of human knowledge upon questions of health, which are questions of the very highest importance.

GEORGE W. HAZARD,
933 South Broadway.

Results Have Inspired Confidence.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.

Dr. T. Foo Yuen, City:

Dear Sir—The results of my treatment by the Oriental system of medicine as practiced by you have been very satisfactory to me and have proved to me that there is great benefit to be derived from the herbal remedies when their use is directed by the care and skill of which you are possessed.

I have also watched the effects of this treatment in other cases of which I have known or of which I have seen while I have been one of your patrons. The favorable results in these cases have inspired confidence in the system and in your skill and ability. These remedies seem to be adapted to a great many different diseases and to be successful in an unusually large proportion of the cases which commence treatment.

I believe that a wider knowledge of the principles of this system would result in great good to invalids and to the world in general. I think that such knowledge ought to be encouraged in every way, and that people ought to be urged to study this system, both in its theories and in the many cases which show its results. I believe that you are well qualified by your skill in the use of these remedies, by your knowledge of the English language, and by your acquaintance with the conditions of the treatment of white people, both to teach the theories of this system of medicine and to practice those theories in particular cases, as applied to the treatment of different diseases.

For this reason I am willing to sign this general letter of recommendation as an encouragement to others to study this system and, if out of health, to test it for themselves.

Very truly yours,

Mr. H. D. Everest, P.O. box 283, Los Angeles.
Mr. E. W. Sandison, 28th and Budlong Ave., Los Angeles.
Mrs. T. D. Merryman, 2020 Hoover St., Los Angeles.
E. D. G. Morgan, Duarte, Cal.
Mrs. M. Raymond, 1037 S. Broadway, Los Angeles.
Mr. A. J. Sanborn, 419 E. Fourth St., Los Angeles.
Mr. E. M. Wade, 115½ N. Main St., Los Angeles.
Mrs. B. Howard, 467 C St., San Bernardino, Cal.
Mrs. T. G. Kelty, P.O. box 1003, San Bernardino, Cal.
Mr. J. W. Symes, Redlands, Cal.
Mr. Henry F. DeSouza, San Jacinto, Cal.
Mr. B. J. Inwall, San Jacinto, Cal.
Mrs. E. P. Hillman, 919 S. Broadway.
H. L. Roper, Station A, Los Angeles.
Mrs. J. Roper, Station A, Los Angeles.
Mrs. S. E. Bryson, Belmont ave. and Temple street.
A. Wilson, 261 E. Tenth st., Riverside, Cal.
Geo. W. Hazard, 933 S. Broadway.
Mrs. A. T. Chubb, 919 S. Broadway.
Wm. Cogswell, 1138 S. Flower street.
Miss Sadie McPherson, McPherson, Orange County, Cal.
C. B. Graanis, 1536 S. Main street.
J. J. Tyler, South Pasadena, Cal.
Mrs. P. N. Portman, Pasadena ave. and Chestnut street, Los Angeles.
F. E. Sturgis, 301 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.
C. R. Wheeler, 117 San Pedro st., Los Angeles, Cal.
Mrs. J. C. Rhoades, Los Angeles, Cal.
A. A. Dexter, Jr., 4th and A sts., San Bernardino, Cal.
Mr. and Mrs. Magga Motherspaw, Del Rosa, Cal.
E. R. Van Deursen, 482 Third st., San Bernardino, Cal.
W. M. Wright, Ontario, Cal.
J. T. Burrows, San Bernardino, Cal.
E. P. Lane, San Bernardino, Cal.
Henry B. Ruggles, Redlands, Cal.
John Seealey, Redlands, Cal.
J. R. Campbell, Redlands, Cal.
A. J. Hendrickson, Redlands, Cal.
Mrs. Mattie Reeder, Redlands, Cal.
E. C. Warren, Redlands, Cal.
Mrs. Fannie Van Leuven, 1844 Naud st., Los Angeles, Cal.
Miss B. M. Cox, Riverside, Cal.
Mrs. C. Ellis, 623 Tehama st., Los Angeles, Cal.
J. B. Courtney, 730 Commercial st.
Mrs. J. A. Jones, 1002 Alpine st.
P. J. Brannen, 1301 W. Washington st.

Official Testimony.

DR. FOO holds a diploma from the Imperial Medical College at Pekin, China, and also a certificate from the Chinese Consul-General at San Francisco. This official knew Dr. Foo while the latter was a student at the Imperial College and was acquainted with his standing and attainments there. Dr. Foo obtained this certificate March 24, 1893, just before he left San Francisco to come to Southern California. Its value to him was shown in the case of one of his first patrons in Southern California, Dr. B. F. Watrous, of Redlands. Dr. Watrous wished to test the merits of these herbal remedies in his own case but was not fully satisfied whether Dr. Foo's credentials were genuine or not. He therefore wrote to a lawyer in San Francisco and instructed him to ascertain whether this certificate was a forgery or not. The Consul-General at once replied that the certificate was genuine. He not only vouched for this fact, but was a witness to the further fact that Dr. Foo's diplomas are all genuine, and that he is the only graduate of the Imperial Medical College at Pekin that has ever come to the United States.

THIS is a very important matter, because in China there are many so-called doctors who have no education whatever. Some of these have come to America, and those who hear of them are too apt to think that all Chinese physicians are like them—ignorant, uneducated men. The skill and intelligence of the Chinese are recognized in many things: such as in the manufacture of the finest silks, paper, porcelain, bronze and other metal work, the invention of printing, etc., etc. Their skill in medicine is just as great, but is confined to a few men—graduates of the Imperial Medical College and those who learn from them. Of these graduates Dr. Foo is the only one who has ever sought the shores of America. And his coming here was largely through the influence of his uncle, the celebrated Dr. Li Po Tai, of San Francisco.

Dr. Foo's New Gift Book.

DR. FOO'S New Gift Book which was recently published, contains a lesson, or chapter on Chinese anatomy, one on the cause and origin of diseases and one on herbal remedies. It also contains many rules and suggestions in regard to diet and a number of "Handy Remedies" or simple prescriptions for emergencies. It comprises 125 pages and has a hundred testimonials from different patrons of Dr. Foo. The information therein contained is invaluable for all invalids but it is also of great value to those who are well as it shows how all who are well may continue in good health, and may take care of the health of their families.

A LARGE edition of this useful volume was published, consisting of several thousand. Copies will be sent anyone and to any address, free of charge. When these are all gone another volume will be prepared which will be given away in the same way, and will be a successor to the present book. Dr. Foo often receives inquiries indicating that people think there are no more of these books to be had. This is not the case. Dr. Foo desires that all who are interested in the subject should be informed, and will continue to supply attractive and meritorious literature free of charge.

T. FOO YUEN,

Oriental Imperial Physician,

929 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

PERSONS calling at my office should take the University, Main street, or Pico Heights electric car. The latter passes the door. Telephone 142 west.

Midwinter No.—Pages 25 to 36.

The Los Angeles Times

XVIth YEAR—THIRD PART. JANUARY 1, 1897.—FOUR PARTS: 48 PAGES. [WITH COVER.] PRICE 10 CENTS.

JANUARY 1, 1897.

al Testimony.

New Gift Book.

OO YUEN,

mperial Physician,

way, Los Angeles, Cal.

OUR GALA DAYS.

WHEN nature laid out Southern California she intended that the people who dwelt there should have good times. The even climate, the blue skies, the bright flowers, the warm, sunny days and the joyous dancing breezes, all speak in alluring tones of ease, idleness and pleasure. All the world celebrates the coming of spring, but in Southern California, where the springtime is an ideal season in glowing contrast to the capricious, unreliable months with which the East is familiar, it is not strange that the people fairly deliver themselves over to pleasure.

Beginning with early April and lasting through into June, there is a series of festivals throughout California, the greatest of these being La Fiesta de Los Angeles. The observance of these festal days dates back to the Spanish era, but it is only of late years that their celebration has become regularly recurrent, and has been managed in systematic and definite shape. Some years ago, when Gen. Harrison, then President, was visiting in Santa Barbara, it was decided to reproduce the old Spanish games and exercises for his entertainment, and the affair was so successful that it was decided to hold thereafter an annual celebration, to be known as the Flower Festival of Santa Barbara. The chief feature of this celebration was a parade of flower-decorated vehicles, an event which from the first achieved international fame, and was compared only to the flower carnival at Nice. A few years after Santa Barbara, Los Angeles took up the old custom, with a celebration that contained not only a good deal of the old Spanish element, but some of the European and modern American as well. In the mean time, local celebrations were coming into existence all over the State, many of them of superior merit, but all having for their background the flowers, the climate and the old Spanish customs.

For out-of-door forms of celebrations the climate of California is as nearly perfect as could be expected of a purely mundane affair. During the spring, from April to June, not more than two or three inches of rain will fall at the outside, and not infrequently there is no rain at all in those months. The days are warm and bright, with soft breezes and skies of brilliant blue. On such days one feels that it is a crime to remain indoors, and he is even suspicious of the propriety of doing any work whatsoever. The date for the event may be set a year in advance with a reasonable ground for confidence that no postponement will be necessary. This is, moreover, the season of the flowers; in the gardens they hang in luxurious profusion, in the fields they fairly run riot. For the embellishment of halls and buildings, for the decorating of vehicles for the parade, for purposes of sport on the street, there are flowers and flowers. Blossoms are reckoned by the dozen or the hundred in the East; in California, by the thousand, but when carnival season comes they are figured by the tens and hundreds of thousands—by the wagon-load and the carload.

But the chief reason of all why California is well adapted to fiestas and special celebrations lies in the romantic and picturesque history of the State. No other section of the Union has such rich material from which to draw. In the beginning, there are the aborigines, the Indians not of Southern California alone, but of the adjoining Southwest. Next comes the epoch of Spanish discovery, and Mexican settlement, and in this is included the history of Mexico and of all Spanish-American countries. Then come the Jesuit and Franciscan missionaries and the period of mission-development and the partial civilization of the Indians. This period covers three-quarters of a century, and is full of material for reproduction and imitation. Then we have the conquest by the United States and the coming of the gold-hunters. At the end of the mining epoch comes the development of horticulture and the more-varied resources of the country, and then the exciting time of the boom. To this succeeded the present era of the steady, consistent improving of all the interests of the country.

Out of this series of epochs, extending over three centuries of time, and involving Indians, Spaniards, Americans and Chinese, with a great variety of customs, dress and equipages, there is ample material for parades, both by day and by night, for games and sports, for fancy dress events, and in short for a varied and entertaining celebration.

Chief of all the California festivals comes La Fiesta de Los Angeles, the fourth celebration of which is now in process of making ready. It is usually held during the latter weeks of April, when the flowers are at their best and the spring rains are for the most part a thing of the past. The celebration lasts from three to five days, and involves a diversified and entertaining series of events. A brief description of the fiesta of 1896, which was a highly-successful affair, will give the stranger to this section a good idea of the nature of the now famous Los Angeles celebration.

The fiesta of 1896 lasted through five days, and included ten events. On the afternoon of Tuesday the forces of misrule put in an appearance, parading the principal streets of the city in mask. They had a huge plunder wagon, which they filled with objects from the leading mercantile houses intended as offerings to the Queen. In the evening these offerings were presented to Her Majesty, who then for the first time became visible to her chosen people after a year's absence. The first day's performances were of rather an informal character and served merely as an introduction to the greater events that were to follow.

Wednesday, the first day of the real fiesta, witnessed the people's procession in the afternoon. This parade was of a highly-unique and varied character, containing elements that could scarcely be brought together in any other city in the country. First came the marines and sailors of the flagship Philadelphia, followed by the militia from all over Southern California. Then came the fire department of the city, tastefully decorated with flowers. The Chinese division came next, headed by the huge oriental dragon, which it took over a hundred men to operate. A series of floats telling the story of the city's prosperity formed the next division, followed by a company of native Spanish riders, caballeros, illustrating the old regime. Of Indians there were two notable parties, one brought all the way from the pueblos of New Mexico, and the other from the California deserts near Yuma. The remainder of the parade was made up of uniformed societies and miscellaneous features of local interest. Wednesday evening a grand concert was held at the Pavilion, graced by the person of Her Majesty. Thursday afternoon races and athletic sports took place, containing many novel features. On the evening of that day the Queen's parade occurred—a series of beautiful illuminated floats, portraying the various "Lands of the Sun." Friday was given up to the children, and a patriotic celebration was held in Central Park. A huge flagpole was raised and a flag swung upon it. Friday evening the Queen met her subjects in a grand ball at the Pavilion, a brilliant and beautiful affair. Saturday afternoon the floral parade completed the series of formal events. This parade consisted of about two hundred equipages of all sorts, from a six-in-hand tally-ho down to a goat cart, all tastefully decorated with flowers. In the evening of the same day the main streets of the city were filled with a great throng of maskers, and the carnival spirit reigned supreme.

During the week of the fiesta Los Angeles was the center of attraction for visitors from all over the State, and the United States. In so far as the fiesta is intended to be an attraction to draw travel to this section, it is a great success. It is also a success from the artistic and intellectual point of view, as the entertainment prepared is, for the most part, in excellent taste, and is reasonably instructive in character. The fiestas have, moreover, improved in a marked degree from year to year, and this improvement may be expected to continue.

The work for the fiesta of 1897 began as soon as that of the fiesta of 1896 was out of the way. The plan, as far as developed, calls for a fancy dress ball, with which the celebration begins, an illuminated night parade, a day parade containing a variety of new and interesting features, a concert, athletic games and sports, a flower parade, a water carnival at one of the parks, and a children's celebration. The dates of the fiesta will be April 20-24. There is every reason to believe that it will be as successful as its predecessors, and a large attendance of visitors is expected.

The Cabrillo Celebration.

San Diego had a unique and interesting festival in September, 1892, the occasion being the celebrating of the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of the Bay of San Diego and the coast of California by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, on September 27, 1542.

It was in 1513 that Balboa discovered the Pacific Ocean. In 1524 Cortez wrote to the King of Spain about an island peopled with Amazons and abounding with wealth, which was reputed to be ten days' journey from the Mexican coast of Colima and in 1536 an expedition under one Ximenes landed near what is known now as Cape St. Lucas, Lower California. Two years later the conqueror Cortez established a colony there and then first applied the name of California to this region.

In 1542, under the direction of Cortez, an expedition was sent out commanded by Cabrillo, which sailed to the north as far as Oregon, making several landings by the way, among other places discovering a landing in San Diego Bay. The explorer had two ships, the San Salvador and the Victoria. There has been some dispute as to whether the point at which Cabrillo first touched in what is now known as California was San Diego or San Pedro. However, the preponderance of testimony appears to be in favor of the former point, and the people of Los Angeles, far from interposing any objection to the celebration at San Diego, did all in their power to make it a grand success.

The event which the celebration commemorated is remarkable from the fact that the voyage of Cabrillo was, with a single exception, the first one in which the mariners of Spain visited the shores of North America, and St. Augustine in Florida, is the only city in the United States which antidates San Diego in the date of its discovery. The date selected was in accordance with the new calendar, the actual date of the Spanish explorers' visit having been eleven days earlier.

Every preparation was made to signalize the anniversary in an appropriate manner, a unique feature being the construction of a vessel of the same style as the one used by Cabrillo, which sailed into the harbor on the 27th of September, just as the explorer is supposed to have done three centuries and a half previously, on that date. There was a grand display on the fine bay of San Diego, which is so well adapted by nature to spectacular displays of this kind. On another day there was a land demonstration, including many novel and interesting features, among which was an old-fashioned village of tule wigwams, such as Cabrillo saw when he sailed along the coast. This feature was arranged by Father Ubach, a well-known Catholic priest. Among the Indians were two old squaws, aged respectively 120 and 130 years. The celebration, which lasted three days, attracted large crowds of visitors, not only from Southern California, but from the northern part of the State, from Arizona and from Mexico.

The Tournament of Roses.

Pasadena is preëminently the realm of the rose, and there is not a month of the year in which this queen of flowers does not bloom in profusion, in the lovely gardens surrounding its homes. Poor, indeed, is that Pasadena domicile that cannot boast of its rose-tree, poverty, in that respect, being willful, for Nature is lavish and the seasons kind.

It was in the fall of 1888 that there was formed in Pasadena the now-large and fashionable Valley Hunt Club, William R. Staats, C. F. Holder, E. H. May and other prominent young men being the projectors of the organization, whose object was the promotion of outdoor sports. The first really notable work of the club was the inauguration of what has become a truly world-famous festival, the Pasadena Tournament of Roses, which occurs annually on the first day of the year, and calls to the city thousands of persons who witness what is not to be seen at that time of the year in any other city of the world, a unique and gorgeous display of flower-decorated floats and coaches, all turned out to do honor to the queen of the flowers, the royal rose.

For the past two years the floral pageant has been the feature of the display, millions of roses and other flowers being used to cover the body and wheels of vehicles and the harness of the horses drawing them. Allegorical floats are also used in the procession to illustrate artistic ideas; and equestrians, whose saddle-blankets are decorated with flowers, and decorated bicycles are also divisions of the parade.

The first five years of the existence of the festival were marked by a devotion to the old Spanish games, and those feats of horsemanship that distinguished the tournament in chivalric times. There was tilting for prizes at suspended rings, such as was a common tourney sports in the days of King John, and by men, no doubt, as knightly, although no Scott has arisen to sing their prowess. There were foot races in which there were many participants, and feats of athletic skill and endurance of various sorts.

The feature, however, that made the Pasadena tournament famous, and which, it is hoped, will be revived in future tournaments, was the riding of the vaqueros, and to see this part of the sport people came not only from surrounding towns, but from long distances, and it is well worth traveling far to see. Valuable prizes were offered to stimulate competition, which was always lively.

Chickens were buried in the sand, only the head projecting above the surface of the soil, and the rider, who, while careering at full speed about the ring, could take the heads of the most fowls, as he swept by, ringing their necks with his hands without checking the speed of his horse, was entitled to the prize. Coins were picked up from the ground in the same manner, and the most wonderful feats performed by the native centaurs, who made a picturesque appearance in sombrero, slashed and bedizened Spanish trousers, braided jackets and brilliant sashes.

Polo was another of the games which elicited the heartiest interest, and as it, too, was played on horseback, was not devoid of the spice of danger which made the other equestrian games so fascinating.

For two years these games were held on the tract of land on North Los Robles avenue, now owned by C. G. Harrison, but at that time an open space without trees, and upon it was laid out a half-mile track with accommodations for spectators. After this time the track was transferred to a piece of ground on San Pasqual street, and the next year to an adjoining tract on California street, where the tournament was held for two successive years. At all these places the tournament features predominated, the races and sports never flagging in interest, and every year attracted a larger number of spectators, the Valley Hunt Club having exclusive management of the festival. In 1895 it was decided to hold a floral pageant, and a most magnificent and successful display was made under the auspices of the club.

The following year it was decided that the Tournament of Roses had so far become a civic affair, in which all Pasadena was interested, and that it was so identified with the city, that it was fitting that the Board of Trade should assume its management, the Valley Hunt Club initiating the movement which so resulted.

The first Tournament of Roses, under the auspices of the Pasadena Board of Trade, was given January 1, 1896, and drew to the city 7000 spectators exclusive of the citizens and inhabitants of the suburbs, who turned out to witness the parade. The pageant was the finest ever witnessed in Pasadena, but the tournament features were entirely omitted. There was an effort made to restore that feature for the tournament of 1897, but, owing to the fact that the time that the commitee was able to devote to the work was inadequate and the resources of the association were limited, it was omitted. It is believed that in future tournaments it will be possible to include the sports of old California, and make them a notable part of the exercises of the day.

LOU V. CHAPIN.

The Indian's Festival.

Wherever an Indian rancheria exists in Southern California, there will also be found the Indian fiesta. Quaint hybrid merrymakings are these, mingling with the barbaric dances and primitive feasting of the savages, the exciting and picturesque sports brought by the old dons and their followers from far-off Spain.

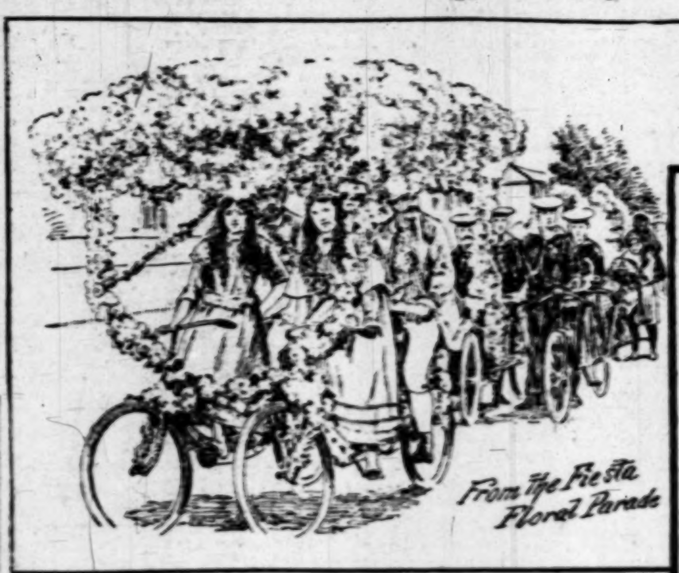
The descendants of the much-glorified Mission Indians are far from being the noble, persecuted beings so touchingly portrayed in fiction. The braves have sunk under the influence of sloth and bad whisky into fat, stolid, loafers, clad in atrocious "store-clothes" instead of the traditional buckskins, while the squaws resemble nothing so much as overgrown feather-beds in gaudy calico ticks, but at the fiesta a spark of the old spirit leaps into flame.

Acres of leafy stockades and ramadas seem to spring up in a night, so swiftly are the picturesque tule huts wattled together by accustomed hands. There must be the shelter of boughs for the women and babies, shady booths for the gamblers, a ring for the dancing, and a racecourse on which the vaqueros may try their skill. Sometimes a floor is laid under a leafy roof for the more civilized dances of the neighboring Spanish and Mexicans, and that always means a ring of green bowers all around, where comfortable señoras serve out spicy tamales, succulent frijoles and smoking hot chili con carne to the dancers between waltzes.

These Mexicans mingle freely with the Indians in some of the sports, but they are distinctly a community apart in the general conduct of the feast. Here and there may be seen an interested white face among the spectators, but otherwise the festival is as far removed from the ways of the Americano as though it took place in central Mexico.

Mañana, always mañana, is the motto of the fiesta, as it is of every-

THE TOURNAMENT OF ROSES.



From the Fiesta Floral Parade

Flower Festival Santa Barbara

The Great Dragon in Chinatown

Moqui Indian Snake Dance

Battle of Flowers Fiesta de Los Angeles

thing else among these ease-loving folk. The sunshine is bright and warm, and for dancing and gaming they have all the time there is. No energetic board of managers is at hand to hurry them, and it is pleasant to lie in the shade and smoke while the women gossip. Now and then a game is started among the younger men, or the announcement of a race produces a general saddling of the ponies, but from sun to sun there is little doing unless some genius suggests a chicken-pulling. Then all is life and action. The hapless rooster is buried up to his neck; the vaqueros start on their swift gallop past, leaning low from their saddles as they snatch at the evasive little head, and after that no one lacks for entertainment until the chicken is captured and borne off in triumph.

With the twilight the camp wakes into life. From the Spanish ramajo the mellow tinkle of the guitars blends with the high wail of a violin, the rhythm marked by the beat of dancing feet. In the neighboring stockade, the red glare of a huge bon-fire stains the cool moonlight, and a weird, guttural chant blends with the guitars. Naked Indians, painted and feathered, are dancing the fire-dance, pulling apart the brands with their naked hands and treading out the flames with naked feet. All night the revelry continues, only to fade again into the dreamy languor of the day.

In the Southern California fiestas, the chief features are the eagle, ghost and fire dances, with some quaint dances for the women, all accompanied by the weird minor chant that refuses to give place to more civilized music, but across the border, within almost as easy reach, are to be seen the strange festivals of other tribes, notably the snake dance of the Moqui Indians, famed in song and story. All these barbaric celebrations of the good or evil fortunes of the Indians are easily accessible from any point in Southern California, and more than repay the trouble of a journey into the backwoods.

Santa Barbara's Fete.

Santa Barbara is famed throughout the length and breadth of the land for her great Flower Festival, which is held every spring, when the roses are in their glory. The Channel City is surrounded on all sides with beautiful country homes, owned by people to whom the matter of expense is nothing where beauty is concerned.

Everyone contributes to the Flower Festival. Gardens are stripped of their choicest flowers for miles around, and their owners enter with zest into the friendly rivalry over exquisitely decorated equipages and costly and artistic floats.

In the town, where gardens are not so extensive, people subscribe liberally toward the decoration of the streets, and toward providing accommodation for the thousands of visitors who go annually to see the beautiful pageant.

Every available room in the town is placed at the disposal of the guests, and for the three days of the festival Santa Barbara is one of the liveliest places on the Coast. The principal streets are bowers of evergreen and palms, mingled with bright banners and pennants that flutter and dance in the sunshine like huge butterflies.

A great canvas pavilion is erected for the flower show, a display of rare and delicate plants too fragile and costly to be exposed to untempered sun and wind. Here also, are held the grand concerts and balls which occupy the evenings of the festival, and here the guests flock to see the pretty rose-bud parades, where dainty baby-carriages are transformed into masses of bloom, and dozens of crowing mites of humanity do their little best to look like the spirits of the flowers.

The second day is always the great occasion, for then is held the grand tournament and battle of the flowers. Lists are prepared by inclosing a wide street, and erecting high tiers of seats on either side, and into this inclosure under arches of green files the brilliant parade.

Flower-venders dash about among the guests, selling the delicate perfumed missiles with which the merry invaders must be driven back from the ramparts, and all who are fortunate enough to own gardens come with great baskets of loose roses or fresh rose-leaves, to be flung at friends in the procession.

In the lower portion of the town the parade is formed, to wind slowly through the streets until, with the crash of military music, it sweeps beneath the final arch and enters the inclosure.

One unaccustomed to such sights, or to the prodigality with which flowers are used in the land of sunshine, would be inclined to think he had strayed into fairyland when the gorgeous battle begins. Before it is ended the ground is covered with a brilliant carpet of flowers, trampled into a glowing mass by hoofs and wheels, and blossoms lie about in every place that affords them a lodgment when flung abroad by careless hands.

In the procession every resource of taste and skill has been exhausted by riders and drivers. Each design has been kept a profound secret from all but the workers, and each float and carriage has been decorated during the night and in the early morning, that the perishable beauty might not fade before it has been seen and admired by the thousands of guests.

Huge floats are designed often from some famous picture, and untold thousands of blossoms are used in working out the idea of the artist. The prettiest girls the country affords are exquisitely garbed in flowing draperies of silk or gauze, and stalwart men in bright satin and velvet are grouped with them to make up the human interest in the whole gorgeous picture.

Private carriages, drawn by superb horses, are covered entirely, wheels, shafts and all, with delictaely-tinted satin, under a coarse netting in which are secured the flowers that leave not an inch of vacant space. The horses are harnessed in satin of the prevailing tint with floral rosettes and ribbon reins and streamers, while the gowns of the fair occupants are most carefully designed to complete the picture. Each holds a basket of the flowers with which the carriage is decorated, and helps to return with interest the liberal shower flung from the tribunes.

Horsemen appear as knights, armed cap-a-pie in leafy mail, with surcoats, helmets, shields and trappings of some chosen flower. Girls clad in picturesque riding costumes appear on prancing flower-decked thoroughbreds, and even the children come out with their ponies and goat carriages, that look like particularly active bouquets.

It is a wonderful and beautiful pageant, the like of which could hardly be seen outside of Southern California. The prodigality with which the most exquisite flowers are lavished upon the pleasure of a day is only possible in a land where roses grow with the profusion of wayside blossoms sown by the lavish hand of Dame Nature herself, and are used with a recklessness almost incredible to visitors accustomed to sterner climes.

Orange Day at Riverside.

Riverside also has its celebration. As is fitting for the section that has developed orange-growing in Southern California on a commercial scale, and which is responsible for the introduction of that pride of California orange-growers, the Washington naval orange, Riverside's festal day goes by the name of the golden fruit, of which over 2000 carloads are shipped every year from that place.

Orange day, which occurred in the month of April, attracted large crowds of visitors from all over Southern California, including many from Los Angeles, the people of this city being desirous of returning the compliment that Riverside had paid to the fiesta in the handsome float contributed to the parade. As each trainload of visitors arrived it was received at the railroad station by committees of ladies, who offered each arrival some fine Riverside oranges, while young ladies were busy thrusting into the buttonholes of gentlemen visitors little orange-blossom boutonnieres. All along the platform of the station were erected benches loaded with oranges, to be presented to visitors, the supply being constantly renewed by fresh arrivals of the fruit.

In the business center of the city, at the corner of Main and Eighth streets, was a handsome arch, occupying the entire width of the street, about forty feet in height. It was covered with immense palm leaves, with large clusters of oranges on the four sides, and double rows of oranges along the edges, the ground color of the arch being white, thus producing a most artistic effect.

The entire city was decked out in holiday garb, and oranges were seen everywhere. Not only were they festooned from almost every window, but garlands of oranges were hung between the street verandas, and in cases they were stacked in pyramid form on the sidewalks of the street. Some of the prettiest decorations were on the lawns of private residences. On the dark-green sward were large designs, some of them twenty feet long, representing anchors, stars, crescents and hearts, all constructed of oranges. Some of the public buildings were decorated in an elaborate and artistic manner.

The chief event of the afternoon was the bicycle parade. In the afternoon the bicyclists formed a line on Main street, three abreast, ladies on one outer row, gentlemen on the other, and ladies and gentlemen in the center. At a signal they started up Main, passing the triumphal arch, and at a certain point the ladies wheeled to the right and gentlemen to the left, the center row doubling back on itself. A majority of the riders, both ladies and gentlemen, were in bright-colored costumes, and their bicycles were handsomely decorated in the color of the day, so that the effect as they went through these evolutions was striking.

The orange packing-houses were kept open, so that visitors might inspect the method of work at those establishments, and many visitors availed themselves of the opportunity to see how the golden fruit was put up, ready for the market.

HOW THE NEW YEAR COMES TO US.

Oh Land of balm and Land of sun,
Where winter holds within his noon
But lingering summer days of bloom,
But calm of sky and calm of sea,
And grandeur of immensity;
Where clouds move white above our head,
Like young lambs which are sheparded
By the soft breezes which do run
Light-footed as the golden hours,
To steal the fragrance of the flowers.

Where close against the door of dawn,
Our vast, high mountain thrusts its head,
With winter's whiteness garmented;
While maiden Summer stands below,
With perfumed breath and orange snow.
The Young Year with his skies of blue,
She feeds with blossoms and with dew;
And lo! upon his natal morn
Weaves robes of harvests, fashioned fair
As bloom of flowers and sunlit air.

The sea dreams by our golden sands,
The palms stretch slender fingers down
To toy with sunbeams in the crown
The New Year wears. The smell of musk,
Of rose and lily fills the dusk
Of twilight hours. The silver moon
Seems lying in delicious swoon,
Amid the stars. The New Year stands
With emerald paths to walk upon,
And bird songs flowing on and on.

The blue sky smiles upon the sea,
The sea smiles back upon the sky,
The cradled islands lying by
Feel Summer's kiss and smile with them,
While Summer trails her garments' hem
'Cross shining sea and shining land,
And gentle breezes tiptoe stand,
To kiss the New Year on the mouth,
With kisses warm from their own south,
And all the list'ning months stand by,
In mute and waiting ecstacy,
Beneath the [illegible] smiling sky.
—(Eliza A. Otis in the Capital's Christmas Number.

Art in Los Angeles

SOME FINE STUDIES.

The Growth of the Art Atmosphere.

If the culture of a city may be measured by the extension of its art atmosphere and the popular appreciation of works of genuine merit, then we need have no hesitation in assuming that the social advance of Los Angeles has been truly marvelous within the past fifteen years.

Fifteen years ago art had no foothold in our midst. There was no studio really worthy of mention, and few were the homes with choice pictures upon their walls.

ROOMS OF THE LOS ANGELES ARCHITECTURAL SKETCH CLUB.

It was at this time that really meritorius artists commenced to establish themselves with us, and names which will not be unknown to future began to be identified with art in Los Angeles. The so-called studios, or shops, where daubs were sacrilegiously executed in the name of art began to be rooted out for lack of tolerance. Unsightly blotches of color, which had been denominated pictures were turned to the wall, and the demand began to grow for really meritorious work along art lines. One by one the studios began to creep in which were worthy of public recognition, where fine pictures were painted with harmony of color and the power of interpreting the charms of nature—pictures big with soul and feeling—poems in color and expression, until now the lover of fine pictures may find numerous studios where he can feast his eyes and his love of beauty upon works which have the genuine language of art and the power of truthful interpretation.

We have a "School of Art and Design;" "University of Southern California Art School," whose dean is Prof. William L. Judson, one of our best and most accomplished artists, a school which is designed shall offer every facility for the study of all branches of the graphic arts, so that a complete art education may be obtained in Southern California. "The Art League of Los Angeles" provides also a thorough course of study in drawing, painting and composition after the methods approved by the experience of the best art schools. Then we have art associations, "The Society of Fine Arts," among whose members we find such representative names as J. Bond Francisco, J. G. Borglum, Helen A. Coan and others. We have art stores where not only the work of our best local artists appears, but that of artists from different sections of the country, who have a national reputation. Here we find very few works without merit, for the cultivated taste of the connoisseur is in our midst, and his demands are exacting. The fundamental principles of art are also efficiently taught in our public schools, which is doing much toward creating high standard for the juvenile mind.

STUDIO OF MISS REGINA O'KANE.

Among the many attractive and well-appointed studios to be found in our midst, is that of J. Bond Francisco's, which is unique in design, and everywhere suggestive of the artist. It is a large room, 25x40. The south side of Mr. Francisco's home has two stories, but the lines of the roof are peculiar. That portion covering the studio stretches unbroken thirty-two feet from the eaves and breaks in an obtuse angle over a gambel roof twelve feet, and down to another angle where it breaks again eleven feet to the eaves, on the farther side A feature of the studio is the light, the effect being to obtain from one window sufficient light to afford all needed to display effectively the numerous pictures on the walls. This is effectually obtained through a window in the center of the side, 10x9, of fine plate glass, and extending upward for eight feet a long the sloping roof. Upon one side of the studio is a fine gallery, from which one can look down upon its walls covered with choice pictures, and its sides adorned with treasures gathered in foreign travel, among which are fish nets, shields, swords, German-student caps, canes, sewing table from an old German palace, cabinet 250 years old, artistically inlaid, Samoan blankets, an original daguerreotype of Jenny Lind, treasures from the sea, Japanese lanterns and numerous other articles of interest. But after all the interest of the genuine art lover centers in the excellent paintings, the work of Mr. Francisco's brush. There upon the walls is "The Young Invalid," a picture which holds the charm of seeming reality, so fine in tone and color, so broad in grasp and expression, we almost hold our breath lest we should disturb the sick boy, lying upon his bed, with the fever flush upon his cheek, his head upon the soft pillow, and his thin white hand resting upon his covering. It is a face upon whose every line is the stamp of disease, and in the faithful watchers by his bedside is depicted the vigilance of the watchful nurse. The marine views hold the billowy sea with the limpid flow of waters. "The Coquette" is a life-size picture, where the eyes gleam with mischief, and the face, with its mobility of expression, is like life, while the diaphanous drapery over the silken gown shimmers with the sunlight. The studio is a place where the art-lover delights to sit and enjoy what is before him.

Among the many other charming studios are those of Miss Helen E. Coan, and Miss Regina O'Kane. Miss Coan has a pretty room with four high windows, and her charming pictures confront you everywhere from walls and easels. Fish nets, palms, Chinese lanterns, peacock feathers, oriental fans, trailing vines and numerous other articles enter into the decorations. One noticeable picture is that of a city in the purple light of early dawn. The old moon hangs low in the sky, and the city seems like a phantom amid the shadows. It is suggestive of sleep and silence. A view of Mt. Ranier is very fine, and truthfully rendered.

Miss O'Kane's studio is not less attractive as a representative studio. Here we find pictures of the old missions, true to life; fruit pieces so deftly executed that nature herself might almost be deluded into thinking them her own, and numerous landscapes. The ornamentation bespeaks the artist, for hers are unique; Indian baskets, papyrus plants, palms and other attractions to lend charm to the room.

Among the pretty studios where china decoration is done is that of Miss Wagner, where one may find the most artistic treasures in Royal Berlin, Dresden, Wedgewood, Hungarian, and other wares. These decorations are mostly studies from nature, and embrace many of the wild flowers of California, and so perfectly are they rendered they lack nothing but the fragrance of their native hillsides.

We have many artists worthy of mention, but space will not permit a full enumeration. We may find attractive studios on every street, articles worthy of a wide reputation, and who do credit to our progressive city. What we need most in this line is an art building, where the works of our best artists may be placed on exhibition, and where strangers may resort to spend pleasantly and profitably a leisure hour. Give us such a building, making it a home for art, and even our own people would be astonished at the revelation of the wealth of our local art and the progress which we are making in this direction.

The Los Angeles Architectural Sketch Club.

When in February, 1896, Norman St. Clair went about the formation of a draughtsman's club in a most energetic and business-like way, his success was instantaneous.

The idea apealed to those who were eager to make themselves worthy exponents of a dignified and artistic profession—architects in the real sense of the word. The opportunities for united class work, the interchange of ideas, and the educating effect of comparison and competition with their fellows that the club promised were welcomed enthusiastically. Some thirty organized under the name of the Los Angeles Architectural Sketch Club with Mr. St. Clair as its president. Its constitution is modeled largely after that of the Chicago Sketch Club.

A commodious studio was built after the club's own taste, on the fifth floor of the Byrne building, and there it is at present date. The first year—usually so critical to new institutions of this kind—has been passed safely and they are now established on a firm and healthy basis. The club enrolls among its active members the best element among the draughtsmen and the most prominent and competent of the younger architects of the city, besides the leading designers and sculptors.

The club's aim in general is to infuse into each member a higher appreciation of his calling and to bring into the club such elements as shall best aid him in his work. To this end, the club, though fundamentally architectural, is thrown open to all followers of the allied arts, such as designers, decorators and sculptors.

The classes have been progressing steadily. The Tuesday night modeling and drawing class under Mr. Guerini is the only class open to outsiders. It is free to any sincere art student of either sex, subject only to vote of the club. Mr. Guerini is well known in New York and Chicago. In New York as superintendent of the Wheeler Collection Museum of Arts. He also designed and executed all sculpture and fresco plainting of William K. Vanderbilt's magnificent residence.

A CORNER IN MISS COAN'S STUDIO.

The Monday night life class has also been doing good work, the attendant members being assessed per capita for the model. At intervals competitions are given out by the committee, the results being posted up for free criticism. Soon an outdoor water color swetch class will be under way with, it is hoped, a good instructor.

Though a secondary matter the club has a very pleasant social side. Occasionally quaint invitations go out for a "ladies' night." The paneled redwood walls of the studio grow festive with palms and smilax; an orchestra is tucked away in an alcove, and cards, dancing and refreshments go to make up a very enjoyable occasion. The club "smokers" are still more informal and the lazy man who is dead to business meetings generally arouses himself on that night to comparative activity.

When the throes of the present elections are over the new officers will be inaugurated with the annual banquet.

A CORNER IN J. BOND FRANCISCO'S STUDIO.

SAN GABRIEL WINE COMPANY.

One of the Most Complete Establishments in the World

Notable among the great institutions of Southern California is the San Gabriel Wine Company, established in 1882 by the late J. de Barth Shorb, as the successor of the late B. D. Wilson, one of the pioneer winemakers of California.

It is situated almost adjoining the city of Los Angeles on the east and with the towns of South Pasadena on the north and Alhambra on the east.

The buildings and plant constitute one of the most complete and extensive wine establishments in the world. It is one of the show places for the winter tourists, who are always welcome and shown over the great storage cellars by polite officers of the company.

The cellars have a capacity of 1,500,000 gallons of wine each, and the crushers have a capacity of twenty-five tons of grapes per hour.

The San Gabriel Wine Company has a wide reputation for its product, and especially in port, sherry, angelica and brandy is second to none in the United States.

The well-known bon vivant and writer Ben Truman, declares in a recent brochure issued by him on the subject of wines, that the brandy of the San Gabriel Wine Company is the "purest in the world," and the extensive and growing sales throughout the country indicate the fact that the public is beginning to appreciate the difference between a pure grape product and the potato and beet brandies palmed off under French labels as "Cognac."

The estate owned by the San Gabriel Wine Company consists of about one thousand four hundred acres situate on a commanding slope overlooking the famous San Gabriel Valley, with the snow-capped peaks of the Sierra Madre, forming a background to the enchanting landscape.

About four hundred acres are in vines, oranges and other fruits. Shorb Station on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railway Company is on the tract, and gives a train service of eighteen trains per day to Los Angeles city, only ten minutes distant. The whole tract is supplied with pure artesian water in ample volume delivered under [pres]sure through a fine system of steel pipe[s].

The rapid growth of Los Angeles in [the] past few years has necessitated a chan[ge in] the original plan of the company to p[lant the] whole tract in vines, and it is now the [pur]pose to sell about eight hundred acr[es of] this property in villa tracts of from [five to] ten acres, to purchasers who will buil[d and] improve. For this purpose streets and [ave]nues have been laid out and shade [trees] planted. The county keeps the main [high]ways sprinkled, thus greatly enhancing [the] pleasure of summer residence in this fa[vored] spot.

There are ample school facilities, a[nd al]ready some very pretty suburban home[s give] practical evidence of what can be d[one in] a few years.

Dr. Henry Worthington, one of the le[ading] physicians of Los Angeles, has illustrat[ed on] his beautiful grounds on the tract the [pro]lific nature of the soil, and his acquatic [gar]dens, rich with rare water lilies and [bloom]ing lotus, prove better than words w[hat a] rare combination is here offered of land, sun and water.

Already several electric-road project[s are] under way and it will be but a short [time] when this valley, gridironed by such [mod]ern means of conveyance, will form [the] most lovely suburb of the city of Los [An]geles.

The stock of the company is held by we[althy] and progressive citizens who will off[er lib]eral terms to purchasers, looking to the [fu]ture for their returns in enhancement [of ad]joining values. The president is the [well-]known financier and banker, Isaias W. [Hell]man, of the Nevada Bank of San Fran[cisco;] the vice-president is John C. Kirkpa[trick,] manager of the Palace Hotel of San F[ran]cisco and representative of the interest [of the] great Sharon estate, one of the large [stock]holders of the company.

The local officers of the company a[re at] the winery buildings, Shorb, Cal., (San [Ga]briel Winery Station, S.P.R.R. Co.) and [the] property is under the immediate manage[ment] of George S. Patton, one of the directors [and] its general manager.

THE VAN NUYS.

Los Angeles' Newest and Most Ma[gnificently] Equipped Hotel.

Plenty of sunshine and fresh air and a[bso]lute safety from fire were the principles [upon] which this handsome building was plan[ned,] and they have been well carried out in [its] construction. All of its six floors will [be] utilized for hotel purposes. The hotel [of]fice, reception and lounging rooms, di[ning] rooms and grillroom will occupy all the [first] floor. The bar, billiard-room and bar[ber] shop occupy the basement. All of the [up]per part of the building is divided [into] large, airy guest chambers, single or en su[ite.] Each room is provided with ample closet [ac]commodations and a private bath, and [the] hotel is so arranged that all the rooms [are] "outside" rooms. Half of them look out [on] the street, and all are open to the outer [air.] Every corridor in the building ends a[t an] outside door or window, provided w[ith a] fire escape, of which there are in all six [sys]tems.

The grand staircase is of iron, with [mar]ble treads. In case of fire it would be a [fire-]escape itself and one of the last things [to go.] This staircase is inclosed on three sid[es by] brick walls, and thus almost completely [pro]tected. These brick partition walls ex[tend] from cellar to roof, inclosing not only [the] staircase and elevator shafts, but also [the] light courts, which are surfaced through[out] with white tiles.

All the ceilings are lathed with metal, [and] the entire frame of the building is of [steel.] Each floor is deadened with three inche[s of] mortar, which not only makes it possib[le to] confine any conflagration to one floor, but [shuts] off all sound from beneath or overhead. [In]deed, no nervous subject will ever be ab[le to] plead noise as an excuse for insomnia [at] The Van Nuys, for all the partition walls [are] also deadened and furnished with twin d[oors.] Every precaution for the safety of [the] building and guests has been taken [in the] systems of heating and lighting. The [whole] house is to be heated by steam and wi[ll be] much warmer than the usual California [ho]tel. But with all the warmth there will [be] no enervating stuffiness, for perfect ve[nti]lation has been as carefully provided fo[r as] light and heat. Electric fans will be eve[ry]where, and a system of conduits, runn[ing] to the electric stations, will insure a con[stant] supply of pure, fresh air in every portion of the building.

The electric-lighting system is the first [of] the kind to be used west of Denver. It is [an] iron-armored conduit system, lined with non-conducting substance, by which [every] wire in the building is absolutely insulated. [illegible]

The passenger elevators, two in number, [illegible] with them from the main [illegible] descends into the main office, and [illegible] smaller one [illegible] for the convenience of guests who [illegible] care for the publicity of the main part of the house.

On the lower floor the offices, dining [illegible] floors and wainscoting of California marble. Large pillars also of marble will give a splendid [illegible] spacious [illegible] walls [illegible] plaster [illegible]

The second floor will be provided with reception rooms [illegible] to give dinner parties. All the remainder of the space [illegible] bedrooms [illegible] rooms. These bathrooms are finished in tiling, with [illegible] ble. They are models in every respect.

Each room is to be furnished with a private telephone, which connects direct with the main office [illegible] with the telephone.

In the furnishings of the hotel [illegible] woods [illegible] the lower floor [illegible] above [illegible] sunshine.

The building will cost somewhere between $250,000 and $275,000. It is the enterprise [illegible] Mrs. Van Nuys [illegible] combined [illegible] fornia [illegible] tects [illegible] lated [illegible] have [illegible]

Teeth Extracted Without Pain

Without the use of gas, chloroform, [illegible]

ONLY 50c A TOOTH.

Schiffman Method Dental Co.,

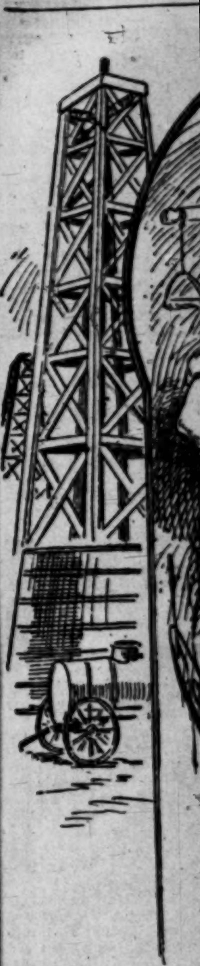
Rooms [illegible]

107 North Spring st.

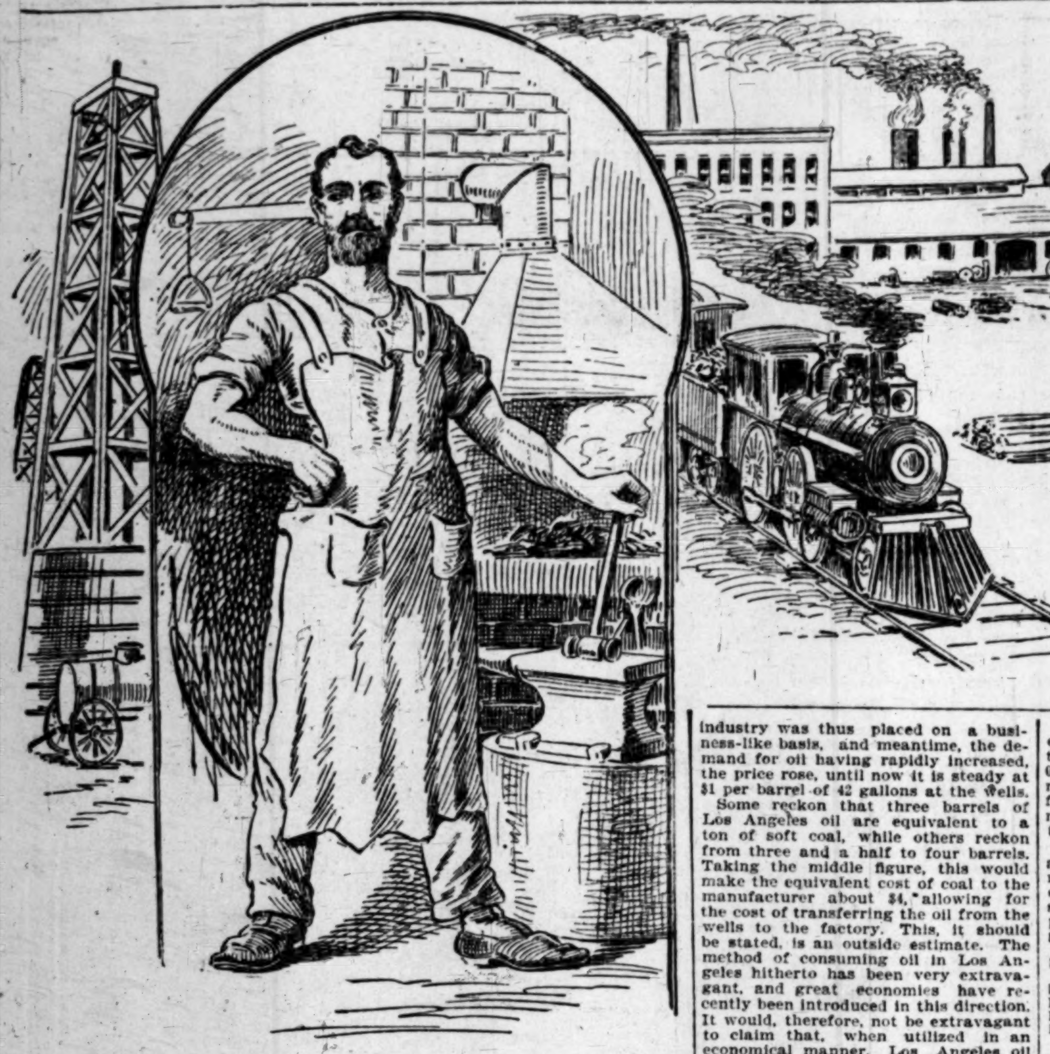
C. F. Heinzeman, Druggist

222 North Main St., Los Angeles.

Prescriptions carefully compounded day or night



MANUFACTURING & FUEL



FEW events of greater importance to Los Angeles have occurred during the past few years than the discovery of petroleum in paying quantities within the city limits, which happened about three years ago. Previous to that time, local manufacturers had to pay a very high price for fuel, so that it was difficult to develop manufacturing industries on a large scale. It is true that there was some petroleum in the market from outside sections of Southern California, but it sold at $2 and upward per barrel, more than twice the present price, and at that time few of the local manufacturers had been educated up to the value of petroleum as a fuel, while those who did use it were not certain that they could depend upon a steady and permanent supply. In those days we were all waiting for the completion of a direct line of railroad to Southern Utah to bring in cheap coal. Now we have a large supply of first-class fuel within the city, at a price that is equivalent to the least rate at which we expected to purchase coal from that territory.

CHEAP FUEL.

Development of Petroleum in Southern California.

Petroleum has been produced in California for many years, but it is only of late that public attention has been drawn to the great importance of this among the resources of the State. One of the causes that has contributed to attract more attention to the Los Angeles petroleum industry during the past year or two is the heavy falling off in the eastern output, which has directed the attention of many big operators from Pennsylvania and other States to California.

Over thirty years ago a company was organized in the northern part of the State to bore for oil, and this is said to have been the first company formed in the country for that purpose. It was not, however, until the discovery and development of oil in the southern counties that the real importance of the industry began to be realized. At present, almost all the product of the State comes from the counties of Ventura, Santa Barbara and Los Angeles. Until the discovery of oil in Los Angeles city, Ventura county led in the product of petroleum, after which came the wells in Pico Cañon, in the northern part of Los Angeles county, and at Puente, in the eastern part of this county. The sinking of wells and developing of oil in Ventura county and in the northern part of Los Angeles county is an expensive job, attended with considerable risk of failure, so that the business is almost entirely in the hands of two strong companies.

During the past year a deposit of fuel oil has been developed on the coast of Santa Barbara county, at Summerland, where a number of shallow wells have been sunk, some of them below high-water mark. They have, in almost every case, proved successful, and that section promises to become an important contributor to the output of the State. There is evidently an extensive deposit of petroleum at that point under the ocean, which is covered with film over a considerable area.

Since the discovery of oil in Los Angeles city there has been quite a boom in the industry, and prospecting has gone forward in a number of new sections, notably around San Diego, in the San Timoteo hills, near Redlands, in the neighborhood of Fullerton, in Orange county, and at other points. So far, no important results have been achieved at these or any other localities outside of the existing fields, but the indications of oil and gas are very strong at many points between Santa Barbara and San Diego, and there is little doubt that a systematic prospecting of the field would result in many important discoveries. To undertake such work requires a considerable amount of capital.

It is about three years ago that the development of the local oil field commenced, indications of oil having been plainly evident in and around the city for many years, also deposits of asphaltum, a residuum of oil, which was utilized by the early Mexican settlers for roofing houses and other purposes. In some cases where wells were bored for water in the city the water was found to be so strongly impregnated with oil that it could not be used. Little attention was, however, paid to this, as at that time very few persons had any conception of the importance of the petroleum deposits. Over twenty years ago a few efforts were made to bore for oil in and near Los Angeles, but they were abandoned, generally on account of difficulties encountered in boring, which might easily have been overcome by the aid of improved modern methods. It was about three years ago that a persevering citizen sunk a well near the center of the present oil district, about a mile west of the business center. He had little or no capital, and consequently worked under great difficulties, his friends all warning him that he was wasting his time. He kept on, however, and was rewarded by tapping a good deposit of thick oil. Since then over five hundred other wells have been sunk within the city limits, most of which are still producing. The wells now extend over a territory about a mile from east to west, and about one fourth of a mile north and south. During the past few months a number of wells have been sunk half a mile further east, and have met with fair success.

It is a curious sight for the visitor to come upon this oil district, with its grease, and dirt, and smoke, located in the heart of one of the most beautiful cities on the continent. Big derricks, smeared with black oil, are located in the front yards of pretty cottages, surrounded by orange trees. There is certainly no other similar oil field in the world similarly located. In another respect the Los Angeles field differs from all others that are known. The fact that the oil was found in a thickly-settled territory, where the land is divided up into fifty-foot lots, made each owner of a lot anxious to get the oil out of the ground before it should be tapped by his neighbor. Consequently, it is a common thing to see as many as four, and sometimes five derricks, on a lot 50 by 150 feet. Such a close juxtaposition of wells was never heard of before. The natural consequence was that, after a year or two, these wells began to decrease in yield. It would have been almost a miracle had they not done so. Some of them, after a rest, began to yield again on a limited scale, while a few have been abandoned. In some cases the wells were sunk to a greater depth, when a further flow of oil was encountered.

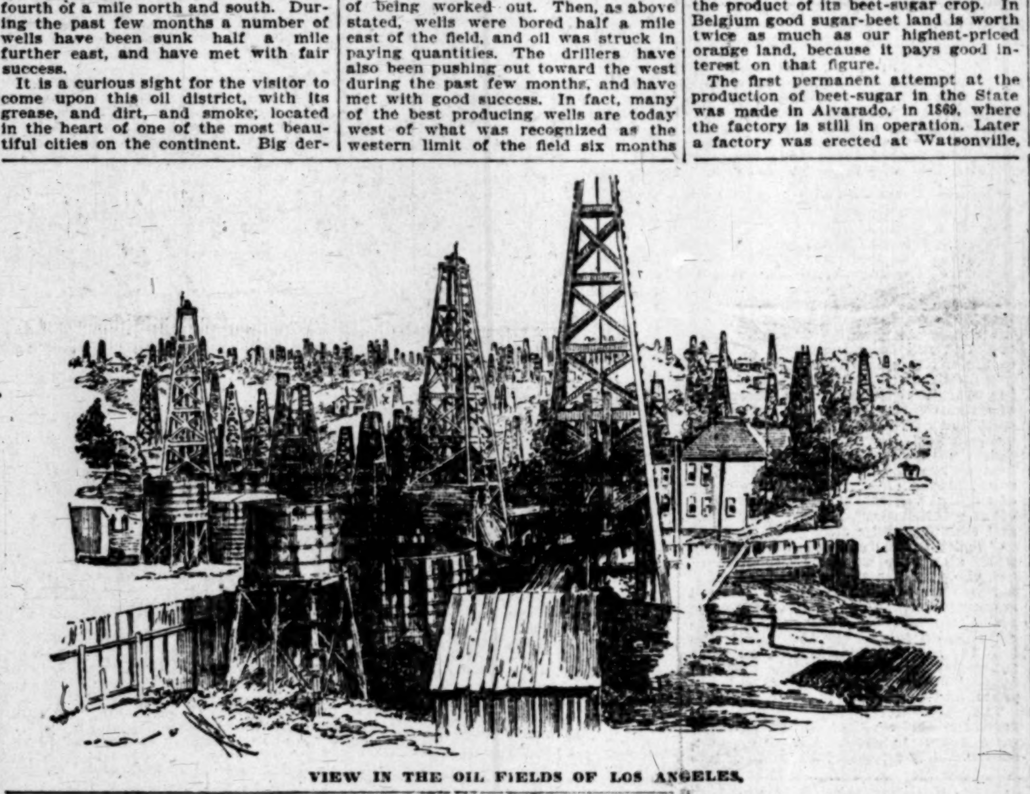
Another feature which distinguishes the Los Angeles oil field from those in the East is the character of the oil. In the East the petroleum from which the illuminating oil of commerce is made has a kerosene base, while the heavy oil of Los Angeles has an asphaltum base, containing only a very small percentage of kerosene, so that it has not been utilized for illuminating purposes, although it is now said that this may be done under a recently-discovered process. The average gravity of the oil is about 15. Experts declare that it is the best fuel oil that has ever been discovered. It is also suitable for the manufacture of lubricants, paints, printing ink and other products. The average depth at which oil has been struck in Los Angeles is from 700 to 800 feet, the first oil stratum being about one hundred feet in depth. Some wells have been bored to 1000 feet or more, where, as stated, a further deposit of oil has been tapped in many cases.

There being at present no organization among the oil men, it is a somewhat difficult matter to arrive at the exact product of the local field. There are at present about five hundred wells in the city. A conservative estimate of the yield of these wells would be five barrels per day. Some of them produce from twenty to forty barrels per day, while others do not yield more than two or three barrels. In the latter case they do little more than pay for the expense of pumping.

About a year ago the local oil industry was in a depressed condition. The production was in excess of the supply, and the price of oil had run down to 35 cents per barrel at the wells, or even less, at which price it scarcely paid expenses. This led to the formation of an organization known as the oil exchange (since dissolved,) which erected storage tanks, making a fixed price on all oil handled by the exchange. The industry was thus placed on a business-like basis, and meantime, the demand for oil having rapidly increased, the price rose, until now it is steady at $1 per barrel of 42 gallons at the wells.

Some reckon that three barrels of Los Angeles oil are equivalent to a ton of soft coal, while others reckon from three and a half to four barrels. Taking the middle figure, this would make the equivalent cost of coal to the manufacturer about $4, allowing for the cost of transferring the oil from the wells to the factory. This, it should be stated, is an outside estimate. The method of consuming oil in Los Angeles hitherto has been very extravagant, and great economies have recently been introduced in this direction. It would, therefore, not be extravagant to claim that, when utilized in an economical manner, Los Angeles oil does not cost the producer more than the equivalent of $3 per ton for soft coal. At this price Los Angeles manufacturers should be able to compete successfully with the most favored manufacturing sections of the East, wherever the necessary raw products are forthcoming.

As to the permanency of the Los Angeles oil deposit there is some difference of opinion. A few months ago it was feared that the deposit was on the point of being worked out. Then, as above stated, wells were bored half a mile east of the field, and oil was struck in paying quantities. The drillers have also been pushing out toward the west during the past few months, and have met with good success. In fact, many of the best producing wells are today west of what was recognized as the western limit of the field six months ago. Then, again, in and around the city there are numerous indications of oil in localities where little or nothing has been done to prospect underground. It is the opinion of many that the local field within the city is but seepage from a main deposit in the mountains to the north, and that systematic exploration in that direction would develop an oil field compared with which the local deposit is insignificant.



VIEW IN THE OIL FIELDS OF LOS ANGELES.

Water Power.

There is yet another source of power for Southern California manufacturers, the development of which has scarcely begun. This is water power, from the mountain range which bounds the settled section of Southern California on the north. Recent successful experiments at Niagara and elsewhere show that it is entirely feasible to conduct electricity for a long distance. None of the principal cities of Southern California are more than forty miles from the mountains whence such power would be derived, and many of them are within half a dozen miles. A beginning has been made, on a small scale, in this direction by the construction of plants for the development of electric power from mountain streams at Pomona and at Redlands, where they are at present utilized for lighting purposes. A large enterprise of this description has been projected at Azusa, in the San Gabriel Valley, and another one, to bring electric power to Los Angeles from the Kern River, in the county of that name, a distance of over 100 miles.

It is evident that the question of obtaining motive power at a reasonable price will no longer be an obstacle in the pathway of the manufacturing industry in Southern California.

BEET SUGAR.

An Ideal Section for Growing the Sugar Beet.

If a person who is acquainted with the resources of the State were asked: "What is likely to become the most important industry in California?" he would reply, without hesitation: "The manufacture of beet sugar." It is true that there are other manufacturing industries in the State which at present far exceed in the value of their products that of beet sugar, but when the possibilities of this industry in the State are considered it stands at the head of the list.

The beet-sugar question was an important one to Californians in connection with the recent Presidential campaign, and there is no doubt that the consideration of this fact did as much as anything else to carry the State for McKinley. Some years ago a Republican administration granted a bounty of 2 cents a pound on sugar manufactured in the United States. Encouraged by this bounty, many capitalists were prepared to greatly extend the industry, when a Democratic administration rescinded the good work of its predecessor, and it was found impossible to interest capital. The incoming administration is pledged to a liberal policy toward the sugar manufacturers by the St. Louis platform, and the result will undoubtedly be the investment of many millions of dollars in the California beet-sugar business during the present year.

To show the vast importance of this industry to California, and to the United States at large, it is only necessary to give a few simple facts and figures. The importation of foreign sugar to the United States, according to the latest statistics, amounts to 1,800,000 tons, valued at over $100,000,000. All of this sugar might easily be manufctured within the State of California, giving employment to half a million men at good wages, in the factories and beet fields.

The following shows in detail the amounts which would thus be paid annually to our farmers, and to the various trades and manufacturers, if the sugar now imported from abroad were produced in our own country:

For 18,400,000 tons of beets to farmers	$77,280,000
For pay-roll to laborers in factories	17,580,000
For coal, to miners	8,586,360
For lime rock, to quarrymen	2,208,000
For coke, to coke manufacturers	1,722,240
For filter cloth, filter bags and sugar bags to textile manufacturers	6,476,800
For chemicals, etc., to chemical manufacturers	918,160
For taxes, to State	1,725,000
For insurance, to insurance companies	920,000
For annual repairs, to machine shops	4,000,000

Europeans realize better the value of this important crop than do Americans, and hitherto we have permitted them to supply us with the greater part of the sugar we consume. France paid its immense debt to Germany with the product of its beet-sugar crop. In Belgium good sugar-beet land is worth twice as much as our highest-priced orange land, because it pays good interest on that figure.

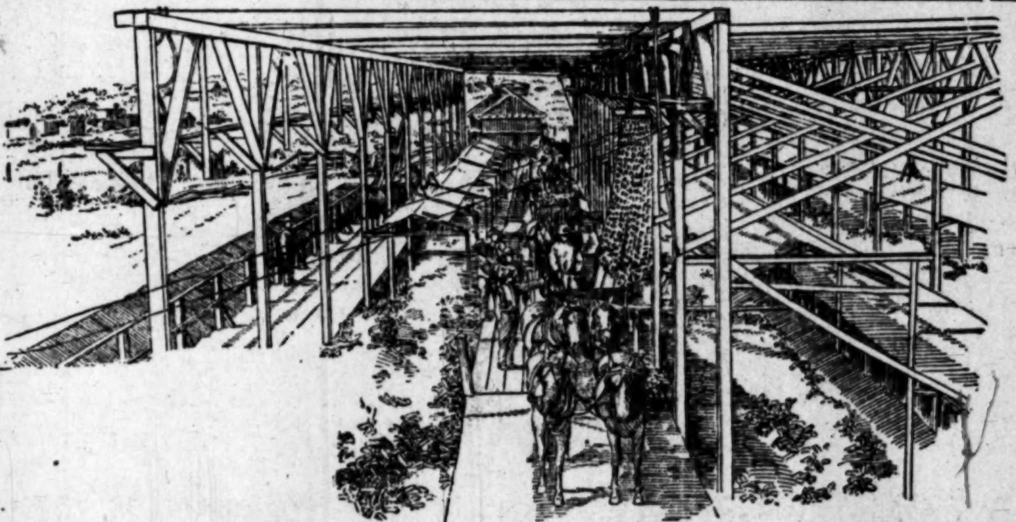
The first permanent attempt at the production of beet-sugar in the State was made in Alvarado, in 1869, where the factory is still in operation. Later a factory was erected at Watsonville, in Santa Cruz county (where Claus Spreckels is about to erect another) and at Chino, in San Bernardino county. The latter was established five years ago, and has been a great success. The factory used last year 63,900 tons of beets, of which 47,000 tons were grown at Chino, 9500 at Anaheim, 5500 at Buena Park, and 1900 at other localities. It used 1000 tons of coke and 55,000 barrels of crude petroleum as fuel during the season's work. The output of sugar was about 22,000,000 pounds.

The Chino factory uses oil for fuel, which is piped from the wells at Puente. The Chino estate has recently been purchased by an English company, whch is making many improvments, and promises to pursue a liberal policy toward settlers. Should the owners of the factory do the same great progress may be expected.

Work is now under way on another large beet-sugar factory at Alamitos, just over the border of Orange county, which is being erected with capital furnished by Clarke, the well-known millionaire mining man of Montana.

It is admitted by experts that Southern California has advantages over any section where the sugar-beet has been extensively grown. Not only is the percentage of sugar very high, running sometimes up to 20 per cent., and averaging 17, as compared with 14 or less in Europe, but the season is much longer, extending over several months, while in Europe it is limited to sixty days. Beets raised in Southern California have shown a higher percentage of saccharine matter than those grown in other parts of the State. For these reasons, and taking into consideration the certainty of a bounty on sugar, it may reasonably be expected, as above stated, that the coming year will witness the commencement of work on several other factories in this section.

The introduction of sugar-beet culture in Southern California fills a want that has been long felt for a cash crop that would yield the farmer of moderate means an income within a few months after the planting, thus enabling him to make a living while his orchard is coming into bearing. The raising of beets requires almost constant attention, from the time when the ground is prepared and the seed planted until harvest time. In thinning and "topping" the beets boys and girls are largely employed. On the other hand, the work lasts only a few months of the year, leaving the farmer free to attend to his horticultural work during the remaining time. The beets are raised without irrigation. Much of the land is leased for a share of the crop.



DELIVERING SUGAR BEETS AT THE FACTORY.

OTHER MANUFACTURES.

Ten Million Dollars of Manufactured Products are Produced Annually.

In considering the question of the manufacturing industry in Los Angeles, it should be remembered that this city does not make any claim to being a manufacturing center, as the term is usually understood in the East. As above shown, the absence of cheap fuel has been a great obstacle in the way until within the past few years. Then, again, it is only within the past five years that Los Angeles has grown to a size where the importance and necessity of manufacturing many of the articles that are now imported from the East has been impressed upon the citizens. At present a lively interest is taken in the subject, and any persons who come here with definite propositions for the establishment of factories may be sure of obtaining a respectful hearing. During the past year a merchants' manufacturing association has been formed, which is doing good work toward developing the manufacturing interest. To those who come from eastern cities, where every additional big smokestack is regarded as a decided step in advance, it will be somewhat amusing to learn that there is quite a respectable minority of old-timers here who regard the extension of the manufacturing industry with a feeling of dissatisfaction. They dislike to see the Angel City invaded by the smoke of factory chimneys. These good people are, however, very much in the minority. Most of our citizens realize that Los Angeles has grown to a point where the remarkable development of the past ten years cannot be kept up on horticultural development alone, but that, to retain its supremacy as the metropolis of Southern California, Los Angeles must seize every opportunity to extend its commercial and manufacturing interests. As above stated, those who have bona fide propositions to make will find a warm welcome here. It should, however, be plainly stated that the people of this city are not in favor of giving large cash bonuses to new manufacturing enterprises. The experience of the past has taught them that such methods are, as a rule, neither profitable to the city in which the enterprise is located nor to the manufacturer. As far as securing desirable sites for factories at a reasonable price is concerned, investors may be sure that they will meet with no difficulty.

The census of 1890 showed Los Angeles to contain 750 factories in operation, in which $10,000,000 was invested. Five thousand men were employed, drawing an average of $700 per annum in wages, or a total of $3,500,000. The cost of material used was $5,000,000 per annum, and the value of products manufactured reached the considerable sum of $10,000,000. Since these figures were compiled, an immense stride has been made by the city, not only in manufacturing, but in every other branch of activity, and in population, as may be seen from the fact that, while the census of 1890 only gave Los Angeles a population of a little over 50,000, the population is now little, if any, short of 100,000. Then, again, when the census was taken the cost of fuel was very high. It is safe to say that there are today at least 10,000 men employed in the manufacturing industries of Los Angeles, and that the value of products turned out and sold during the past year was not less than $20,000,000, while there are in active operation at least 1000 manufacturing establishments, great and small.

As might naturally be expected, the working up of the varied horticultural products of the surrounding country forms a prominent feature of the manufacturing industry in Los Angeles. Even this branch of manufacture, however, is still in its infancy. The canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables is not carried on so extensively as might be expected, when it is considered that Los Angeles is located in the heart of one of the greatest horticultural sections of the world. There are fruit and vegetable canning factories in Los Angeles, Whittier, Colton, Santa Ana, Fullerton and other points, but there is room for many more.

One firm, which has a fine exhibit at the Chamber of Commerce, has for a number of years made a specialty of crystallizing fruits, and finds a ready market for all it can produce. Large quantities of pickles are put up in Los Angeles by half a dozen plants, the value of the total product being estimated at about $150,000. These goods are marketed all over Southern California, and shipped into the territories. The vegetables are all raised in the neighborhood of Los Angeles. Over 5000 barrels of vinegar are manufactured every year. Some is made of barley and corn, some from fruit waste, from wine, and some from cider. Vinegar made from grain is said to be better than that from wine or cider. In spite of this large production, much vinegar is still imported from the East.

Olives are packed in Los Angeles to the extent of several hundred barrels annually. Of sauerkraut, the toothsome delicacy which is so dear to our German friends, there are several hundred tons manufactured every year in Los Angeles.

A factory in Los Angeles turns out a considerable quantity of by-products, manufactured from oranges and lemons, which are not of sufficiently high grade to obtain the best price in the market. Among these products are orange and lemon oil, and citric acid, which are readily sold in competition with the imported product. There is room for a large extension of this industry.

The same factory manufactures oil on a small scale from the castor bean, and a fertilizer from the hull of the bean. At San Pedro, about wenty miles from Los Angeles, on the ocean, there is a cannery which turns out large quantities of sardines, mackerel and other fish. These sardines are not sold in competition with the small herrings that come from the Atlantic Coast under the name of sardines, but rank with the best imported French goods.

Among the heavier manufacturing industries, one of the most notable is the packing house of the Cudahy Company, which for several years has been turning out a high grade of first-class pork products, slaughtering several hundred hogs daily. These are obtained from the section surrounding Los Angeles, and from as far north as Tulare county. For many years it was claimed that pork could not be successfully packed in Los Angeles, owing to the mild climate, but this idea has been entirely exploded since the Cudahy factory was established. Of late the company has added to its business the slaughtering of cattle for canning purposes, and has recently shipped its products to Asia.

One of the most important manufacturing enterprises of Los Angeles, made possible by the development of cheap fuel, is the rolling mill of the Los Angeles Iron and Steel Company, which has been turning out iron plates, sheet iron, steel plates, sheeting and corrugated iron, also, of late, galvanized iron. The material used has been principally scrap iron, of which there is a large quantity to be had in this section, and soft steel, imported from the East. The use of petroleum in the factory has been a great success. This mill was closed down temporarily a few weeks ago, owing to financial complications, which are not due to lack of profitable business, as the mill had a number of good orders on hand when it closed.

Every variety of manufactured iron and steel is now made in Los Angeles, including agricultural implements, steel boilers, steel engines of all kinds, irrigation machinery, gas, water and oil pipe, mining and oil machinery, electrical plants, pumps and railway iron. Fuel plays an important part in such manufacturing, and the low price of fuel in Los Angeles has enabled these factories to compete successfully with San Francisco. While none of these manufacturing enterprises are what would be considered very large, from an eastern standpoint, their total output is quite important, and is rapidly growing.

The manufacture of sewer and water pipe and pottery is quite an important industry in Los Angeles. There are several brick yards, which make a first-class article. It was previously the belief that petroleum could not be successfully used in this branch of manufacture, but it has been introduced during the past year.

Wine and brandy form one of the most important branches of manufacture in this section. There are several wineries in the city, but the largest are located at some distance from Los Angeles. The leading wines manufactured are sweet wines such as sherry, port and angelica, also brandies of exceptional excellence. There is a large brewery, the product of which is sold not only in Los Angeles, but throughout Southern California.

As might be expected, from the superior quality of the wheat raised in Southern California, very fine flour is now manufactured here. Notwithstanding this, however, a considerable quantity of flour is still imported from the North. Large quantities of crackers are made in the city.

There are several factories which turn out large quantities of mineral water. Artificial ice is another important product.

The planing mills and furniture factories give employment to a great many men. Large quantities of high-grade furniture are, however, still imported from the East.

Opening for Manufactures.

Now that the question of cheap fuel has been solved, there are few more attractive openings for the investment of capital than the manufacturing industry in Southern California. In the space of this brief review it is impossible to do more than to glance briefly at some of the more prominent of these.

As mentioned above, there is room for much further development of the fruit-canning industry. Los Angeles is the commercial center of a region that produces more fruit to the acre than any other section of the United States. There is frequently a glut of some variety of fruit, when the producers have difficulty in selling it at a fair price. To work up these products, more canneries are needed, also establishments for the manufacture of jams, jellies and preserves.

It is a remarkable fact that so much preserved fruit should still be imported from the East, and even from Europe, to a section that ranks first among the fruit-producing regions of the United States.

The canning of tomatoes should be carried on here on a much larger scale. In some sections of the East there are small canning establishments, run by farmers, which have proved very successful. It is said that a complete outfit for a small cannery can be bought in the East for $150, with a sufficient capacity to can 3000 cans of tomatoes a day.

Although large quantities of fine mustard are grown in Santa Barbara county, yet it is sent to St. Louis to be prepared for use in Los Angeles. English mustard is largely sold in this market. A mustard mill located here would secure a market over a wide stretch of territory.

The castor bean grows with rapidity around Los Angeles without any culture, assuming the proportions of a tree in a few years. There was formerly a castor oil mill at Downey, and the oil is now manufactured in Los Angeles on a small scale. With a large mill, affording a steady market for the product, many farmers of this section would plant castor beans, and there is a good market all over the country for the manufactured article.

Attempts have been made from time to time in Southern California to start factories for the manufacture of perfumes from flowers, but for various reasons they have discontinued operations. There is an establishment of this kind in Riverside, which has been successful. Where such delicate flowers as tuberoses can be grown by the acre in the open air, there is certainly every encouragement for those who understand the business to compete for a share of the local perfumery trade.

It has been suggested that Los Angeles would be a good location for the establishment of a factory to work up the fiber of the sisal, or century-plant, which is found growing wild in the Mojave and Colorado deserts. The industry is an important one in Mexico. The fiber of this plant is distinguished for its fineness, strength and flexibility. The fiber has also been used for the manufacture of paper, and some years ago large quantities of pulp were shipped from the northern part of Los Angeles county to London to be used for this purpose.

The development of petroleum in Los Angeles has opened a new and profitable field for manufacturing in the refining of oil. There are at present two small refineries here, and a larger one is planned. The refined products of petroluem may be shipped to a distance. Almost all the oil now developed in Los Angeles is used for fuel purposes, for which it is worth only 2½ cents a gallon, whereas, if it were to be refined, it would be worth many times as much. Experts claim that the asphalt which forms a large proportion of the local oil is valuable for paving purposes, and might be so used in place of the large quantity of asphalt that is now imported to Los Angeles.

One of the most promising openings in Los Angeles is for the manufacture of leather and articles made from leather. It seems a contradiction that such large quantities of raw hides should be shipped East, and reimported, at great expense for freight and charges, in the shape of shoes, saddles and harness. Canaigre, a valuable tanning plant, can be successfully raised in this section. There was a small shoe factory at Alhambra, near Los Angeles, which closed down during the past year. A city of 100,000 people, in the center of so rich a section as Southern California, should certainly have a tannery and several factories for the manufacture of boots and shoes and harness.

For the past ten years there has been from time to time talk about the establishment of a glass factory in Los Angeles, and it is not easy to understand why this "long-felt want" has not yet been filled. The freight and breakage of glass from the East would alone afford a fair profit. There are deposits of excellent glass sand in and near Los Angeles, and experiments have been made with sand found within the city limits. The demand for glass to be used in packing, preserved fruit would alone keep a large factory busy. If glass packages could be purchased at a reasonable price they would genrally be used in place of tin. In eastern glass works it has been found that petroleum is an excellent fuel to use in glass making.

Another important manufacturing enterprise has been much discussed in Los Angeles, and which is much needed, is a smelter for the reducton of ores containing the precious metals. Several years ago a company was formed for the purpose of erecting a smelter in Los Angeles and the frame work of a building was completed, when financial difficulties intervened, and the enterprise was abandoned. There is now a better opportunity than has hitherto existed for the profitable working of a smelter in this city. During the past year there has been a marked revival of interest in the mining industry in Southern California, and a number of valuable properties have been opened up. At present ores have to be shipped from this section to San Francisco, Denver or Kansas City, so that it is impossible to ship any but the richest ores.

Experiments in the smelting of ores with petroleum as fuel have been successfully made, and it may safely be said that there is no more promising opening for the investment of capital in Southern California than may be found in the erection of a smelter in Los Angeles.

Among other branches of manufactured products that should be produced here are nails, woolen goods, mineral paints and fine porcelain.

It should not be forgotten that in addition to cheap fuel, the manufacturer in Los Angeles enjoys the advantage of the protection afforded by high rates of freight from the manufacturing centers of the East, also of a mild climate, which permits work to proceed without inerruption throughout the year, and renders unnecessary the construction of costly buildings.

JANUARY 1, 1897.

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OUR GALA DAYS.

WHEN nature laid out Southern California she intended that the people who dwelt there should have good times. The even climate, the blue skies, the bright flowers, the warm, sunny days and the joyous, dancing breezes, all speak in alluring tones of ease, idleness and pleasure. All the world celebrates the coming of spring, but in Southern California, where the springtime is an ideal season in glowing contrast to the capricious, unreliable months with which the East is familiar, it is not strange that the people fairly deliver themselves over to pleasure.

Beginning with early April and lasting through into June, there is a series of festivals throughout California, the greatest of these being La Fiesta de Los Angeles. The observance of these festal days dates back to the Spanish era, but it is only of late years that their celebration has become regularly recurrent, and has been managed in systematic and definite shape. Some years ago, when Gen. Harrison, then President, was visiting in Santa Barbara, it was decided to reproduce the old Spanish games and exercises for his entertainment, and the affair was so successful that it was decided to hold thereafter an annual celebration, to be known as the Flower Festival of Santa Barbara. The chief feature of this celebration was a parade of flower-decorated vehicles, an event which from the first achieved international fame, and was compared only to the flower carnival at Nice. A few years after Santa Barbara, Los Angeles took up the old custom, with a celebration that contained not only a good deal of the old Spanish element, but some of the European and modern American as well. In the mean time, local celebrations were coming into existence all over the State, many of them of superior merit, but all having for their background the flowers, the climate and the old Spanish customs.

For out-of-door forms of celebrations the climate of California is as nearly perfect as could be expected of a purely mundane affair. During the spring, from April to June, not more than two or three inches of rain will fall at the outside, and not infrequently there is no rain at all in those months. The days are warm and bright, with soft breezes and skies of brilliant blue. On such days one feels that it is a crime to remain indoors, and he is even suspicious of the propriety of doing any work whatsoever. The date for the event may be set a year in advance with a reasonable ground for confidence that no postponement will be necessary. This is, moreover, the season of the flowers; in the gardens they hang in luxurious profusion, in the fields they fairly run riot. For the embellishment of halls and buildings, for the decoration of vehicles for the parade, for purposes of sport on the street, there are flowers and flowers. Blossoms are reckoned by the dozen or the hundred in the East; in California, by the thousand; but when carnival season comes they are figured by the tens and hundreds of thousands—by the wagon-load and the carload.

But the chief reason of all why California is well adapted to fiestas and special celebrations lies in the romantic and picturesque history of the State. No other section of the Union has such rich material from which to draw. In the beginning, there are the aborigines, the Indians not of Southern California alone, but of the adjoining Southwest. Next comes the epoch of Spanish discovery, and Mexican settlement, and in this is included the history of Mexico and of all Spanish-American countries. Then come the Jesuit and Franciscan missionaries and the period of mission-development and the partial civilization of the Indians. This period covers three-quarters of a century, and is full of material for reproduction and imitation. Then we have the conquest by the United States and the coming of the gold-hunters. At the end of the mining epoch comes the development of horticulture and the more varied resources of the country, and then the exciting time of the boom. To this succeeded the present era of the steady, consistent improving of all the interests of the country.

Out of this series of epochs, extending over three centuries of time, and involving Indians, Spaniards, Americans and Chinese, with a great variety of customs, dress and equipages, there is ample material for parades, both by day and by night, for games and sports, for fancy dress events, and in short for a varied and entertaining celebration.

Chief of all the California festivals comes La Fiesta de Los Angeles, the fourth celebration of which is now in process of making ready. It is usually held during the latter weeks of April, when the flowers are at their best and the spring rains are for the most part a thing of the past. The celebration lasts from three to five days, and involves a diversified and entertaining series of events. A brief description of the fiesta of 1896, which was a highly-successful affair, will give the stranger to this section a good idea of the nature of the now famous Los Angeles celebration.

The fiesta of 1896 lasted through five days, and included ten events. On the afternoon of Tuesday the forces of misrule put in an appearance, parading the principal streets of the city in mask. They had a huge plunder wagon, which they filled with objects from the leading mercantile houses intended as offerings to the Queen. In the evening these offerings were presented to Her Majesty, who then for the first time became visible to her chosen people after a year's absence. The first day's performances were of rather an informal character and served merely as an introduction to the greater events that were to follow.

Wednesday, the first day of the real fiesta, witnessed the people's procession in the afternoon. This parade was of a highly-unique and varied character, containing elements that could scarcely be brought together in any other city in the country. First came the marines and sailors of the flagship Philadelphia, followed by the militia from all over Southern California. Then came the fire department of the city, tastefully decorated with flowers. The Chinese division came next, headed by the huge oriental dragon, which it took over a hundred men to operate. A series of floats telling the story of the city's prosperity formed the next division, followed by a company of native Spanish riders, caballeros, illustrating the old regime. Of Indians there were two notable parties, one brought all the way from the pueblos of New Mexico, and the other from the California desegis near Yuma. The remainder of the parade was made up of uniformed societies and miscellaneous features of local interest. Wednesday evening a grand concert was held at the Pavilion, graced by the person of Her Majesty. Thursday afternoon races and athletic sports took place, containing many novel features. On the evening of that day the Queen's parade occurred—a series of beautiful illuminated floats, portraying the various "Lands of the Sun." Friday was given up to the children, and a patriotic celebration was held in Central Park. A huge flagpole was raised and a flag swung upon it. Friday evening the Queen met her subjects in a grand ball at the Pavilion, a brilliant and bea[illegible] day afternoo[illegible] pleted the [illegible] parade [illegible] equip[illegible] hand[illegible] tas[illegible] th[illegible] cess. It is also a success from the artistic and intellectual point of view, as the entertainment prepared is, for the most part, in excellent taste, and is reasonably instructive in character. The fiestas have, moreover, improved in a marked degree from year to year, and this improvement may be expected to continue.

The work for the fiesta of 1897 began as soon as that of the fiesta of 1896 was out of the way. The plan, as far as developed, calls for a fancy dress ball, with which the celebration begins, an illuminated night parade, a day parade containing a variety of new and interesting features, a concert, athletic games and sports, a flower parade, a water carnival at one of the parks, and a children's celebration. The dates of the fiesta will be April 20-24. There is every reason to believe that it will be as successful as its predecessors, and a large attendance of visitors is expected.

The Cabrillo Celebration.

San Diego had a unique and interesting festival in September, 1892, the occasion being the celebrating of the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of the Bay of San Diego and the coast of California by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, on September 27, 1542.

It was in 1513 that Balboa discovered the Pacific Ocean. In 1534 Cortez wrote to the King of Spain about an island peopled with Amazons and abounding with wealth, which was reputed to be ten days' journey from the Mexican coast of Colima and in 1536 an expedition under one Ximenes landed near what is known now as Cape St. Lucas, Lower California. Two years later the conqueror Cortez established a colony there and then first applied the name of California to this region.

In 1542, under the direction of Cortez, an expedition was sent out commanded by Cabrillo, which sailed to the north as far as Oregon, making several landings by the way, among other places discovering a landing in San Diego Bay. The explorer had two ships, the San [illegible]lvador and the Victoria. There has [illegible] some dispute as to whether the [illegible] which Cabrillo first touched in [illegible] now known as California was [illegible] or San Pedro. However, the [illegible] of testimony appears to [illegible] the former point, and the [illegible] Angeles, far from inter[illegible]ection to the celebration [illegible] did all in their power to [illegible] success.

[illegible] the celebration com[illegible] arkable from the fact [illegible] Cabrillo was, with a [illegible] the first one in which the mariners of Spain visited the shores of North America, and St. Augustine in Florida, is the only city in the United States which antidates San Diego in the date of its discovery. The date selected was in accordance with the new calendar, the actual date of the Spanish explorers' visit having been eleven days earlier.

Every preparation was made to signalize the anniversary in an appropriate manner, a unique feature being the construction of a vessel of the same style as the one used by Cabrillo, which sailed into the harbor on the 27th of September, just as the explorer is supposed to have done three centuries and a half previously, on that date. There was a grand display on the fine bay of San Diego, which is so well adapted by nature to spectacular displays of this kind. On another day there was a land demonstration, including many novel and interesting features, among which was an old-fashioned village of tule wigwams, such as Cabrillo saw when he sailed along the coast. This feature was arranged by Father Ubach, a well-known Catholic priest. Among the Indians were two old squaws, aged respectively 120 and 130 years. The celebration, which lasted three days, attracted large crowds of visitors, not only from Southern California, but from the northern part of the State, from Arizona and from Mexico.

The Tournament of Roses.

Pasadena is preëminently the realm of the rose, and there is not a month of the year in which this queen of flowers does not bloom in profusion, in the lovely gardens surrounding its homes. Poor, indeed, is that Pasadena domicile that cannot boast of its rose-tree, poverty, in that respect, being willful, for Nature is lavish and the seasons kind.

It was in the fall of 1888 that there was formed in Pasadena the now-large and fashionable Valley Hunt Club, William R. Staats, C. F. Holder, E. H. May and other prominent young men being the projectors of the organization, whose object was the promotion of outdoor sports. The first really notable work of the club was the inauguration of what has become a truly world-famous festival, the Pasadena Tournament of Roses, which occurs annually on the first day of the year, and calls to the city thousands of persons who witness what is not to be seen at that time of the year in any other city of the world, a unique and gorgeous display of flower-decorated floats and coaches, all turned out to do honor to the queen of the flowers, the royal rose.

For the past two years the floral pageant has been the feature of the display, millions of roses and other flowers being used to cover the body and wheels of vehicles and the harness of the horses drawing them. Allegorical floats are also used in the procession to illustrate artistic ideas; and equestrians, whose saddle-blankets are decorated with flowers, and decorated bicycles are also divisions of the parade.

The first five years of the existence of the festival were marked by a devotion to the old Spanish games, and those feats of horsemanship that distinguished the tournament in chivalric times. There was tilting for prizes at suspended rings, such as was a common tourney sports in the days of King John, and by men, no doubt, as knightly, although no Scott has arisen to sing their prowess. There were foot races in which there were many participants, and feats of athletic skill and endurance of various sorts.

The feature, however, that made the Pasadena tournament famous, and which, it is hoped, will be revived in future tournaments, was the riding of the vaqueros, and to see this part of the sport people came not only from surrounding towns, but from long distances, and it is well worth traveling far to see. Valuable prizes were offered to stimulate competition, which was always lively.

Chickens were buried in the sand, only the head projecting above the surface of the soil, and the rider, who, while careering at full speed about the ring, could take the heads of the most fowls, as he swept by, ringing their necks with his hands without checking the speed of his horse, was entitled to the prize. Coins were picked up from the ground in the same manner, and the most wonderful feats performed by the native centaurs, who made a picturesque appearance in sombrero, slashed and bedizened Spanish trousers, braided jackets and brilliant sashes.

Polo was another of the games which elicited the heartiest interest, and as it, too, was played on horseback, was not devoid of the spice of danger which made the other equestrian games so fascinating.

For two years these games were held on the tract of land on North Los Robles avenue, now owned by C. G. Harrison, but at that time an open space without trees, and upon it was laid out a half-mile track with accommodations for spectators. After this time the track was transferred to a piece of ground on San Pasqual street, and the next year to an adjoining tract on California street, where the tournament was held for two successive years. At all these places the tournament features predominated, the races and sports never flagging in interes, and every year attracted a larger number of spectators, the Valley Hunt Club having exclusive management of the festival. In 1895 it was decided to hold a floral pageant, and a most magnificent and successful display was made under the auspices of the club.

The following year it was decided that the Tournament of Roses had so far become a civic affair, in which all Pasadena was interested, and that it was so identified with the city, that it was fitting that the Board of Trade should assume its management, the Valley Hunt Club initiating the movement which so resulted.

The first Tournament of Roses, under the auspices of the Pasadena Board of Trade, was given January 1, 1896, and drew to the city 7000 spectators exclusive of the citizens and inhabitants of the suburbs, who turned out to witness the parade. The pageant was the finest ever witnessed in Pasadena, but the tournament features were entirely omitted. There was an effort made to restore that feature for the tourament of 1897, but, owing to the fact that the time that the commitee was able to devote to the work was inadequate and the resources of the association were limited, it was omitted. It is believed that in future tournaments it will be possible to include the sports of old California, and make them a notable part of the exercises of the day.

LOU V. CHAPIN.

The Indian's Festival.

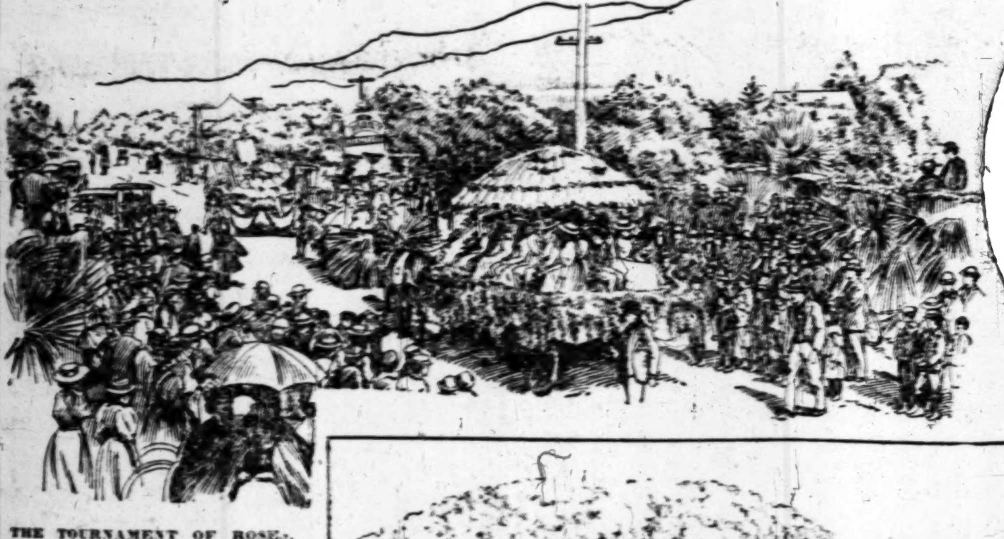
Wherever an Indian rancheria exists in Southern California, there will also be found the Indian fiesta. Quaint hybrid merrymakings are these, mingling with the barbaric dances and primitive feasting of the savages, the exciting and picturesque sports brought by the old dons and their followers from far-off Spain.

The descendants of the much-glorified Mission Indians are far from being the noble, persecuted beings so touchingly portrayed in fiction. The braves have sunk under the influence of sloth and bad whisky into fat, stolid, loafers, clad in atrocious "store-clothes" instead of the traditional buckskins, while the squaws resemble nothing so much as overgrown featherbeds in gaudy calico ticks, but at the fiesta a spark of the old spirit leaps into flame.

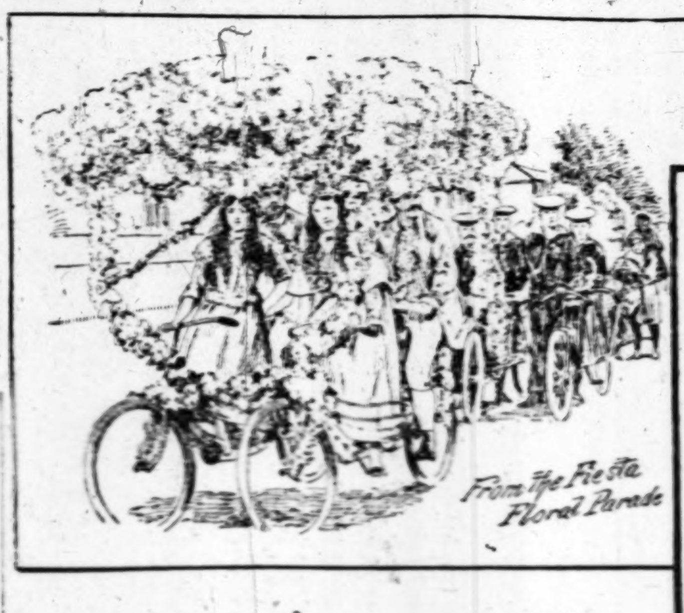
Acres of leafy stockades and ramajos seem to spring up in a night, so swiftly are the picturesque tule huts wattled together by accustomed hands. There must be the shelter of boughs for the women and babies, shady booths for the gamblers, a ring for the dancing, and a racecourse on which the vaqueros may try their skill. Sometimes a floor is laid under a leafy roof for the more civilized dances of the neighboring Spanish and Mexicans, and that always means a ring of green bowers all around, where comfortable señoras serve out spicy tamales, succulent frijoles and smoking hot chili con carne to the dancers between waltzes.

These Mexicans mingle freely with the Indians in some of the sports, but they are distinctly a community apart in the general conduct of the feast. Here and there may be seen an interested white face among the spectators, but otherwise the festival is as far removed from the ways of the Americano as though it took place in central Mexico.

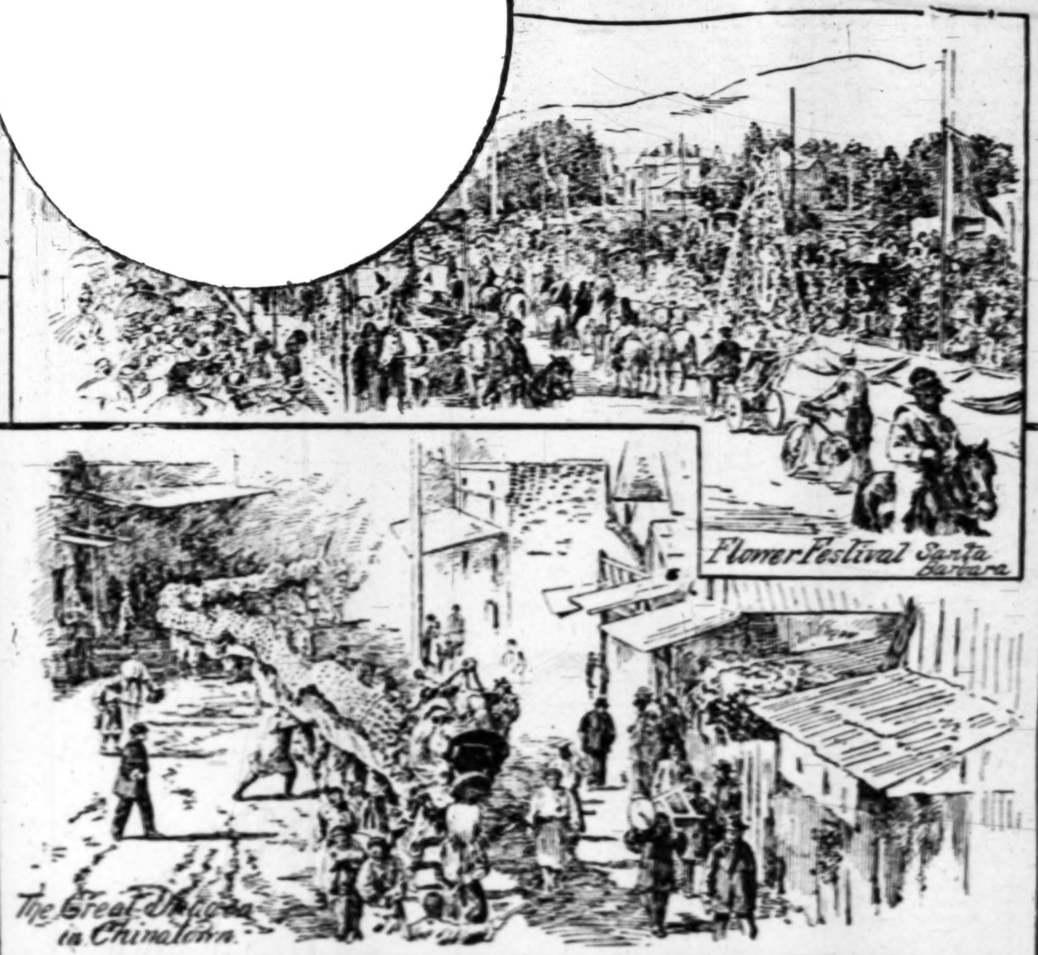
Mañana, always mañana, is the motto of the fiesta, as it is of every-



THE TOURNAMENT OF ROSES.



From the Fiesta Floral Parade



Flower Festival Santa Barbara

The Great Dragon in Chinatown.

Moqui Indian Snake Dance

Battle of Flowers Fiesta de Los Angeles

thing else among these ease-loving folk. The sunshine is bright and warm, and for dancing and gaming they have all the time there is. No energetic board of managers is at hand to hurry them, and it is pleasant to lie in the shade and smoke while the women gossip. Now and then a game is started among the younger men, or the announcement of a race produces a general saddling of the ponies, but from sun to sun there is little doing unless some genius suggests a chicken-pulling. Then all is life and action. The hapless rooster is buried up to his neck; the vaqueros start on their swift gallop past, leaning low from their saddles as they snatch at the evasive little head, and after that no one lacks for entertainment until the chicken is captured and borne off in triumph.

With the twilight the camp wakes into life. From the Spanish ramajo the mellow tinkle of the guitars blends with the high wail of a violin, the rhythm marked by the beat of dancing feet. In the neighboring stockade, the red glare of a huge bon-fire stains the cool moonlight, and a weird, guttural chant blends with the guitars. Naked Indians, painted and feathered, are dancing the fire-dance, pulling apart the brands with their naked hands and treading out the flames with naked feet. All night the revelry continues, only to fade again into the dreamy languor of the day.

In the Southern California fiestas, the chief features are the eagle, ghost and fire dances, with some quaint dances for the women, all accompanied by the weird minor chant that refuses to give place to more civilized music, but across the border, within almost as easy reach, are to be seen the strange festivals of other tribes, notably the snake dance of the Moqui Indians, famed in song and story. All these barbaric celebrations of the good or evil fortunes of the Indians are easily accessible from any point in Southern California, and more than repay the trouble of a journey into the backwoods.

Santa Barbara's Fete.

Santa Barbara is famed throughout the length and breadth of the land for her great Flower Festival, which is held every spring, when the roses are in their glory. The Channel City is surrounded on all sides with beautiful country homes, owned by people to whom the matter of expense is nothing where beauty is concerned.

Everyone contributes to the Flower Festival. Gardens are stripped of their choicest flowers for miles around, and their owners enter with zest into the friendly rivalry over exquisitely decorated equipages and costly and artistic floats.

In the town, where gardens are not so extensive, people subscribe liberally toward the decoration of the streets, and toward providing accommodation for the thousands of visitors who go annually to see the beautiful pageant.

Every available room in the town is placed at the disposal of the guests, and for the three days of the festival Santa Barbara is one of the liveliest places on the Coast. The principal streets are bowers of evergreen and palms, mingled with bright banners and pennants that flutter and dance in the sunshine like huge butterflies.

A great canvas pavilion is erected for the flower show, a display of rare and delicate plants too fragile and costly to be exposed to untempered sun and wind. Here also, are held the grand concerts and balls which occupy the evenings of the festival, and here the guests flock to see the pretty rose-bud parades, where dainty baby-carriages are transformed into masses of bloom, and dozens of crowing mites of humanity do their little best to look like the spirits of the flowers.

The second day is always the great occasion, for then is held the grand tournament and battle of the flowers. Lists are prepared by inclosing a wide street, and erecting high tiers of seats on either side, and into this inclosure under arches of green files the brilliant parade.

Flower-venders dash about among the guests, selling the delicate perfumed missiles with which the merry invaders must be driven back from the ramparts, and all who are fortunate enough to own gardens come with great baskets of loose roses or fresh rose-leaves, to be flung at friends in the procession.

In the lower portion of the town the parade is formed, to wind slowly through the streets until, with the crash of military music, it sweeps beneath the final arch and enters the inclosure.

One unaccustomed to such sights, or to the prodigality with which flowers are used in the land of sunshine, would be inclined to think he had strayed into fairyland when the gorgeous battle begins. Before it is ended the ground is covered with a brilliant carpet of flowers, trampled into a glowing mass by hoofs and wheels, and blossoms lie about in every place that affords them a lodgment when flung abroad by careless hands.

In the procession every resource of taste and skill has been exhausted by riders and drivers. Each design has been kept a profound secret from all but the workers, and each float and carriage has been decorated during the night and in the early morning, that the perishable beauty might not fade before it has been seen and admired by the thousands of guests.

Huge floats are designed often from some famous picture, and untold thousands of blossoms are used in working out the idea of the artist. The prettiest girls the country affords are exquisitely garbed in flowing draperies of silk or gauze, and stalwart men in bright satin and velvet are grouped with them to make up the human interest in the whole gorgeous picture.

Private carriages, drawn by superb horses, are covered entirely, wheels, shafts and all, with delictaely-tinted satin, under a coarse netting in which are secured the flowers that leave not an inch of vacant space. The horses are harnessed in satin of the prevailing tint with floral rosettes and ribbon reins and streamers, while the gowns of the fair occupants are most carefully designed to complete the picture. Each holds a basket of the flowers with which the carriage is decorated, and helps to return with interest the liberal shower flung from the tribunes.

Horsemen appear as knights, armed cap-a-pie in leafy mail, with surcoats, helmets, shields and trappings of some chosen flower. Girls clad in picturesque riding costumes appear on prancing flower-decked thoroughbreds, and even the children come out with their ponies and goat carriages, that look like particularly active bouquets.

It is a wonderful and beautiful pageant, the like of which could hardly be seen outside of Southern California. The prodigality with which the most exquisite flowers are lavished upon the pleasure of a day is only possible in a land where roses grow with the profusion of wayside blossoms sown by the lavish hand of Dame Nature herself, and are used with a recklessness almost incredible to visitors accustomed to sterner climes.

Orange Day at Riverside.

Riverside also has its celebration. As is fitting for the section that has developed orange-growing in Southern California on a commercial scale, and which is responsible for the introduction of that pride of California orange-growers, the Washington naval orange, Riverside's festal day goes by the name of the golden fruit, of which over 2000 carloads are shipped every year from that place.

Orange day, which occurred in the month of April, attracted large crowds of visitors from all over Southern California, including many from Los Angeles, the people of this city being desirous of returning the compliment that Riverside had paid to the fiesta in the handsome float contributed to the parade. As each trainload of visitors arrived it was received at the railroad station by committees of ladies, who offered each arrival some fine Riverside oranges, while young ladies were busy thrusting into the buttonholes of gentlemen visitors little orange-blossom boutonnieres. All along the platform of the station were erected benches loaded with oranges, to be presented to visitors, the supply being constantly renewed by fresh arrivals of the fruit.

In the business center of the city, at the corner of Main and Eighth streets, was a handsome arch, occupying the entire width of the street, about forty feet in height. It was covered with immense palm leaves, with large clusters of oranges on the four sides, and double rows of oranges along the edges, the ground color of the arch being white, thus producing a most artistic effect.

The entire city was decked out in holiday garb, and oranges were seen everywhere. Not only were they festooned from almost every window, but garlands of oranges were hung between the street verandas, and in cases they were stacked in pyramid form on the sidewalks of the street. Some of the prettiest decorations were on the lawns of private residences. On the dark-green sward were large designs, some of them twenty feet long, representing anchors, stars, crescents and hearts, all constructed of oranges. Some of the public buildings were decorated in an elaborate and artistic manner.

The chief event of the afternoon was the bicycle parade. In the afternoon the bicyclists formed a line on Main street, three abreast, ladies on one outer row, gentlemen on the other, and ladies and gentlemen in the center. At a signal they started up Main, passing the triumphal arch, and at a certain point the ladies wheeled to the right and gentlemen to the left, the center row doubling back on itself. A majority of the riders, both ladies and gentlemen, were in bright-colored costumes, and their bicycles were handsomely decorated in the color of the day, so that the effect as they went through these evolutions was striking.

The orange packing-houses were kept open, so that visitors might inspect the method of work at those establishments, and many visitors availed themselves of the opportunity to see how the golden fruit was put up, ready for the market.

HOW THE NEW YEAR COMES TO US.

Oh Land of balm and Land of sun,
Where winter holds within his noon
But lingering summer days of bloom,
But calm of sky and calm of sea,
And grandeur of immensity;
Where clouds move white above our head,
Like young lambs which are sheparded
By the soft breezes which do run
Light-footed as the golden hours,
To steal the fragrance of the flowers.

Where close against the door of dawn,
Our vast, high mountain thrusts its head,
With winter's whiteness garmented;
While maiden Summer stands below,
With perfumed breath and orange snow.
The Young Year with his skies of blue,
She feeds with blossoms and with dew;
And lo! upon his natal morn
Weaves robes of harvests, fashioned fair
As bloom of flowers and sunlit air.

The sea dreams by our golden sands,
The palms stretch slender fingers down
To toy with sunbeams in the crown
The New Year wears. The smell of musk,
Of rose and lily fills the dusk
Of twilight hours. The silver moon
Seems lying in delicious swoon,
Amid the stars. The New Year stands
With emerald paths to walk upon,
And bird songs flowing on and on.

The blue sky smiles upon the sea,
The sea smiles back upon the sky,
The cradled islands lying by
Feel Summer's kiss and smile with them,
While Summer trails her garments' hem
'Cross shining sea and shining land,
And gentle breezes tiptoe stand,
To kiss the New Year on the mouth,
With kisses warm from their own south,
And all the list'ning months stand by,
In mute and waiting ecstacy,
Beneath and glad and smiling sky.
—(Ella A. Otis in the Capital's Christmas Number.

Art in Los Angeles

SOME FINE STUDIES.

The Growth of the Art Atmosphere.

IF the culture of a city may be measured by the extension of its art atmosphere and the popular appreciation of works of genuine merit, then we need have no hesitation in assuming that the social advance of Los Angeles has been truly marvelous within the past fifteen years.

Fifteen years ago art had no foothold in our midst. There was no studio really worthy of mention, and few were the homes with choice pictures upon their walls.

It was at this time that really meritorius artists commenced to establish themselves with us, and names which will not be unknown to future began to be identified with art in Los Angeles. The so-called studios, or shops, where daubs were sacrilegiously executed in the name of art began to be rooted out for lack of tolerance. Unsightly blotches of color, which had been denominated pictures were turned to the wall, and the demand began to grow for really meritorius work along art lines. One by one the studios began to creep in which were worthy of public recognition, where fine pictures were painted with harmony of color and the power of interpreting the charms of nature—pictures big with soul and feeling—poems in color and expression, until now the lover of fine pictures may find numerous studios where he can feast his eyes and his love of beauty upon works which have the genuine language of art and the power of truthful interpretation.

We have a "School of Art and Design;" "University of Southern California Art School," whose dean is Prof. William L. Judson, one of our best and most accomplished artists, a school which is designed shall offer every facility for the study of all branches of the graphic arts, so that a complete art education may be obtained in Southern California. "The Art League of Los Angeles" provides also a thorough course of study in drawing, painting and composition after the methods approved by the experience of the best art schools. Then we have art associations, "The Society of Fine Arts," among whose members we find such representative names as J. Bond Francisco, J. G. Borglum, Helen A. Coan and others. We have art stores where not only the work of our best local artists appears, but that of artists from different sections of the country, who have a national reputation. Here we find very few works without merit, for the cultivated taste of the connoisseur is in our midst, and his demands are exacting. The fundamental principles of art are also efficiently taught in our public schools, which is doing much toward creating high standard for the juvenile mind.

Among the many attractive and well-appointed studios to be found in our midst, is that of J. Bond Francisco's, which is unique in design, and everywhere suggestive of the artist. It is a large room, 25x40. The south side of Mr. Francisco's home has two stories, but the lines of the roof are peculiar. That portion covering the studio stretches unbroken thirty-two feet from the eaves and breaks in an obtuse angle over a gambel roof twelve feet, and down to another angle where it breaks again eleven feet to the eaves, on the farther side A feature of the studio is the light, the effect being to obtain from one window sufficient light to afford all needed to display effectively the numerous pictures on the walls. This is effectually obtained through a window in the center of the side, 10x9, of fine plate glass, and extending upward for eight feet a long the sloping roof. Upon one side of the studio is a fine gallery, from which one can look down upon its walls covered with choice pictures, and its sides adorned with treasures gathered in foreign travel, among which are fish nets, shields, swords, German-student caps, canes, sewing table from an old German palace, cabinet 250 years old, artistically inlaid, Samoan blankets, an original daguerreotype of Jenny Lind, treasures from the sea, Japanese lanterns and numerous other articles of interest. But after all the interest [illegible] the genuine art lover centers in [illegible] cellent paintings, the wor[illegible] Francisco's mrush. Th re [illegible] is "The Young Invali[illegible] which holds the char[illegible] ality, so fine in to[illegible] broad in grasp an[illegible] most hold our b[illegible] disturb the sick[illegible] bed, with the [illegible] cheek, his hea[illegible] and his thin [illegible] his covering. [illegible] every line is [illegible] in the faithf[illegible] is depicted t[illegible] ful nurse. T[illegible] billowy sea [illegible] waters. "The[illegible] picture, whe[illegible] mischief, and[illegible] bility of expr[illegible] the diaphanou[illegible] gown shimmer[illegible] studio is a pla[illegible] delights to sit an[illegible] him.

Among the ma[illegible] studios are these [illegible] Coan, and Miss Reg[illegible] Coan has a pretty room [illegible] windows, and her charm[illegible] confront you everywhere [illegible] and easels. Fish nets, palms, [illegible] lanterns, peacock feathers, oriental fans, trailing vines and numerous other articles enter into the decorations. One noticeable picture is that of a city in the purple light of early dawn. The old moon hangs low in the sky, and the city seems like a phantom amid the shadows. It is suggestive of sleep and silence. A view of Mt. Ranier is very fine, and truthfully rendered.

Miss O'Kane's studio is not less attractive as a representative studio. Here we find pictures of the old missions, true to life; fruit pieces so deftly executed that nature herself might almost be deluded into thinking them her own, and numerous landscapes. The ornamentation bespeaks the artist, for hers are unique; Indian baskets, papyrus plants, palms and other attractions to lend charm to the room.

Among the pretty studios where china decoration is done is that of Miss Wagner, where one may find the most artistic treasures in Royal Berlin, Dresden, Wedgewood, Hungarian, and other wares. These decorations are mostly studies from nature, and embrace many of the wild flowers of California, and so perfectly are they rendered they lack nothing but the fragrance of their native hillsides.

We have many artists worthy of mention, but space will not permit a full enumeration. We may find attractive studios on every street, articles, worthy of a wide reputation, and who do credit to our progressive city. What we need most in this line is an art building, where the works of our best artists may be placed on exhibition, and where strangers may resort to spend pleasantly and profitably a leisure hour. Give us such a building, making it a home for art, and even our own people would be astonished at the revelation of the wealth of our local art and the progress which we are making in this direction.

The Los Angeles Architectural Sketch Club.

When in February, 1896, Norman St. Clair went about the formation of a draughtsman's club in a most energetic and business-like way, his success was instantaneous.

The idea apealed to those who were eager to make themselves worthy exponents of a dignified and artistic profession—architects in the real sense of the word. The opportunities for united class work, the interchange of ideas, and the educating effect of comparison and competition with their fellows that the club promised were welcomed enthusiastically. Some thirty organized under the name of the Los Angeles Architectural Sketch Club with Mr. St. Clair as its president. Its constitution is modeled largely after that of the Chicago Sketch Club.

A commodious studio was built after the club's own taste, on the fifth floor of the Byrne building, and there it is at present date. The first year—usually so critical to new institutions of this kind—has been passed safely and they are now established on a firm and healthy basis. The club enrolls among its active members the best element among the draughtsmen and the most prominent and competent of the younger architects of the city, besides the leading designers and sculptors.

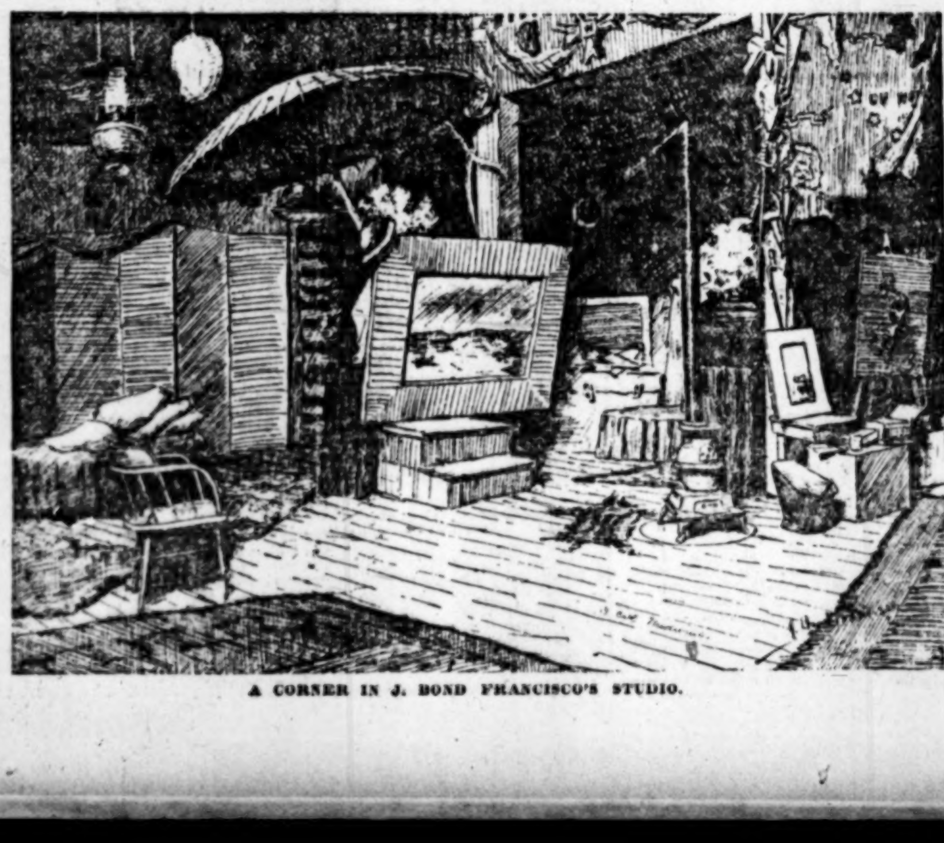
The club's aim in general is to infuse into each member a higher appreciation of his calling and to bring into the club such elements as shall best aid him in his work. To this end, the club, though fundamentally architectural, is thrown open to all followers of the allied arts, such as designers, decorators and sculptors.

The classes have been progressing steadily. The Tuesday night modeling and drawing class under Mr. Guerini is the only class open to outsiders. It is free to any sincere art student of either sex, subject only to vote of the club. Mr. Guerini is well known in [illegible] Chicago. In New York [illegible] the Wheeler Col[illegible]ts. He also de[illegible] sculpture and [illegible] K. Van[illegible] [illegible] banquet.

ROOMS OF THE LOS ANGELES ARCHITECTURAL SKETCH CLUB.

A CORNER IN MISS COAN'S STUDIO.

STUDIO OF MISS REGINA O'KANE.



A CORNER IN J. BOND FRANCISCO'S STUDIO.

[illegible]NE COMPANY.

[illegible] Complete Establishments in the World

Notable among the great institutions of Southern California is the San Gabriel Wine Company, established in 1882 by the late J. de Barth Shorb, as the successor of the late B. D. Wilson, one of the pioneer winemakers of California.

It is situated almost adjoining the city of Los Angeles on the east and with the towns of South Pasadena on the north and Alhambra on the east.

The buildings and plant constitute one of the most complete and extensive wine establishments in the world. It is one of the show-places for the winter tourists, who are always welcome and shown over the great storage cellars by polite officers of the company.

The cellars have a capacity of 1,500,000 gallons of wine each, and the crushers have a capacity of twenty-five tons of grapes per hour.

The San Gabriel Wine Company has a wide reputation for its product, and especially in port, sherry, angelica and brandy is second to none in the United States.

The well-known bon vivant and writer Ben Truman, declares in a recent brochure issued by him on the subject of wines, that the brandy of the San Gabriel Wine Company is the "purest in the world," and the extensive and growing sales throughout the country indicate the fact that the public is beginning to appreciate the difference between a pure grape product and the potato and beet brandies palmed off under French labels as "Cognac."

The estate owned by the San Gabriel Wine Company consists of about one thousand four hundred acres situate on a commanding slope overlooking the famous San Gabriel Valley, with the snow-capped peaks of the Sierra Madre, forming a background to the enchanting landscape.

About four hundred acres are in vines, oranges and other fruits. Shorb Station on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railway Company is on the tract, and gives a train service of eighteen trains per day to Los Angeles city, only ten minutes distant. The whole tract is supplied with pure artesian water in ample volume delivered under p[illegible] sure through a fine system of steel pipe.

The rapid growth of Los Angeles in [illegible] past few years has necessitated a chang[illegible] the original plan of the company to p[illegible] whole tract in vines, and it is now the p[illegible] pose to sell about eight hundred acre[illegible] this property in villa tracts of from o[illegible] ten acres, to purchasers who will build [illegible] improve. For this purpose streets and [illegible] nues have been laid out and shade [illegible] planted. The county keeps the main h[illegible] ways sprinkled, thus greatly enhancing [illegible] pleasure of summer residence in this fa[illegible] spot.

There are ample school facilities, and [illegible] ready some very pretty suburban homes [illegible] practical evidence of what can be do[illegible] a few years.

Dr. Henry Worthington, one of the le[illegible] physicians of Los Angeles, has illustrat[illegible] his beautiful grounds on the tract the [illegible] lific nature of the soil, and his acquatic [illegible] dens, rich with rare water lilies and [illegible] ing lotus, prove better than words wh[illegible] rare combination is here offered of land [illegible] sun and water.

Already several electric-road projects [illegible] under way and it will be but a short [illegible] when this valley, gridironed by such [illegible] ern means of conveyance, will form [illegible] most lovely suburb of the city of Los [illegible] geles.

The stock of the company is held by we[illegible] and progressive citizens who will offer [illegible] eral terms to purchasers, loking to the [illegible] ture for their returns in enhancement of [illegible] joining values. The president is the w[illegible] known financier and banker, Isaias W. H[illegible] man, of the Nevada Bank of San Fran[illegible] the vice-president is John C. Kirkpa[illegible] manager of the Palace Hotel of San F[illegible] cisco and representative of the interest of [illegible] great Sharon estate, one of the large st[illegible] holders of the company.

The local officers of the company are [illegible] the winery buildings, Shorb, Cal., (San [illegible] briel Winery Station, S.P.R.R. Co.) and [illegible] property is under the immediate managem[illegible] of George S. Patton, one of the directors [illegible] its general manager.

THE VAN NUYS.

Los Angeles' Newest and Most Mo[illegible] Equipped Hotel

Plenty of sunshine and fresh air and ab[illegible] lute safety from fire were the principles u[illegible] which this handsome building was plan[illegible] and they have been well carried out in [illegible] construction. All of its six floors will [illegible] utilized for hotel purposes. The hotel [illegible] fice, reception and lounging rooms, din[illegible] rooms and grillroom will occupy all the [illegible] floor. The bar, billiard-room and ba[illegible] shop occupy the basement. All of the [illegible] per part of the building is divided [illegible] large, airy guest chambers, single or en su[illegible] Each room is provided with ample closet [illegible] commodations and a private bath, and [illegible] hotel is so arranged that all the rooms [illegible] "outside" rooms. Half of them look out [illegible] the street, and all are open to the outer [illegible] Every corridor in the building ends at [illegible] outside door or window, provided wit[illegible] fire escape, of which there are in all six [illegible] tems.

The grand staircase is of iron, with m[illegible] ble treads. In case of fire it would be a[illegible] escape itself and one of the last things to [illegible] This staircase is inclosed on three sides [illegible] brick walls, and thus almost completely [illegible] tected. These brick partition walls ex[illegible] from cellar to roof, inclosing not only [illegible] staircase and elevator shafts, but also [illegible] light courts, which are surfaced through [illegible] with white tiles.

All the ceilings are lathed with metal, [illegible] the entire frame of the building is of s[illegible] Each floor is deadened with three inches [illegible] mortar, which not only makes it possible [illegible] confine any conflagration to one floor, but [illegible] off all sound from beneath or overhead. [illegible] deed, no nervous subject will ever be able [illegible] plead noise as an excuse for insomnia [illegible] The Van Nuys, for all the partition walls [illegible] also deadened and furnished with twin do[illegible] Every precaution for the safety of [illegible] building and guests has been taken in [illegible] systems of heating and lighting. The wh[illegible] house is to be heated by steam and will [illegible] much warmer than the usual California h[illegible] tel. But with all the warmth there will [illegible] no enervating stuffiness, for perfect ve[illegible] lation has been as carefully provided for [illegible] light and heat. Electric fans will be eve[illegible] where, and a system of conduits, runn[illegible] to the electric stations, will insure a cons[illegible] supply of pure, fresh air in every portion [illegible] the building.

The electric-lighting system is the first [illegible] the kind to be used west of Denver. It is [illegible] iron-armored conduit system, lined with [illegible] non-conducting substance, by which e[illegible] wire in the building is absolutely insulat[illegible] In addition to this, an emergency gas s[illegible] tem is being put in, so that, should any [illegible] cident happen to the electric plant, the h[illegible] would still be sufficiently lighted.

The pasenger elevators, two in numb[illegible] are being set up by master workmen sent [illegible] with them from the East. The larger [illegible] descends into the main office, and [illegible] smaller one into the ladies' breakfast ro[illegible] for the convenience of guests who do [illegible] care for the publicity of the main portion [illegible] the hotel.

On the lower floor the offices, dining-r[illegible] and grillroom will be furnished with [illegible] floors and wainscoting of California mar[illegible] Large pillars also of marble will give [illegible] splendid size of the rooms the full effect [illegible] spaciousness and massive simplicity. [illegible] walls and ceilings throughout are of r[illegible] plaster, tinted in warm rich hues.

The second floor will be provided with [illegible] ception rooms for ladies and a small ban[illegible] room, for the convenience of guests [illegible] wish to give dinner parties. All the [illegible] mainder of the space upstairs is devoted [illegible] bedrooms and their accompanying ba[illegible] rooms. These bathrooms are finished [illegible] tiling, with fittings of porcelain and m[illegible] ble. The plumbing is up to date in ev[illegible] respect.

Each room is to be furnished with a p[illegible] vate telephone, which connects first with [illegible] main office and through that to any p[illegible] of the city so that a guest may send [illegible] ders and messages in all directions with[illegible] stirring from his easy chair. There is [illegible] a complete fire-alarm system in connec[illegible] with the telephone.

In the furnishings of the hotel natu[illegible] woods, hand-polished, are being used—oa[illegible] the lower floor and ash and white ce[illegible] above. The windows are all of plate g[illegible] and their generous size suggests floods [illegible] sunshine.

The building will cost somewhere betw[illegible] $250,000 and $275,000. It is a splendid en[illegible] prise splendidly carried out, and Mr. [illegible] Mrs. Van Nuys, who have built it with th[illegible] combined capital, have given Southern C[illegible] fornia a hotel to be proud of, and the arc[illegible] tects, Morgan & Walls, are to be congra[illegible] lated on the successful manner in which t[illegible] have carried out the charge intrusted to th[illegible]

Teeth Extracted Without Pain

Without the use of gas, chloroform, cocaine or anything else dangerous. From one to thirty-two teeth extracted at one sitting without any bad after effects.

Safest and best method for elderly people and persons in delicate health and for children.

ONLY 50c A TOOTH.

Schiffman Method Dental Co.,
Rooms 22 to 26
107 North Spring St.

C. F. Heinzeman, Druggist and Chemist,
222 North Main St., Los Angeles.
Prescriptions carefully compounded day or night

MANUFACTURING & FUEL

FEW events of greater importance to Los Angeles have occurred during the past few years than the discovery of petroleum in paying quantities within the city limits, which happened about three years ago. Previous to that time, local manufacturers had to pay a very high price for fuel, so that it was difficult to develop manufacturing industries on a large scale. It is true that there was some petroleum in the market from outside sections of Southern California, but it sold at $2 and upward per barrel, more than twice the present price, and at that time few of the local manufacturers had been educated up to the value of petroleum as a fuel, while those who did use it were not certain that they could depend upon a steady and permanent supply. In those days we were all waiting for the completion of a direct line of railroad to Southern Utah to bring in cheap coal. Now, we have a large supply of first-class fuel within the city, at a price that is equivalent to the least rate at which we expected to purchase coal from that territory.

CHEAP FUEL.

Development of Petroleum in Southern California.

Petroleum has been produced in California for many years, but it is only of late that public attention has been drawn to the great importance of this among the resources of the State. One of the causes that has contributed to attract more attention to the Los Angeles petroleum industry during the past year or two is the heavy falling off in the eastern output, which has directed the attention of many big operators from Pennsylvania and other States to California.

Over thirty years ago a company was organized in the northern part of the State to bore for oil, and this is said to have been the first company formed in the country for that purpose. It was not, however, until the discovery and development of oil in the southern counties that the real importance of the industry began to be realized. At present, almost all the product of the State comes from the counties of Ventura, Santa Barbara and Los Angeles. Until the discovery of oil in Los Angeles city, Ventura county led in the product of petroleum, after which came the wells in Pico Cañon, in the northern part of Los Angeles county, and at Puente, in the eastern part of this county. The sinking of wells and developing of oil in Ventura county and in the northern part of Los Angeles county is an expensive job, attended with considerable risk of failure, so that the business is almost entirely in the hands of two strong companies.

During the past year a deposit of fuel oil has been developed on the coast of Santa Barbara county, at Summerland, where a number of shallow wells have been sunk, some of them below high-water mark. They have, in almost every case, proved successful, and that section promises to become an important contributor to the output of the State. There is evidently an extensive deposit of petroleum at that point under the ocean, which is covered with film over a considerable area.

Since the discovery of oil in Los Angeles city there has been quite a boom in the industry, and prospecting has gone forward in a number of new sections, notably around San Diego, in the San Timoteo hills, near Redlands, in the neighborhood of Fullerton, in Orange county, and at other points. So far, no important results have been achieved at these or any other localities outside of the existing fields, but the indications of oil and gas are very strong at many points between Santa Barbara and San Diego, and there is little doubt that a systematic prospecting of the field would result in many important discoveries. To undertake such work requires a considerable amount of capital.

It is about three years ago that the development of the local oil field commenced, indications of oil having been plainly evident in and around the city for many years, also deposits of asphaltum, a residuum of oil, which was utilized by the early Mexican settlers for roofing houses and other purposes. In some cases where wells were bored for water in the city the water was found to be so strongly impregnated with oil that it could not be used. Little attention was, however, paid to this, as at that time very few persons had any conception of the importance of the petroleum deposits. Over twenty years ago a few efforts were made to bore for oil in and near Los Angeles, but they were abandoned, generally on account of difficulties encountered in boring, which might easily have been overcome by the aid of improved modern methods. It was about three years ago that a persevering citizen sunk a well near the center of the present oil district, about a mile west of the business center. He had little or no capital, and consequently worked under great difficulties, [illegible] friends all warning him that he [illegible] wasting his time. He kept on, how[illegible] and was rewarded by tapping a [illegible] deposit of thick oil. Since then [illegible] five hundred other wells have [illegible] sunk within the city limits, mos[illegible] which are still producing. The [illegible] now extend over a territory abou[illegible] mile from east to west, and about [illegible] fourth of a mile north and south. D[illegible]ing the past few months a number [illegible] wells have been sunk half a mi[illegible] further east, and have met with fai[illegible] success.

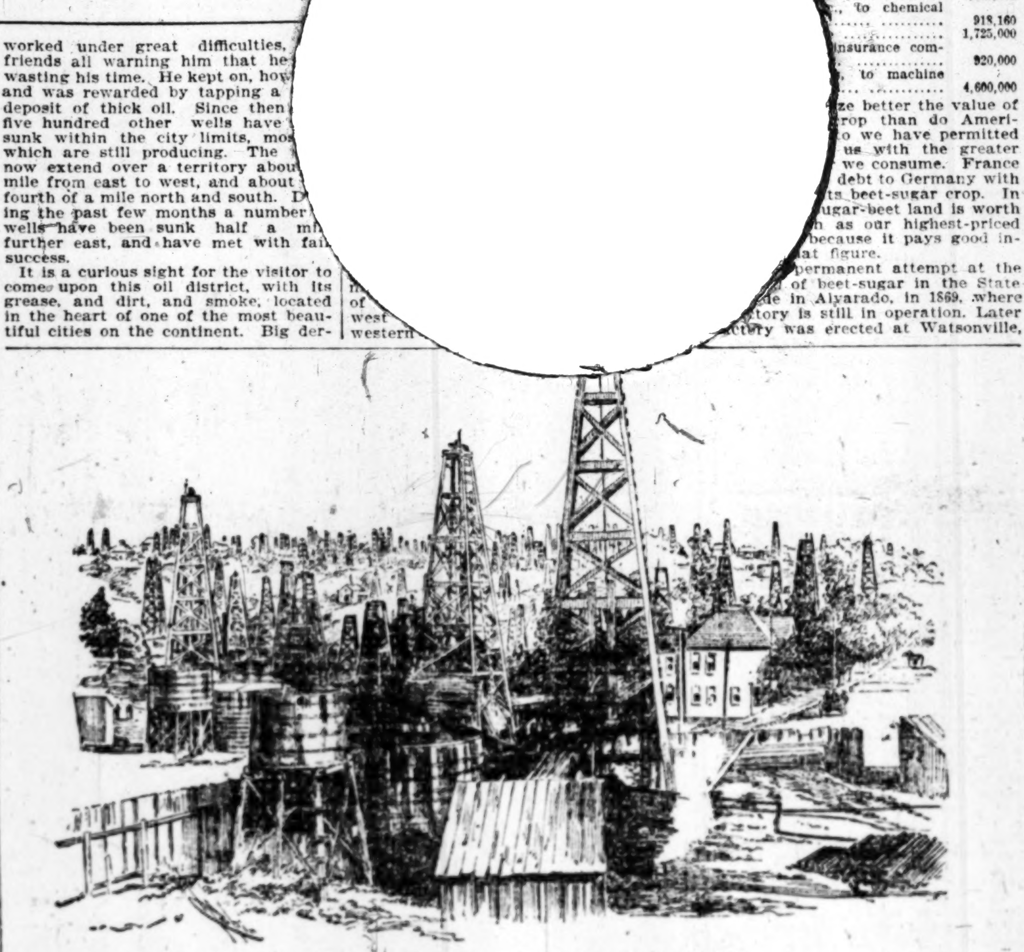
It is a curious sight for the visitor to come upon this oil district, with its grease, and dirt, and smoke, located in the heart of one of the most beautiful cities on the continent. Big derricks, smeared with black oil, are located in the front yards of pretty cottages, surrounded by orange trees. There is certainly no other similar oil field in the world similarly located. In another respect the Los Angeles field differs from all others that are known. The fact that the oil was found in a thickly-settled territory, where the land is divided up into fifty-foot lots, made each owner of a lot anxious to get the oil out of the ground before it should be tapped by his neighbor. Consequently, it is a common thing to see as many as four, and sometimes five derricks, on a lot 50 by 150 feet. Such a close juxtaposition of wells was never heard of before. The natural consequence was that, after a year or two, these wells began to decrease in yield. It would have been almost a miracle had they not done so. Some of them, after a rest, began to yield again on a limited scale, while a few have been abandoned. In some cases the wells were sunk to a greater depth, when a further flow of oil was encountered.

Another feature which distinguishes the Los Angeles oil field from those in the East is the character of the oil. In the East the petroleum from which the illuminating oil of commerce is made has a kerosene base, while the heavy oil of Los Angeles has an asphaltum base, containing only a very small percentage of kerosene, so that it has not been utilized for illuminating purposes, although it is now said that this may be done under a recently-discovered process. The average gravity of the oil is about 15. Experts declare that it is the best fuel oil that has ever been discovered. It is also suitable for the manufacture of lubricants, paints, printing ink and other products. The average depth at which oil has been struck in Los Angeles is from 700 to 800 feet, the first oil stratum being about one hundred feet in depth. Some wells have been bored to 1000 feet or more, where, as stated, a further deposit of oil has been tapped in many cases.

There being at present no organization among the oil men, it is a somewhat difficult matter to arrive at the exact product of the local field. There are at present about five hundred wells in the city. A conservative estimate of the yield of these wells would be five barrels per day. Some of them produce from twenty to forty barrels per day, while others do not yield more than two or three barrels. In the latter case they do little more than pay for the expense of pumping.

About a year ago the local oil industry was in a depressed condition. The production was in excess of the supply, and the price of oil had run down to 35 cents per barrel at the wells, or even less, at which price it scarcely paid expenses. This led to the formation of an organization known as the oil exchange (since dissolved,) which erected storage tanks, making a fixed price on all oil handled by the exchange. The industry was thus placed on a business-like basis, and meantime, the demand for oil having rapidly increased, the price rose, until now it is steady at $1 per barrel of 42 gallons at the wells.

Some reckon that three barrels of Los Angeles oil are equivalent to a ton of soft coal, while others reckon from three and a half to four barrels. Taking the middle figure, this would make the equivalent cost of coal to the manufacturer ab[illegible] for the cost of tr[illegible] wells to [illegible] be stat[illegible] meth[illegible] ge[illegible] [illegible] western [illegible] ago. Then, again, in and around the city there are numerous indications of oil in localities where little or nothing has been done to prospect underground. It is the opinion of many that the local field within the city is but seepage from a main deposit in the mountains to the north, and that systematic exploration in that direction would develop an oil field compared with which the local deposit is insignificant.



VIEW IN THE OIL FIELDS OF LOS ANGELES.

Water Power.

There is yet another source of power for Southern California manufacturers, the development of which has scarcely begun. This is water power, from the mountain range which bounds the settled section of Southern California on the north. Recent successful experiments at Niagara and elsewhere show that it is entirely feasible to conduct electricity for a long distance. None of the principal cities of Southern California are more than forty miles from the mountains whence such power would be derived, and many of them are within half a dozen miles. A beginning has been made, on a small scale, in this direction by the construction of plants for the development of electric power from mountain streams at Pomona and at Redlands, where they are at present utilized for lighting purposes. A large enterprise of this description has been projected at Azusa, in the San Gabriel Valley, and another one, to bring electric power to Los Angeles from the Kern River, in the county of that name, a distance of over 100 miles.

It is evident that the question of obtaining motive power at a reasonable price will no longer be an obstacle in the pathway of the manufacturing industry in Southern California.

BEET SUGAR.

An Ideal Section for Growing the Sugar Beet.

If a person who is acquainted with the resources of the State were asked: "What is likely to become the most important industry in California?" he would reply, without hesitation: "The manufacture of beet sugar." It is true that there are other manufacturing industries in the State which at present far exceed in the value of their products that of beet sugar, but when the possibilities of this industry in the State are considered it stands at the head of the list.

The beet-sugar question was an important one to Californians in connection with the recent Presidential campaign, and there is no doubt that the consideration of this fact did as much as anything else to carry the State for McKinley. Some years ago a Republican administration granted a bounty of 2 cents a pound on sugar manufactured in the United States. Encouraged by this bounty, many capitalists were prepared to greatly extend the industry, when a Democratic administration rescinded the good work of its predecessor, and it was found impossible to interest capital. The incoming administration is pledged to a liberal policy toward the sugar manufacturers by the St. Louis platform, and the result will undoubtedly be the investment of many millions of dollars in the California beet-sugar business during the present year.

To show the vast importance of this industry to California, and to the United States at large, it is only necessary to give a few simple facts and figures. The importation of foreign sugar to the United States, according to the latest statistics, amounts to 1,800,000 tons, valued at over $100,000,000. All of this sugar might easily be manufetured within the State of California, giving employment to half a million men at good wages, in the factories and beet fields.

The following shows in detail the amounts which would thus be paid annually to our farmers, and to the various trades and manufacturers, if the sugar now imported from abroad were [illegible]oduced in our own country:

[illegible],400,000 tons of beets to farm[illegible]	$77,280,000
[illegible]roll to laborers in fac[illegible]	17,599,600
[illegible]miners	8,586,360
[illegible] to quarrymen	2,208,000
[illegible]ke manufacturers	1,722,240
[illegible], filter bags and [illegible] textile manufac[illegible]	6,476,800
[illegible], to chemical [illegible]	918,160
[illegible]	1,725,000
[illegible]nsurance com[illegible]	920,000
[illegible], to machine [illegible]	4,600,000

[illegible]ze better the value of [illegible]rop than do Ameri[illegible]o we have permitted [illegible] us with the greater [illegible] we consume. France [illegible] debt to Germany with [illegible]ts beet-sugar crop. In [illegible]ugar-beet land is worth [illegible]h as our highest-priced [illegible]because it pays good in[illegible]at figure.

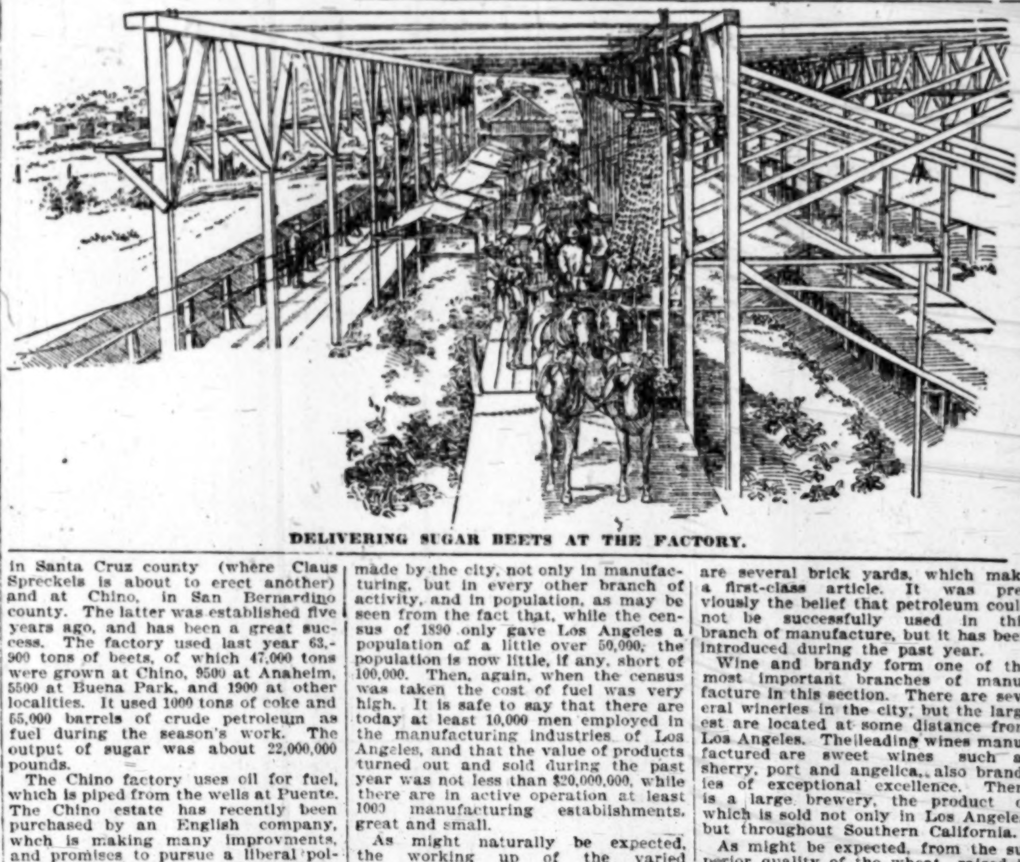
[illegible] permanent attempt at the [illegible] of beet-sugar in the State [illegible]de in Alvarado, in 1869, where [illegible]tory is still in operation. Later [illegible]ctory was erected at Watsonville, in Santa Cruz county (where Claus Spreckels is about to erect another) and at Chino, in San Bernardino county. The latter was established five years ago, and has been a great success. The factory used last year 63,900 tons of beets, of which 47,000 tons were grown at Chino, 9500 at Anaheim, 5500 at Buena Park, and 1900 at other localities. It used 1000 tons of coke and 55,000 barrels of crude petroleum as fuel during the season's work. The output of sugar was about 22,000,000 pounds.

The Chino factory uses oil for fuel, which is piped from the wells at Puente. The Chino estate has recently been purchased by an English company, whch is making many improvments, and promises to pursue a liberal policy toward settlers. Should the owners of the factory do the same great progress may be expected.

Work is now under way on another large beet-sugar factory at Alamitos, just over the border of Orange county, which is being erected with capital furnished by Clarke, the well-known millionaire mining man of Montana.

It is admitted by experts that Southern California has advantages over any section where the sugar-beet has been extensively grown. Not only is the percentage of sugar very high, running sometimes up to 20 per cent., and averaging 17, as compared with 14 or less in Europe, but the season is much longer, extending over several months, while in Europe it is limited to sixty days. Beets raised in Southern California have shown a higher percentage of saccharine matter than those grown in other parts of the State. For these reasons, and taking into consideration the certainty of a bounty on sugar, it may reasonably be expected, as above stated, that the coming year will witness the commencement of work on several other factories in this section.

The introduction of sugar-beet culture in Southern California fills a want that has been long felt for a cash crop that would yield the farmer of moderate means an income within a few months after the planting, thus enabling him to make a living while his orchard is coming into bearing. The raising of beets requires almost constant attention, from the time when the ground is prepared and the seed planted until harvest time. In thinning and "topping" the beets boys and girls are largely employed. On the other hand, the work lasts only a few months of the year, leaving the farmer free to attend to his horticultural work during the remaining time. The beets are raised without irrigation. Much of the land is leased for a share of the crop.



DELIVERING SUGAR BEETS AT THE FACTORY.

OTHER MANUFACTURES.

Ten Million Dollars of Manufactured Products are Produced Annually.

In considering the question of the manufacturing industry in Los Angeles, it should be remembered that this city does not make any claim to being a manufacturing center, as the term is usually understood in the East. As above shown, the absence of cheap fuel has been a great obstacle in the way until within the past few years. Then, again, it is only within the past five years that Los Angeles has grown to a size where the importance and necessity of manufacturing many of the articles that are now imported from the East has been impressed upon the citizens. At present a lively interest is taken in the subject, and any persons who come here with definite propositions for the establishment of factories may be sure of obtaining a respectful hearing. During the past year a merchants' manufacturing association has been formed, which is doing good work toward developing the manufacturing interest. To those who come from eastern cities, where every additional big smokestack is regarded as a decided step in advance, it will be somewhat amusing to learn that there is quite a respectable minority of old-timers here who regard the extension of the manufacturing industry with a feeling of dissatisfaction. They dislike to see the Angel City invaded by the smoke of factory chimneys. These good people are, however, very much in the minority. Most of our citizens realize that Los Angeles has grown to a point where the remarkable development of the past ten years cannot be kept up on horticultural development alone, but that, to retain its supremacy as the metropolis of Southern California, Los Angeles must seize every opportunity to extend its commercial and manufacturing interests. As above stated, those who have bona fide propositions to make will find a warm welcome here. It should, however, be plainly stated that the people of this city are not in favor of giving large cash bonuses to new manufacturing enterprises. The experience of the past has taught them that such methods are, as a rule, neither profitable to the city in which the enterprise is located nor to the manufacturer. As far as securing desirable sites for factories at a reasonable price is concerned, investors may be sure that they will meet with no difficulty.

The census of 1890 showed Los Angeles to contain 750 factories in operation, in which $10,000,000 was invested. Five thousand men were employed, drawing an average of $700 per annum in wages, or a total of $3,500,000. The cost of material used was $5,000,000 per annum, and the value of products manufactured reached the considerable sum of $10,000,000. Since these figures were compiled, an immense stride has been made by the city, not only in manufacturing, but in every other branch of activity, and in population, as may be seen from the fact that, while the census of 1890 only gave Los Angeles a population of a little over 50,000, the population is now little, if any, short of 100,000. Then, again, when the census was taken the cost of fuel was very high. It is safe to say that there are today at least 10,000 men employed in the manufacturing industries of Los Angeles, and that the value of products turned out and sold during the past year was not less than $20,000,000, while there are in active operation at least 1000 manufacturing establishments, great and small.

As might naturally be expected, the working up of the varied horticultural products of the surrounding country forms a prominent feature of the manufacturing industry in Los Angeles. Even this branch of manufacture, however, is still in its infancy. The canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables is not carried on so extensively as might be expected, when it is considered that Los Angeles is located in the heart of one of the greatest horticultural sections of the world. There are fruit and vegetable canning factories in Los Angeles, Whittier, Colton, Santa Ana, Fullerton and other points, but there is room for many more.

One firm, which has a fine exhibit at the Chamber of Commerce, has for a number of years made a specialty of crystallizing fruits, and finds a ready market for all it can produce. Large quantities of pickles are put up in Los Angeles by half a dozen plants, the value of the total product being estimated at about $150,000. These goods are marketed all over Southern California, and shipped into the territories. The vegetables are all raised in the neighborhood of Los Angeles. Over 5000 barrels of vinegar are manufactured every year. Some is made of barley and corn, some from fruit waste, from wine, and some from cider. Vinegar made from grain is said to be better than that from wine or cider. In spite of this large production, much vinegar is still imported from the East.

Olives are packed in Los Angeles to the extent of several hundred barrels annually. Of sauerkraut, the toothsome delicacy which is so dear to our German friends, there are several hundred tons manufactured every year in Los Angeles.

A factory in Los Angeles turns out a considerable quantity of by-products, manufactured from oranges and lemons, which are not of sufficiently high grade to obtain the best price in the market. Among these products are orange and lemon oil, and citric acid, which are readily sold in competition with the imported product. There is room for a large extension of this industry.

The same factory manufactures oil on a small scale from the castor bean, and a fertilizer from the hull of the bean. At San Pedro, about wenty miles from Los Angeles, on the ocean, there is a cannery which turns out large quantities of sardines, mackerel and other fish. These sardines are not sold in competition with the small herrings that come from the Atlantic Coast under the name of sardines, but rank with the best imported French goods.

Among the heavier manufacturing industries, one of the most notable is the packing house of the Cudahy Company, which for several years has been turning out a high grade of first-class pork products, slaughtering several hundred hogs daily. These are obtained from the section surrounding Los Angeles, and from as far north as Tulare county. For many years it was claimed that pork could not be successfully packed in Los Angeles, owing to the mild climate, but this idea has been entirely exploded since the Cudahy factory was established. Of late the company has added to its business the slaughtering of cattle for canning purposes, and has recently shipped its products to Asia.

One of the most important manufacturing enterprises of Los Angeles, made possible by the development of cheap fuel, is the rolling mill of the Los Angeles Iron and Steel Company, which has been turning out iron plates, sheet iron, steel plates, sheeting and corrugated iron, also, of late, galvanized iron. The material used has been principally scrap iron, of which there is a large quantity to be had in this section, and soft steel, imported from the East. The use of petroleum in the factory has been a great success. This mill was closed down temporarily a few weeks ago, owing to financial complications, which are not due to lack of profitable business, as the mill had a number of good orders on hand when it closed.

Every variety of manufactured iron and steel is now made in Los Angeles, including agricultural implements, steel boilers, steel engines of all kinds, irrigation machinery, gas, water and oil pipe, mining and oil machinery, electrical plants, pumps and railway iron. Fuel plays an important part in such manufacturing, and the low price of fuel in Los Angeles has enabled these factories to compete successfully with San Francisco. While none of these manufacturing enterprises are what would be considered very large, from an eastern standpoint, their total output is quite important, and is rapidly growing.

The manufacture of sewer and water pipe and pottery is quite an important industry in Los Angeles. There are several brick yards, which make a first-class article. It was previously the belief that petroleum could not be successfully used in this branch of manufacture, but it has been introduced during the past year.

Wine and brandy form one of the most important branches of manufacture in this section. There are several wineries in the city, but the largest are located at some distance from Los Angeles. The leading wines manufactured are sweet wines such as sherry, port and angelica, also brandies of exceptional excellence. There is a large brewery, the product of which is sold not only in Los Angeles, but throughout Southern California.

As might be expected, from the superior quality of the wheat raised in Southern California, very fine flour is now manufactured here. Notwithstanding this, however, a considerable quantity of flour is still imported from the North. Large quantities of crackers are made in the city.

There are several factories which turn out large quantities of mineral water. Artificial ice is another important product.

The planing mills and furniture factories give employment to a great many men. Large quantities of high-grade furniture are, however, still imported from the East.

Opening for Manufactures.

Now that the question of cheap fuel has been solved, there are few more attractive openings for the investment of capital than the manufacturing industry in Southern California. In the space of this brief review it is impossible to do more than to glance briefly at some of the more prominent of these.

As mentioned above, there is room for much further development of the fruit-canning industry. Los Angeles is the commercial center of a region that produces more fruit to the acre than any other section of the United States. There is frequently a glut of some variety of fruit, when the producers have difficulty in selling it at a fair price. To work up these products, more canneries are needed, also establishments for the manufacture of jams, jellies and preserves.

It is a remarkable fact that so much preserved fruit should still be imported from the East, and even from Europe, to a section that ranks first among the fruit-producing regions of the United States.

The canning of tomatoes should be carried on here on a much larger scale. In some sections of the East there are small canning establishments, run by farmers, which have proved very successful. It is said that a complete outfit for a small cannery can be bought in the East for $150, with a sufficient capacity to can 2000 cans of tomatoes a day.

Although large quantities of fine mustard are grown in Santa Barbara county, yet it is sent to St. Louis to be prepared for use in Los Angeles. English mustard is largely sold in this market. A mustard mill located here would secure a market over a wide stretch of territory.

The castor bean grows with rapidity around Los Angeles without any culture, assuming the proportions of a tree in a few years. There was formerly a castor oil mill at Downey, and the oil is now manufactured in Los Angeles on a small scale. With a large mill, affording a steady market for the product, many farmers of this section would plant castor beans, and there is a good market all over the country for the manufactured article.

Attempts have been made from time to time in Southern California to start factories for the manufacture of perfumes from flowers, but for various reasons they have discontinued operations. There is an establishment of this kind in Riverside, which has been successful. Where such delicate flowers as tuberoses can be grown by the acre in the open air, there is certainly every encouragement for those who understand the business to compete for a share of the local perfumery trade.

It has been suggested that Los Angeles would be a good location for the establishment of a factory to work up the fiber of the sisal, or century-plant, which is found growing wild in the Mojave and Colorado deserts. The industry is an important one in Mexico. The fiber of this plant is distinguished for its fineness, strength and flexibility. The fiber has also been used for the manufacture of paper, and some years ago large quantities of pulp were shipped from the northern part of Los Angeles county to London to be used for this purpose.

The development of petroleum in Los Angeles has opened a new and profitable field for manufacturing in the refining of oil. There are at present two small refineries here, and a larger one is planned. The refined products of petroluem may be shipped to a distance. Almost all the oil now developed in Los Angeles is used for fuel purposes, for which it is worth only 2½ cents a gallon, whereas, if it were to be refined, it would be worth many times as much. Experts claim that the asphalt which forms a large proportion of the local oil is valuable for paving purposes, and might be so used in place of the large quantity of asphalt that is now imported to Los Angeles.

One of the most promising openings in Los Angeles is for the manufacture of leather and articles made from leather. It seems a contradiction that such large quantities of raw hides should be shipped East, and reimported, at great expense for freight and charges, in the shape of shoes, saddles and harness. Canaigre, a valuable tanning plant, can be successfully raised in this section. There was a small shoe factory at Alhambra, near Los Angeles, which closed down during the past year. A city of 100,000 people, in the center of so rich a section as Southern California, should certainly have a tannery and several factories for the manufacture of boots and shoes and harness.

For the past ten years there has been from time to time talk about the establishment of a glass factory in Los Angeles, and it is not easy to understand why this "long-felt want" has not yet been filled. The freight and breakage of glass from the East would alone afford a fair profit. There are deposits of excellent glass sand in and near Los Angeles, and experiments have been made with sand found within the city limits. The demand for glass to be used in packing, preserved fruit would alone keep a large factory busy. If glass packages could be purchased at a reasonable price they would genrally be used in place of tin. In eastern glass works it has been found that petroleum is an excellent fuel to use in glass making.

Another important manufacturing enterprise has been much discussed in Los Angeles, and which is much needed, is a smelter for the reducton of ores containing the precious metals. Several years ago a company was formed for the purpose of erecting a smelter in Los Angeles and the frame work of a building was completed, when financial difficulties intervened, and the enterprise was abandoned. There is now a better opportunity than has hitherto existed for the profitable working of a smelter in this city. During the past year there has been a marked revival of interest in the mining industry in Southern California, and a number of valuable properties have been opened up. At present ores have to be shipped from this section to San Francisco, Denver or Kansas City, so that it is impossible to ship any but the richest ores.

Experiments in the smelting of ores with petroleum as fuel have been successfully made, and it may safely be said that there is no more promising opening for the investment of capital in Southern California than may be found in the erection of a smelter in Los Angeles.

Among other branches of manufactured products that should be produced here are nails, woolen goods, mineral paints and fine porcelain.

It should not be forgotten that in addition to cheap fuel, the manufacturer in Los Angeles enjoys the advantage of the protection afforded by high rates of freight from the manufacturing centers of the East, also of a mild climate, which permits work to proceed without inerruption throughout the year, and renders unnecessary the construction of costly buildings.

THE MODERN CITY

IT MAY safely be said that there is no city of 100,000 population in the United States which possesses so wide a reputation as Los Angeles. Hundreds of thousands of persons in the East and in Europe who have never visited the Pacific Coast, know of Los Angeles by reputation as a city that enjoys an ideal climate, a city that has grown with marvelous rapidity during the past ten years, a city in which the culture of the East and the enterprise of the West are happily combined. In fact, it is not too much to assert that Los Angeles is better known by reputation to the people of the East and Europe than is San Francisco, a city of four times as large a population.

The Secret of Our Greatness.

To what does Los Angeles owe its wonderful growth and its world-wide reputation? There are other causes which might be enumerated, but the three leading factors that have contributed to the remarkable development of the city are undoubtedly climate, soil and location. These are the causes that have contributed to transform the sleepy Los Angeles of 11,000 inhabitants in 1880 to a wide-awake, bustling, progressive and handsome city of 100,000 in 1896, and the same causes will, within a dozen years, enable Los Angeles to give San Francisco a close race for supremacy as the largest city in the State.

In regard to the first of these features, the climate, so much has already been said and written that it is not necessary on this occasion to go into details on the subject, further than to state that the climate of Los Angeles and of the seven southern counties of the State, which are usually referred to as Southern California, is admitted by experienced travelers to be fully equal to the climate of any section of the world outside of the United States, and unequaled within the confines of the country over which the Stars and Stripes wave. There is a disposition in some quarters to belittle the material value of a fine climate, but, as The Times has frequently shown in these reviews, the climate of Southern California possesses an actual value which cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. Apart from the large sums of money brought into this section every year by outsiders who are attracted by the charms of this climate, many of whom cannot resist the temptation to locate here and invest their capital in productive enterprises, it should not be forgotten that it is this same climate which makes possible the production of so many valuable crops that cannot be successfully raised in any other region of the United States.

Next to the climate comes the productive soil of Southern California as a feature tributary to the greatness of Los Angeles, its principal city and commercial metropolis. In the following pages will be found ample demonstration of the fact that the possibilities of the soil of this section are such as to render ten acres of irrigated land more to be desired than a quarter section in the average State east of the mountains. With a soil of such fertility, a dense population is assured, and as the population of the surrounding country grows, so will Los Angeles grow with it.

Los Angeles does not, however, by any means depend entirely upon soil and climate for its present prosperity and future greatness. If such were the case, it could not be expected that the city would ever attain to a rank beyond the third or second class of American cities. There is, however, another feature which justifies the expectation of those who look to see the City of the Angels become, within the lifetime of men who are now of voting age, one of the great cities of this country and of the world. This feature is the commanding geographical location of the city, near the ocean, at the western end of the shortest line crossing the continent and at the foot of the only low mountain passes that are found on the Pacific Coast between the Columbia River and the Mexican line. It is evident to all who have investigated the facts of the case that future transcontinental railroads will have to seek this outlet, while steamship lines from South America, Australia and Asia make one of the ports of Los Angeles county their terminus.

A Glance Backward.

The origin of Los Angeles is romantic, differing much from the founding of the average American city. The city is an old one, as American cities go, 115 years having elapsed since it was first settled by civilized people. Its growth for the first century was, however, exceedingly slow, and the advance of the city from the village stage has all been during the past twenty-five years.

It was on the 4th of September, 1781, that the pueblo of Los Angeles was founded by Gov. Felipe de Neve, with appropriate religious ceremonies. That is about the driest time in the year in Southern California, and the site of the infant city could not have appeared very attractive to the eleven settlers from the mission of San Gabriel, who, with their families, formed the population. Everything around was brown and dry, with the exception of a dense growth of willows along the river, most of which have since disappeared, and here and there a giant sycamore, the last of which stood until within a few years in the court-yard of a brewery on Aliso street. The founders had been soldiers at the mission of San Gabriel. Each head of a family received a plot of land, with the necessary implements and stock. The first census of the little city, taken in August, 1790, gave the total population as 141. They were a mixed class, composed of one European, seventy-two Spanish-Americans, seven Indians, twenty-two mulattoes and thirty-nine mestizos. There were in the Los Angeles of 1790, twenty-nine dwellings, all built of adobe or sun-dried brick, also a town hall, barracks, courthouse and granary of the same material, while the town was surrounded with an adobe wall. In 1800 the population had increased to 315. Stock-raising seems to have been an important industry, even at that early day, as the community possessed 12,500 head of horse and cattle. The "infant industry" of agriculture was represented by a product of 7800 bushels of grain in 1796. As recently as 1831, fifty years after the founding of the pueblo, the population was only 770. Then followed a series of small revolutions. Los Angeles became for the time a center of political activity, during which time the pueblo forged ahead slowly, until at the date of the final conquest of California by the Americans, in January, 1847, the population was 1500.

The first boom experienced by Los Angeles was shortly after this date, when the news of the discovery of gold in the northern part of the State was spread all over the world. Incidentally, it should be here remarked that gold had been discovered several years before, within the limits of Los Angeles county, and some of it had been shipped East, but it was not found in sufficient quantity to create any great excitement. Following the find of Marshall at Coloma a great army of prospectors began to pour into the State by every available route—a long procession of gold-hunting citizens "on foot, on horses and in carriages," the carriages being represented at that time by big "prairie schooners;" a considerable portion of this flood of immigrants coming across the passes to the east of Los Angeles and from Old Mexico. With the Argonauts came an abundance of gold which was paid out for Los Angeles cattle and agricultural products. The old city awoke from its sleep of seventy years, and began to spread out from the narrow confines around the old plaza, which had hitherto marked the boundaries of the pueblo. It is therefore proper to set this period—1845-50—as the commencement of the real growth of Los Angeles as a city, although it was fully thirty years later before the remarkable progress that has characterized the recent history of the city began to make itself manifest.

After the tide of gold-seekers had passed over, the city again reverted to a quiet and uneventful existence. In 1854 the population was 4000, of whom only 500 were Americans. In 1860 it had only risen to 4500. In 1868 the first railroad was built, twenty-three miles in length, from Los Angeles to San Pedro, and eight years later the Southern Pacific was completed from San Francisco to Los Angeles, giving the city its first communication by rail with the rest of the world.

The census of 1880 gave Los Angeles a population of 11,311. Business was dull, and there was no sign that the city was on the eve of a marvelous growth. On the contrary, many of the residents were despondent, and were trying to get rid of their property at almost any price, in order to go to the silver mines in Arizona, which were at that time attracting much attention. Five years later, on November 9, 1885, the last spike was driven in the Atlantic and Pacific Railway at the Cajon Pass, thus completing a new overland line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and providing Los Angeles with competition in overland railroad transportation, an advantage which is not even yet enjoyed by San Francisco.

From this time the growth of the city was wonderfully rapid. The great real estate boom of 1885-87 is a matter of history, as is also the wonderful manner in which Los Angeles held up under the reaction that inevitably followed the collapse of the over-speculation which marked that period of the city's history. As may be seen from this number of The Times, the Los Angeles of 1897 is as far ahead of the Los Angeles of 1887 as the city at that time was of the Los Angeles of 1880.

The Queen City.

Los Angeles, the Queen City—a more correct appellation than the Angel City, which it is sometimes called—is not only advantageously located from a commercial standpoint, but is also charmingly located from the point of view of those who admire the beautiful in nature. Until within the past year the city's area extended two Spanish leagues square, around the old Plaza, with the addition of 400 yards wide on the south boundary. This was equivalent to an area of a little more than twenty-nine square miles. Last year several additions were made to the municipality on the south and west, bringing the area of the city up to 37.57 square miles.

It would be difficult to imagine a more pleasing location for a city than that of Los Angeles, about midway between the Sierra Madre range of mountains and the ocean, and about 300 feet above sea level. The Los Angeles River, which is almost devoid of water during the summer, but is sometimes transformed into a raging torrent for a few days in winter, runs through the city from north to south. There is every variety of location for residence in Los Angeles. In the northern and western portions of the city limits are hills of considerable altitude, from which magnificent views may be obtained of the surrounding valleys, with the ocean in the distance, the picture being framed on the north by a succession of grand old mountains. These mountains are one of the greatest charms of Los Angeles. From most of the streets, and from all the hills, grand views of the majestic Sierra Madre may be obtained. The mountains change their aspect with every variation of the sun and the clouds. At times they appear so near that an inexperienced person might start to walk to them between meals; then, again, they apparently recede into the distance. The colors vary, through all shades of gray and blue, at times, as night falls, assuming a black shade. At no time do these picturesque mountains present a more beautiful appearance than in winter, when their summits are capped with snow, while in the valleys the vegetation and flowers present the appearance of an eastern spring.

In the western portion of the city, as far south as Seventh street, are also hills, from which charming views of the surrounding country may be obtained. The southern and southwestern portions of the city are level, with a gentle slope to the southwest. Across the river is the section known as Boyle Heights, a high, gravelly table or mesa land.

The Southwestern Section.

One of the best methods by which a visitor to Los Angeles can obtain a good general idea of the city within a brief time is to utilize the excellent street-car service. There are two lines which run through the southwestern portion of the city, where the largest number of fine residences are found. These are the University line, of the Los Angeles Railway Company, and the line of the Traction Company, both of which run from the business center to the extreme southwestern corner. A trip on either of these lines carries one for over three miles past a succession of charming, and in many cases elegant and costly residences, surrounded by beautiful grounds, which at this season of the year, when the Eastern States are frequently covered with snow, present a most attractive scene of tropical vegetation, the houses being often smothered under creeping vines and surrounded by such graceful trees as the fan palm, date palm and banana, while along the sidewalk the eucalyptus, the grevillea and the graceful pepper tree are extensively planted. There is scarcely a break in this succession of residences and the visitor finds difficulty in believing that almost all the improvement which he witnesses, after riding beyond a mile from the business center, is the work of the past ten years, and largely of the past five years.

The chief development of the city, from the earliest times when Los Angeles began to grow, has been in a southeasterly direction, although of late there has been a marked tendency to build upon the western hills, as they have been opened up by new streets and transportation lines.

The Western Hills.

The western hill section of the city, which, as above noted, has of late become popular for residence purposes, is reached by the Seventh-street and Second-street cars. The former run down Broadway and out Seventh street to Westlake Park, passing a number of fine residences. Around Westlake Park building development has been more active during the past two years than in any other section of the city. Just south of the park an entirely new residence section has been built up during the past few years, the houses being almost all of a superior class. The section is an elevated one, from which extensive views of the mountains and the Cahuenga Valley are obtained. Westlake is the most popular of the city parks. It is thirty-five acres in extent, with a lake upon which are rowboats and sailboats for use of visitors. A band plays here every Sunday afternoon, when the street cars have difficulty in accommodating the crowds that come to hear the music and promenade along the beautiful trees.

The Oil Region.

An interesting section of Los Angeles is the oil region, concerning which more is said on another page. This is located on the hills, within a mile of the business center. It is reached by the Temple-street cable road, or the Second-street electric line. Here the hundreds of greasy derricks and puffing engines in the heart of a residence section form a unique and not altogether attractive sight. They represent, however, a valuable source of wealth to the city, and the loss of the few who happen to have expensive residences there is far more than compensated by the gain to the city at large. The incursion of the oil men has naturally resulted in checking the growth of this part of the city as a residence section, and it has become more and more devoted to the oil industry.

Just off Temple street, to the right, on this side of the summit of the hill, is Echo Park, with a pretty lake nestling in a little valley among the hills.

Grand Avenue.

Some of the finest residences in the city are found along Grand avenue, formerly known as Charity street, which is the only thoroughfare between Main street and Figueroa street that is opened up to and beyond the city limits. An electric car line runs the entire length of this street, connecting at its terminus with the narrow-gauge railroad to Redondo Beach. The streets that run parallel with Grand avenue on each side—Hill, Olive, Flower and Pearl—were among the first to be improved with residences when Los Angeles began to grow away from the old section that is now devoted to business. The building of fine residences has not progressed so rapidly in this section as in other portions of the city more remote, for the reason that owners of property around here look forward to the time, not far distant, when it will be in demand for business purposes, and are consequently unwilling to erect expensive residences which might have to be removed within a few years. At the corner of Grand avenue and Washington streets is St. Vincent College, a Catholic seminary and church. It is not improbable that before many years, Grand avenue, north of Washington, will become an important business thoroughfare.

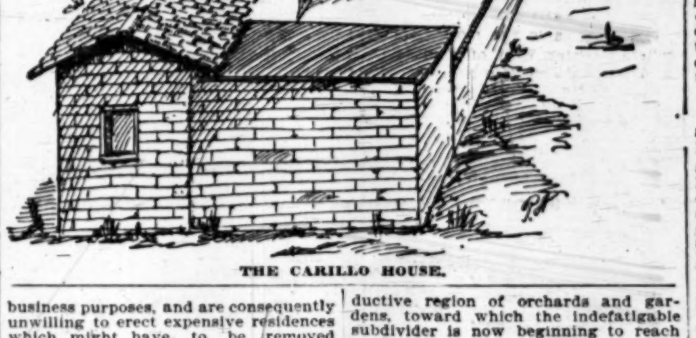
South Los Angeles.

A section of the city that as recently as two years ago was mainly composed of orchards and vineyards, but which is now thickly built up with residences, is that along Central avenue, in the southern section of the city. This is reached by the Central-avenue car, which starts from the corner of Spring and Second streets. A number of subdivisions have been placed on the market in the neighborhood of Central avenue, Adams and Washington streets during the past two years, and there has been quite a building boom, so that the appearance of the section has been entirely changed.

THE OLD PARADISE GARDENS.

There are now hundreds of handsome houses, and miles of graded streets and cement sidewalks in South Los Angeles which has the advantage of a soil that does not become muddy after a rain.

Farther south, beyond the city limits, is Vernon, an attractive and productive region of orchards and gardens, toward which the indefatigable subdivider is now beginning to reach out.



THE CARILLO HOUSE.

East Los Angeles.

So far the visitor has only traveled through the southern portion of Los Angeles. The northern section of the city is far less thickly settled. The drift of population, as above shown, has from the earliest times in the city's history, been steadily toward the south and southwest. Probably at least 85 per cent. of the population of the city reside south of a line drawn east and west through the geographical center. One reason for this is that the southern section is open and more accessible, while the northern portion of the city is hilly. Then, again, the old Spanish residence section, known as Sonoratown, north of the old Plaza, has blocked the march of improvement in that direction.

One of the most attractive residence sections north of the business quarter is known as East Los Angeles. It should rather have been called Northeast Los Angeles. This may be reached by the line which runs from the University, or by the Grand avenue electric line. Taking the former, the car passes through the old business section of the city, along North Main street, which now presents a somewhat decaying appearance, past the old Plaza, with the venerable Catholic Cathedral on one hand, and Chinatown, with its gaudy colors and evil smells on the other, and then through Sonoratown, a succession of tumble-down adobe buildings, interspersed here and there with a modern brick factory building. Here may be seen the remains of the Los Angeles of twenty-five and fifty years ago, when the inhabitants divided their time between rounding up cattle and attending fandangoes, and before such a thing as a boom was dreamed of. Passing the big yards of the Southern Pacific Company, the car then skirts a range of hills planted with young eucalyptus trees. This is the eastern edge of Elysian Park, the only tract of land of considerable size that still remains to the city of the thousands upon thousands of acres which it originally owned.

No visitor should omit from his programme a ride through Elysian Park. It is true that the tract is at present crude and undeveloped, but the views of mountain, valley and plain, with the ocean in the distance, that may be obtained from the numerous hills, are grand in the extreme. The park embraces about 500 acres of land, much of which, on the hills, is within what is known as the "frostless belt," where the most delicate vegetation flourishes at midwinter. Little has yet been done to develop the possibilities of this grand breathing place, owing to lack of funds, but it is hoped that a systematic effort will soon be made to transform it into a park in fact, as well as in name. There are some thousands of eucalyptus and other trees, and in one of the little valleys a nursery of several acres of beautiful flowers. A project is now on foot to connect Elysian Park with some of the other parks by means of a wide boulevard.

Through the generosity of a public-spirited citizen, Los Angeles now owns the largest city park in the world, consisting of 3000 acres of land, about a mile north of the city, and a short distance from Elysian Park, which was presented to the municipality by G. J. Griffith, on the 16th of last month, as a Christmas gift. Most of this land is similar in character to that embraced within the limits of Elysian Park, a large portion of it being in the frostless belt. There is also a frontage of several miles along the Los Angeles River. In another column will be found a more complete description of this tract, which is to be known as Griffith Park.

After skirting Elysian Park for a short distance, the car crosses a bridge over the river and the visitor finds himself in East Los Angeles, a pretty residence section, embowered in trees. The car runs up Downey avenue, the main thoroughfare, from the hills at the end of which a fine view of this section of the city may be obtained.

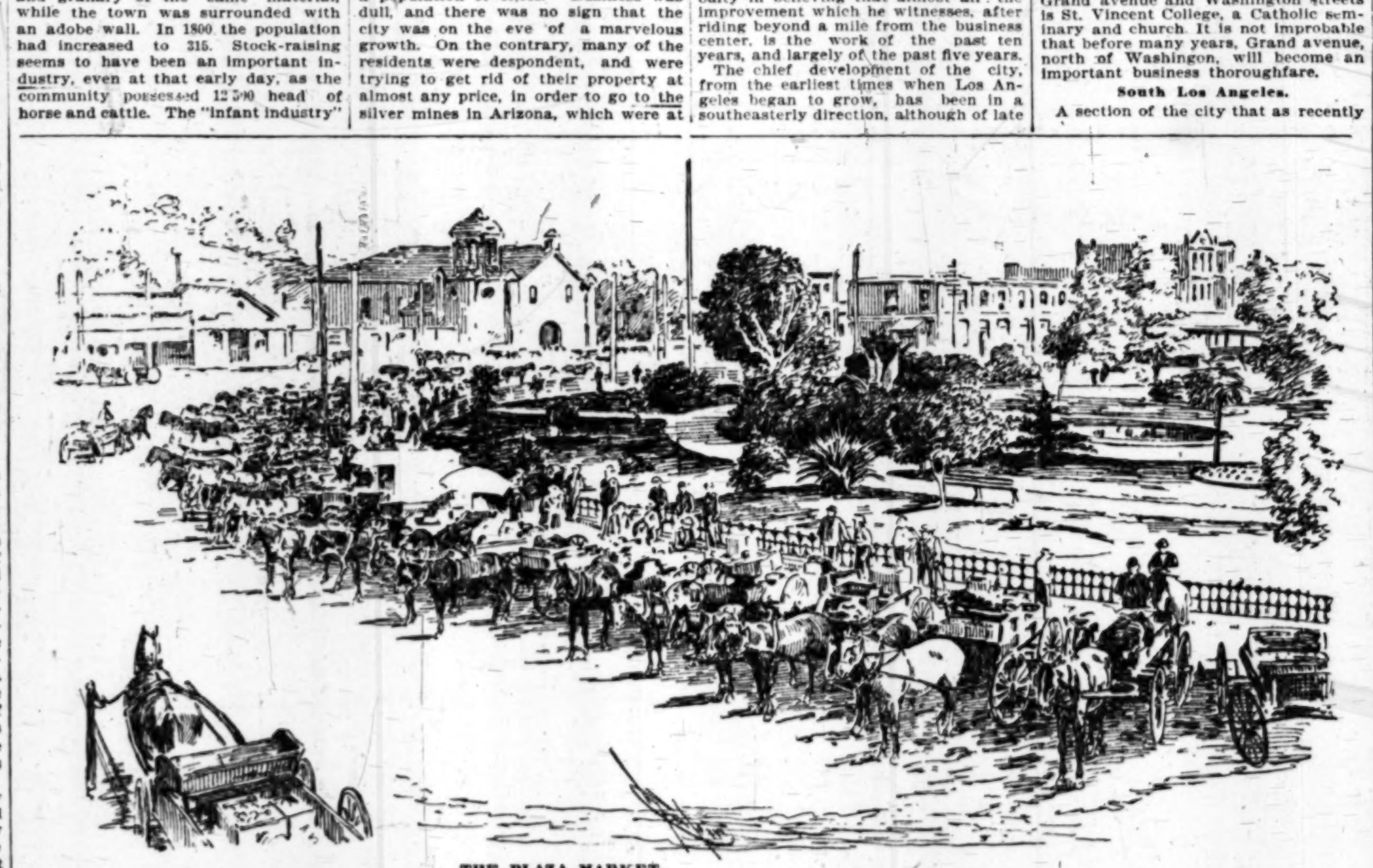
Boyle Heights.

The elevated mesa east of the Los Angeles River, known as Boyle Heights, has not grown so fast as many other sections of the city. This is not due to lack of merit, for it is in many respects one of the most attractive residence sections in Los Angeles. The chief drawback has been a deficiency of street-car communication. There is at present only one line connecting with the Heights, the electric road which crosses the river at First street. Leaving First and Spring, in ten minutes the traveler has passed the depots of the Southern California and Terminal Railways, located on either side of the river, and is on the Heights, with a commanding view of the city, bounded by the hills west of the business section. There are a number of handsome residences along Boyle avenue, which runs south from the car line. The large building on the bluff is the Catholic Orphan Asylum, and the picturesque edifice in the mission style of architecture, a little north of the asylum, is the Old Ladies' Home, which was founded by Mrs. Hollenbeck, a charitable Los Angeles lady. At the end of the car line is Evergreen Cemetery. There are two small parks on the Heights. Prospect Park, on the north, which, though small, is very beautiful, with some choice plants, and on the south Hollenbeck Park, of about twenty acres, presented to the city by Mrs. Hollenbeck. There is a small lake here.

Plans are being considered for a second street-car line to Boyle Heights, crossing the river at Fourth street. As soon as the line shall have been built, the east end will no doubt experience a building boom.

Pasadena and Pacific.

Should the visitor desire to take a longer street car ride, he can utilize the fine cars of the Pasadena and Pacific line, which run from Pasadena, seven miles northeast of Los Angeles, to Santa Monica—from the mountains to the ocean. The route to Pasadena runs alongside the picturesque bed of the Arroyo Seco, or dry creek, aligned on each side by rolling hills. Since the construction of this line the suburbs are rapidly pushing out in this direction. Many business men of Los Angeles have their homes in Pasadena, which is also reached by three lines of steam railway. Cars of the same company leave the corner of Fourth and Broadway at frequent intervals during the day for Santa Monica. The route of the present line is a somewhat round-about one, running north past the old plaza, thence in a northwesterly direction to the foothills. Outside of the city the route of the line is along the Cahuenga Valley, one of the most attractive sections of Southern California, comparatively free from frost. Here a specialty is made of raising winter vegetables for shipment to the East and North. Lemons are also suc-



THE PLAZA MARKET.

A LOS ANGELES PARK SCENE.

cessfully raised here. Many beautiful suburban homes have been established during the past few years in the eastern end of the valley, around Hollywood and Colegrove. About half way between Los Angeles and Santa Monica is the power-house of the line, around which a little settlement known as Sherman has sprung up. The introduction of water for irrigation into this valley, which has just been accomplished, will undoubtedly tend to its rapid settlement, so that before many years the foothills will present an unbroken succession of beautiful suburban homes. The running time between Fourth and Broadway and Santa Monica, the most popular resort on the coast of Southern California, is one hour and a quarter.

Improvements in General.

Considering that ten years ago there was not a single paved street in the City, Los Angeles has made remarkable progress in street improvements. There are now 173 miles of graded and graveled streets, fourteen miles of paved streets, 134 miles of cement and asphalt sidewalk and 136 miles of sewer.

Los Angeles has a complete sewer system, including an outfall sewer to the ocean. During the summer this sewage water is utilized on the land in the neighborhood of Inglewood, between Los Angeles and Redondo Beach.

Water is at present furnished by a corporation which takes its supply from the Los Angeles River. The water is owned by the city, and the lease of the company will expire next year, when it is anticipated that the city will acquire the water system by purchase and make many improvements, besides materially reducing the present price to the consumer.

During the past couple of years Los Angeles has been the scene of remarkable activity in building operations. The value of buildings erected during the past two years (ending December 30,) amounts to $6,637,513. This does not include the buildings erected by the city, county, State and Federal governments. Most of these are residences, although a number of handsome four and five-story blocks have gone up in the business section. A proof of the rapid growth of the city is found in the fact that most of these residences are rented as soon as they are completed, and the number of desirable modern houses for rent at present is quite limited. A great many cottages have been built by men of small means, there being many opportunities held out for such men to acquire homes on the installment plan. The leading public buildings are the Courthouse, the City Hall, the High School and the Federal building, in which is the postoffice. The latter is inadequate for the present business of the city, and will shortly be enlarged.

At night Los Angeles presents a brilliant appearance. It was the first city in the United States to entirely abandon gas for street lighting and replace it by electricity, which was done thirteen years ago today. It is now one of the best lighted cities in the Union. The lamps are on high masts, which cast their light a long distance. Seen from one of the surrounding hills, the view of the city at night is most beautiful and striking.

In the line of amusements, Los Angeles is well favored. There are three handsome and capacious theaters, also a pavilion and a number of halls, where entertainments are frequently given. Los Angeles attracts the best dramatic and musical talent that visits the West. There are frequent concerts, lectures, fairs, fruit and flower shows, etc., also the celebrated fiesta, concerning which more is said on another page. Among outdoor recreations are racing, baseball and football games, tennis tournaments, etc. The city is noted for the number of active fraternal, benevolent, literary, social, musical, artistic, scientific and dramatic societies. There are two well-appointed athletic clubs. The public library is one of the most complete in the United States, and has a worldwide reputation among librarians. Of the Chamber of Commerce, an organization that has done much to advance the progress of Los Angeles, a description will be found elsewhere in this number.

The population of Los Angeles is cosmopolitan. During the past ten years it has received accessions to its population from every State in the Union and from almost every country in the world. Papers are published in the German, French, Spanish, Italian and Basque languages. There are several thousand Chinese in and around Los Angeles, who are engaged in raising vegetables, or employed in housework. They have a residence section of their own, adjoining the old Plaza, in the geographical center of the city. It is not a very attractive section, but is an interesting one to visit, and strangers who are unacquainted with the home life of the Celestials should not fail to inspect it. The joss house and the Chinese theater are particularly worthy of a visit.

The City Government.

Los Angeles is governed by a Mayor and nine Councilmen, one for each ward in the city. A new charter has been prepared for the city, and will be voted on by the electors this month. It contains a number of improvements, in accordance with the latest successful experiments in municipal government.

The City Assessor, in his annual report to the Council, gives the following statement:

"Total assessed value of all city property, $52,280,387, as against $48,887,330 for the fiscal year 1895-96; collections on personal property not secured by real estate, on assessed valuation of $2,661,117 at the rate of $1.45 per 100 amount to $38,589.88."

Education and Religion.

As might be expected, in so enterprising a community as Los Angeles, education and religion are well represented. The charms of a residence in Los Angeles attract leading educators from all over the country. The standard of scholarship demanded here of teachers is very high. The course of study in the schools extends from the kindergarten to the high school, whose graduates are then fit to enter the State University. The Los Angeles High School offers a liberal course of study, supplementing and extending the grammar-school work. It is located in a fine, roomy building of four stories and basement, in the northern part of the city.

In addition to the public-school work, there are a large number of excellent private schools and colleges in Los Angeles, together with an army of teachers of music, painting, etc.

The California Branch State Normal School occupies a large block of buildings on a site of five acres, only a short distance west of the business center of the city. Graduates of this school are given certificates by the State, on presentation of their diplomas. The faculty is composed of first-class educators. The school is equipped with a good library, and a number of valuable instruments.

The Methodist University, in the southwestern part of the city, has several branch colleges. Other denominations also have colleges.

The Young Men's Christian Association has a well-appointed building on Broadway, including a first-class gymnasium. There is also a Young Woman's Christian Association.

There are nearly 100 churches in the city, including all the prominent religious sects. The churches are well patronized, the members being active and enterprising in benevolent work. There are a large number of charitable and benevolent societies in the city. Among others the Ladies' Benevolent Society, the Associated Charities, the Los Angeles Humane Society, the Florence Home, the Newsboys' Home, the Society of King's Daughters, and benevolent societies connected with the British, French, Italian and German colonies.

Financial.

The banks of Los Angeles stand on a firm foundation, as was plainly shown during the financial panic of 1893, when so many banking institutions in this country met with disaster. The banks do a large business, as may be seen from the clearing-house figures, which show that the bank clearings for the twelve months ending November 30, 1896, amounted to $58,536,835.

There are in Los Anegles seven savings banks, four national banks, and six commercial banks. The report of the State Bank Commissioners of July 21, 1896, shows the following as the amount of deposits in these banks:

Savings banks	$4,191,805.88
National banks	3,597,317.27
Commercial banks	4,384,507.61
Total	$12,173,507.86

When it is considered that in July, 1885, there were only four commercial banks in Los Angeles, with combined deposits of $3,128,000, and five savings banks, with deposits of $2,564,766, it is evident that the growth of the banking industry has fully kept pace with the progress of the city.

Commercial.

Los Angeles is the commercial metropolis of Southern California, and will always remain so. Reference was made above to the commanding location of the city, on the highroad between the two oceans. The merchants of Los Angeles do an extensive wholesale and jobbing business throughout the territory extending from Fresno on the north to San Diego on the south, also in Arizona and Sonora. Hitherto little has been attempted in the line of exports by sea, but there is a movement now on foot to establish a steamship line between one of the ports of Los Angeles county and the Pacific ports of Mexico and Central America.

The three ports of Los Angeles are San Pedro, Redondo and Santa Monica. The last Congress voted an appropriation of $3,000,000 for the creation of a deep-water harbor on the coast of Los Angeles county, either at San Pedro or Santa Monica. The decision as to the location was left to a commission, which has been in session in Los Angeles during the past month. San Pedro is already a fairly good inner harbor, but the water is not sufficiently deep to accommodate foreign vessels of large draft. The construction of this deep-water harbor will mark the beginning of a large foreign trade, which will be still further increased after the Nicaragua Canal shall have been constructed, as the harbor will be on the direct route of vessels coming from the Atlantic through the canal to Asiatic ports.

In the list of articles exported from this section fruit takes the leading rank. The exports of oranges alone from Southern California amounted to about sixty-five hundred carloads last season. Other principal articles of export are raisins, walnuts, dried fruits, potatoes and vegetables, canned goods, honey, wine and brandy, wool and beans. Petroleum has been exported on a small scale, but the local consumption now is more than equal to the local supply.

Shipments of wheat are occasionally made direct from Los Angeles county ports to Europe.

The supply of fuel which has been developed in Los Angeles during the past couple of years has given quite an impetus to the manufacturing business. In regard to the opening for enterprise in this line particulars are given on another page.

A Railroad Center.

Los Angeles is the most important railroad center west of Kansas City. A dozen lines of railroad have their termini here. Three of these are transcontinental lines, namely, the Southern Pacific line to the North and East via Ogden; the so-called "Sunset" route of the same company, by way of Yuma and New Orleans, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé system, which runs through the northern part of Arizona, and connects with the Atlantic and Pacific. To these three transcontinental lines will soon be added a fourth, extending from Los Angeles through Southern Nevada and Utah to Salt Lake City. There only remains a gap of 300 miles to fill in this road, which shortens the distance from Los Angeles to the East about 350 miles, besides which it will pass through a region of country that is wonderfully reach in coal, iron, silver and other minerals.

The Southern Pacific Company has a line from Los Angeles to Ventura and Santa Barbara, which is being extended along the coast, and when completed will be the main line of travel between Los Angeles and San Francisco, the present route running through the great San Joaquin Valley. The Southern Pacific Company also has lines running from Los Angeles to Santa Monica, Anaheim, Santa Ana, Whittier, Riverside, Monrovia, Chino, Long Beach and San Pedro.

The Southern California Railway, by which name the Southern California branch of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé system is known in this section, has, in addition to its main line, short lines of road to Redondo, Santa Ana, Riverside and San Jacinto. It also has the only line between Los Angeles and San Diego.

The Terminal Railway Company, which is backed by St. Louis capital, has a line from Los Angeles to East San Pedro, where it has extensive wharves. This company will become the Pacific end of another overland line should the question of a deep-water harbor be decided in favor of San Pedro. The company also has a line to Altadena, back of Pasadena, and to Glendale, a suburb of Los Angeles.

There is an independent narrow-gauge line between Los Angeles and Redondo Beach, which it is expected will be electrized before long. In San Diego county there is an independent line running a short distance easterly from San Diego, which it is proposed some day to connect with the Southern Pacific. As above stated, Los Angeles offers great inducements to the builders of overland railway systems, and it is probable that within the next few years more than one new transcontinental line will have its Pacific Coast terminus here.

Street Railways.

It is only about a dozen years since the street railroad system of Los Angeles consisted of a single line, about three miles in length, with a mule as motive power for the cars. Today there is probably no city of the size in the United States that has such

THE OLD CUARTEL OR JAIL.

an up-to-date and well-equipped street-car system, the total mileage of single track being 127 miles. Of this nearly all is electric. The original Main-street horse-car line is about to be transformed into an electric line, which will leave only a few miles of cable and horse-power railway in the city.

The two leading street-car companies operating in Los Angeles are the Los Angeles Railway Company and the Traction Company. The cars of the Los Angeles line run from the northeastern to the southwestern corners of the city, through the city from west to east, and from the business center to the southern city boundary, with several branch lines. The Traction Company runs from the Santa Fé depot, at the river, to the southwestern corner of the city, with an extension out Adams street for a mile and a half beyond the old city limits.

The only cable line in town is that which runs up Temple street, through the oil district. Down by the river there is an independent system, which runs cars by horse power to the city limits. This system is to be electrized and extended.

The Pasadena and Pacific Company runs its large electric cars from Los Angeles to Altadena, in the foothills, north of Pasadena, and to Santa Monica, the cars starting from the center of the city on Fourth and Broadway. This company has applied for a franchise for another line at Sixteenth street, which will be extended to Santa Monica, making a shorter road than the present line to that place.

Real Estate.

A large proportion of those who come to Los Angeles from the East are interested in the subject of real estate, either because they intend to buy a place in the city or country to live in, or because they think of buying property as an investment.

Ten years ago Los Angeles was in the midst of one of the wildest real estate booms that ever visited an American city. Prices were inflated beyond all reason. Then, of course, there came a reaction, but it was nothing like the serious collapse that has overtaken so many western cities which have indulged in the luxury of a boom. The prosperity of Los Angeles was based upon too firm a foundation for it to be seriously affected by a set-back of this kind. Land and lots dropped back to their normal prices, or in some cases a little lower, because for some time almost every one was a seller. Then, as the city kept growing with such wonderful strides, there came another turn in the tide. It was not, this time, a boom, but a steady demand for land at good prices. Such has been the condition of the market for the past three years, and it may safely be said that the outlook for real estate in Los Angeles was never better than it is today.

On the main business streets—Spring, Main and Broadway—there are few unimproved lots, or lots with nominal improvements, between First and Third. Prices here run all the way from $1000 to $2000 a foot, frontage on Main street being not so firmly held as on the other two thoroughfares. Further out on Spring street and Broadway, toward Seventh street, frontage may be picked up occasionally at about $500 a foot, but such property is very firmly held. On Main street, around Seventh, and from that point down to Tenth street, lots may be bought at a much lower figure, and property in that direction is considered by many as cheap at the price asked. The same is true of property on North Broadway, between First and Temple streets, which has been much neglected until within the past year. Even now frontage there can be bought at less than $300 a front foot, which is certainly cheap.

Lots in the close-in streets west of Broadway—Hill, Olive and Grand avenue, this side of Twelfth street—which are expected to become business property within a few years, are held at prices averaging from $100 to $250 a front foot.

Lots for residence purposes may be purchased in Los Angeles at almost any price, to suit the means of the buyer. The city extends over such a large area that there is naturally a very wide range in prices. In one section of the city, within a mile of the business center, you can buy a very fair lot, on a graded street, for $500, while in another section of the city, no nearer to the business center, you will have to pay $5000. At prices ranging from $500 to $1000 a good lot, on a graded street, in an attractive part of the city, with pleasant surroundings may be purchased, and this within two miles of the business center. If more than $1500 is paid, it is either because the street or section is considered a very fashionable one, or else because the property is likely to be needed for business purposes before long.

Lots in Los Angeles are generally 50x150 feet in size, giving ample room for a garden around the house. The older residence lots, near in, measure 60x160 feet, while some of the lots that were laid out during the boom have a frontage of only forty feet, and are sometimes less than 150 feet in depth.

A very large number of dwellings have been erected in Los Angeles during the past few years, and houses and lots may be purchased on easy terms, very little cash being required in advance, the balance to be paid, if desired, in monthly installments. It is sometimes more economical for a person looking for a home to buy a lot with a house built upon it, rather than to go to the trouble of building one.

In regard to country property, particulars will be found in the article on ranch life.

A number of illustrations showing modern Los Angeles will be found on page 2 of the supplement.

ONTARIO.

Ontario is a community of homes. Very few towns of its size anywhere have so many handsome and artistic residences, so many miles of hedges and acres of gardens and flowers. Its people come largely from the old towns and cities in New England, Canada and England. They brought with them a love for attractive homes, large gardens of flowers, smooth, broad roads and an environment of educational and social privileges. The usual quota of handsome residences have been built in the town in the year 1896.

The population of Ontario is now over 4000, of this several hundred have been added in the past year. About all of the original plat of 12,000 acres in the "modern colony" of 1880, have been planted to orchards, and the success that fruits have had there has caused a rapid reaching out of new orchards toward the east and particularly toward the south. The principal thing in the history of Ontario in 1896 has been the settlement of tracts of land previously used for barley or generally barren of vegetation south of Ontario in the direction of Chino. Extensive plantings of olive, prune, peach and apricot trees have been made in that locality, and at this writing a contract has been let for the heaviest planting there of olive and prune orchards of anywhere in this section before next April.

The chief product of Ontario is oranges. During the last year over 580 carloads of these have been sent to market from Ontario. The crop now on the trees is estimated at 640 carloads, and this is an "off" year for oranges. There is no doubt that, two or three years hence, with a full yield per tree, the total product of oranges in Ontario will be upwards of 900 carloads.

The lemon crop is a large factor in the wealth making of Ontario and 191 carloads of this fruit have gone from the colony to the East since last January. Outside of San Diego county there is no locality in Southern California where lemons are so generally and extensively grown as in and about Ontario and Pomona. Ontario lemons have taken the first prize, twice in competition with the same variety of fruit from all parts of the State, and Ontario lemons are quoted in the New York fruit trade-lists as much as Redlands oranges, Santa Barbara olive oil, Pomona olives and Rivera walnuts.

All the leading denominations have churches in Ontario. Several of them have particularly pretty and modern church buildings. The schools are very good, and Chaffey College—founded and endowed by the Chaffey Brothers who organized the "model colony"—is a leading educational institution of Southern California.

Old Los Angeles.

THE historic houses of old Los Angeles have all disappeared. The perishable material (adobe or sundried brick,) of which they were constructed, combined with the necessity that came later on for larger and more commodious buildings on their sites, hastened their demolition. The few historic houses of the Spanish and Mexican eras of our city's history which still exist, date their erection well along in the early part of the present century.

The Pueblo de Nuestra Señora la Reyna de Los Angeles of the past century has disappeared from the face of the earth. It is doubtful whether even a fragment of the ruins of any one of the old houses of a century ago exists now. The exact location of the old plaza on which they fronted is unknown, and the old streets that led out from it have long since been obliterated. The old Los Angeles of the eighteenth century, with its adobe wall that alike fenced out the hostile Indian and the lowing herds, has disappeared as completely as have the mud walls of the town that Romulus and Remus built on the banks of the Tiber 3000 years ago.

The oldest building of any historic note erected in the pueblo of Los Angeles was the cuartél, or guardhouse. Its erection was begun shortly after the founding of the town. It was completed about 1785, and was occupied as quarters for the guard of the King's soldiers stationed here to protect the colonists against hostile Indians. It was also used for storing the munitions of war. We find from the record that in 1785 "thirty-five pounds of powder and 800 bullets were sent by the commandante of the territory to Angeles as reserve ammunition for the settlers," enough powder and bullets, if carefully and prayerfully used, to convert a whole tribe of bad Diggers into "good Indians."

The old cuartél was a square, one-story adobe building, with a heavy tiled roof, thick walls, and small iron-barred windows. It was located near the corner of Bellevue avenue and New High street. When the necessity for a military guard ceased, the cuartel was used for a carcél or prison. Its inmates were not all malefactors. It frequently happened that the prisoners were the political leaders on the losing side of some incipient revolution. For in those early political contests not only "to the victors belonged the spoils," but the vanquished also. The successful party put its rivals where they could not contest the decision or demand a recount. During the military despotism of Gov. Victoria in 1831 when Alcalde Vicente Sanchez was the petty tyrant of the pueblo, it is said that more than half a hundred of the leading citizens of Angeles were at one time or another incarcerated in Victoria's bastile.

Among those imprisoned in the old cuartel was José Maria Avila. He was a man of ungovernable temper, haughty, imperious and tyrannical. He had incurred the displeasure of Victoria and was incarcerated in the old prison. To humiliate him still more, Sanchez put him in irons. Avila brooded over his indignities and plotted revenge. An insurrection, headed by José Antonio Carrillo, Stearns and others whom Victoria had banished beyond the borders, resulted in the capture of Los Angeles and the release of Victoria's prisoners. Alcalde Sanchez and other supporters of Victoria were chained up in the old cuartel.

Avila, Talamantes and others of the released prisoners joined the revolutionists and advanced against Victoria, who was marching southward with a force to suppress the rebellion. The hostile forces met on the plains of the Cahuenga, and the battle of Lomitas de la Brea was fought. Aliva on the side of the revolutionists, and Pacheco of the Governor's forces, were killed, and the Governor himself dangerously wounded. Victoria was carried to San Gabriel, where next day he abdicated and was deported from the country.

And thus an insurrection that had its inception in the old cuartél ended in revolution, bloodshed and the overthrow of a military despot. The cuartél became too dilapidated for prison purposes, and was allowed to fall into ruins. In the later revolutions of the thirties the authorities were often sorely exercised to find prison accommodations for the numerous statesmen out of a job. At one time the curate's house was taken for a prison. At another time the surplus of the criminal and political malcontents was sent to San Gabriel for imprisonment. An assorted batch of prisoners was sent to the Santa Barbara jail, but the Santa Barbarans charged so high for the privilege of being made a penal colony for Los Angeles that the pueblo authorities were compelled to shorten the sentences of the culprits.

The new cuartel on the hill just south of where the fort was afterward located was built about 1841. After the American occupation it was used for a time as a guardhouse. During the flush times of gold mining it was well patronized by the criminal element of the city.

There were no cells in it, and the prisoners were all confined in one large room. The soft adobe walls of the jail would not long have confined the desperadoes of that period had it not been for a primitive but very effectual means of curbing their jail-breaking proclivities. Across the middle of the room extended a heavy sycamore log securely fastened to the ground. Into this were driven iron staples and to these were attached stout chains which were fastened to the shackles on the prisoners' legs. In this way each prisoner was securely picketed, similarly to a coopless chicken designed for the ax. It might be added that the culprit, like the chicken, sometimes got it in the neck when some vigilance committee delegated to itself the powers of judge, jury and executioner.

The jail on what is now the site of the Phillips Block was built in 1853, and was used for over thirty years. The Loma jail was demolished years ago.

The oldest building now occupied or used in our city is the Church of Our Lady of the Angels. It is probably the only building now in use that dates its erection in the Spanish era of our city's history. Its erection was begun in 1818. Although it is rather a modest and unpretentious structure, it took four years to build it. It would doubtless have taken much longer had it not have been for valuable assistance rendered by Joe Chapman, the Yankee pirate captured at the sack of Ortega's ranch, and doomed to be ridden to death, Mazeppa-like, on a wild horse, but graciously pardoned upon the intercession of a fair señorita, who afterward became his wife. The native builders seemed to have been more willing to wait than to labor. The pueblo colonists were poor in purse and chary of exertion. When their own means were exhausted they called upon the missions for aid. The contributions to the building fund were various in kind, and somewhat incongruous in character. San Miguel Mission contributed 500 cattle, San Luis Obispo, 200; Santa Barbara, one barrel of brandy; San Diego, two barrels of white wine; Purisima, six mules and 200 cattle; San Gabriel, two barrels of brandy, and San Fernando, one. Bancroft says that "the citizens promptly converted the brandy into money, some of them drinking immense quantities in their zeal for the spiritual welfare of the town."

The church was completed and formally dedicated, December 8, 1822. The church building was remodeled in 1861. The front, which projected out into the street, making quite a jog in the sidewalk, was cut off by order of the City Council. The front wall was rebuilt of brick instead of adobe. The tiled roof was changed to a shingled one, and the tower altered. The present building bears but little resemblance to the "Nueva Iglesia" (new church) that Padre Payeras labored so earnestly to complete seventy-five years ago.

RESIDENCE OF THE LATE HON. ABEL STEARNS AS IT APPEARED IN 1875. SITE OF PRESENT BAKER BLOCK, ARCADIA BLOCK IN THE BACKGROUND.

TAKEN FROM FOOTHILLS LOOKING EAST. A COPY OF THE FIRST VIEW EVER TAKEN—BY THE U.S. SURVEY.

Of the historic dwelling-houses of Los Angeles the Carrillo house, which stood where the Pico House or National Hotel now stands, was the most noted in its day. June 22, 1821, José Antonio Carrillo petitioned the comisionado for the grant of a house lot "near the new temple which is being built for the benefit of our holy religion." The lot, 40x60 varas (113x170 feet,) was granted next day. This is the only record of a grant of a lot made between 1786 and 1836—one transfer of real estate in fifty years.

When Lieut. Ord made a plan of the city in 1849, he took as the initial point of his survey the corner of Carrillo's house, that stood on this lot, and his bearings from a point opposite that corner gave direction to the lines of our streets.

The building was begun in 1822 and completed in 1825. It was the most pretentious and aristocratic residence in the pueblo at that time. It fronted on the Plaza, and had wings extending back on the line of Main street and from its eastern end to an adobe wall, thus inclosing a patio or inner court. Although but a one-story building, its height gave it the appearance of a two-story house. It had a high peaked roof, made of tiles, and its white-washed walls were a pleasing contrast to the prevailing clay-colored fronts of the surrounding houses. For nearly half a century it stood an historic landmark of old Los Angeles.

It was torn down in September, 1869, and the Pico House erected on its site.

Within the old Carillo house was held many a royal feast and revel, and within its walls, too, were concocted many a political plot and many an intrigue, for its owner was a scheming politician as well as a right royal entertainer. In this old historic house was held one of the most sumptuous and prolonged marriage feasts ever celebrated in Alta California. It was the celebration of the marriage of Pio Pico to Doña Maria Ignacia Alvarado in 1834. Carillo was a brother-in-law of Pico. The feasting and dancing lasted for eight days. All the retainers of the houses of Pico and Carrillo from San Diego to Monterey gathered to do honor to the nuptials. José Antonio Carrillo during the Mexican era, was the Warwick of California politics. He made and unmade governors. He was a man of great natural abilities, but wasted his talents in artifices and intrigues. He was never happier than when he was fomenting a plot or heading a revolution. He was twice banished from the Territory, once by his brother-in-law, Pico. Several times he was imprisoned, and at all times he was scheming against some one. And yet he was a man of generous impulses. There was nothing he would not do to oblige a friend, and on the other hand he would have risked his soul's salvation to get the better of a foe. He was a military man of no mean ability. With an inferior force poorly armed he defeated Mervine at the battle of Dominguez Ranch, and by a well-contrived stratagem frightened Stockton away from San Pedro. He commanded a squadron at the battles of Paso de Bartolo and La Mesa and was one of the commissioners who negotiated the treaty of Cahuenga that gave California to the Americans. He was a delegate to the Constitutional convention of 1849, which seems to have ended his political career. He died at Santa Barbara in 1862.

Another house of historic note was the home of Don Abel Stearns. It stood on the site now occupied by the Baker Block. Stearns bought the lot in 1834 and the house was built between 1835 and 1838. It was probably several years in the course of erection, for in the days of poco tiempo a house was not builded in a day nor in a year. It was a flat-roofed, one-story structure, covering quite an area. At the corner of Arcadia street and Main a store room which was part of the building extended out to the line of the sidewalk, the remainder of the building stood back twenty-five or thirty feet from the street and the space between it and the sidewalk was paved with cobble stones.

Stearns, although a man of quick temper and strong prejudices, was withal hospitable and generous. He was a convivial and genial entertainer. Within the walls of his rambling old adobe mansion the elite of the Angel City, as well as the foreign guests, were often right royally entertained. Here Commander Ap Catesby Jones and his officers stopped when he came to Los Angeles to meet Gov. Micheltorena and apologize to him for the capture of Monterey. Commodore Jones, under the impression that war had been declared between the United States and Mexico, sailed into Monterey and captured the Capital City October 19, 1842. Micheltorena, who was on his way north with a military force of 300 Chollas, heard of the capture at San Buenaventura. He fled back so precipitately that his camp equipage was scattered over the plains from Ventura to Los Angeles, and it is said he began fortifications on Fort Hill. Commodore Jones, finding he was mistaken, restored the city to the local authorities with an apology. Three months later he had to hunt up the Governor at Los Angeles to offer him his apologies. Peace and harmony restored, the civilities closed with a grand ball, which was held in the only two-story building at that time in Los Angeles—a building standing on the east side of the Plaza, in what is now Chinatown.

At the Stearns house occurred the famous flag episode that came near precipitating a revolution. Prefect Cosme Peña, appointed by Gov. Alvarado to keep the turbulent Angeleños in subjection, had established his headquarters in the house of Don Abel. In front of the house he had raised the flag of his prefecture and planted a cannon. Stearns, with but little respect for the Mexican flag (he hated Mexico,) used the flag-staff for a post to tie cattle to designed for the slaughter. This desecration the patriotic young Angeleños resented as an insult to the flag, and while Peña was absent at San Pedro a number of them gathered to pull down the flag, or, as another account says, to sacrifice a bullock tied to the pole to appease the wrath of the cactus-perched eagle of the Mexican flag. Peña, on his return, had the leaders of the fiasco arrested for sedition and obtained a guard of ten soldiers to protect his flag. The citizens petitioned the ayuntamiento to ask Peña to remove the flag to the public building, where it would be treated with more respect. Peña, in a rage, resigned his office and left breathing vengeance against the "Pueblo de Los Diablos"—the town of the devils—Peña reported his grievances to Governor Alvarado at Monterey. The twenty patriotic citizens who had signed the petition were each fined $5 and the members of the ayuntamiento $10 each for their efforts to command respect for the flag. Such were the uncertain rewards of patriotism in the turbulent days of '39.

The old Round House was one of the landmarks of the city that for many years was pointed out to visitors, and the stories of its purpose and construction varied with every narrator. There are but few historic associations connected with it and no mystery about the purpose for which it was built. It was constructed in the early '40's by Ramon Alexander, a French sailor, after a model he claimed to have seen on the coast of Africa. He married a native Californian woman and for a time they lived in the house. It passed through various hands until it came into the possession of George Lemon, who fitted up the ground for a pleasure resort and the building for a saloon. Of late years, writers refer to the grounds as the Garden of Eden. Lemon named the resort the Garden of Paradise. The following extract from the Los Angeles Star of October 2, 1858, gives an account of the opening of the resort:

"GARDEN OF PARADISE."

"The handsome grounds of the Round House in the south part of Main street have lately been fitted as a public garden under the above high-sounding title. In it are to be seen elegantly portrayed the primeval family—Adam and Eve—Cain and Abel, also the old serpent and the golden apple, all according to the record."

The modern proprietor of the Garden of Paradise, like the original Adam, sinned, not however, by eating forbidden fruit, but by contracting debts that he could not pay. He was driven out of Paradise, and with him went the "primeval family" and the old serpent.

The original Round House was built of adobe and was circular in form. Lemon, or some subsequent owner, inclosed it with weather-boarding and changed it to an octagonal building. It stood on the lot immediately north of the New Turnverein Hall, on the west side of Main street. The grounds extended through to Spring street. On the Spring-street front was a thick cactus hedge which was more effective than a flaming sword in keeping the bad boys away from the tree of knowledge with its golden apples.

J. M. GUINN.

(Puck:) She. I can't get the baby to take the medicne at all.

He. I suppose he's afraid it's something to make him sleep.

Heating Houses, Churches, etc
With hot air is made a specialty by F. E. Browne, No. 123 East Fourth street.

WATCHES cleaned, 75c; main-spring, 50c; crystals, 10c. Patton, No. 214 South Broadway.

FOUND—The only positive remedy for dandruff, itching scalp and falling hair is Smith's Dandruff Pomade. Never fails to give satisfaction. Price 50c, all druggists.

COST high, but it is good. American best Christmas coffee. Try it. Makes you feel so good. Great American Importing Tea Co., 135 N. Main st.; 351 S. Spring st.

FOUND—The only possible remedy for dandruff, itching scalp and falling hair, is Smith's Dandruff Pomade. Never fails to give satisfaction. Price 50c, all druggists.

WINTER OUR GARDENS

THE old earth is a lover of flowers. Though old, old as Time, she delights to deck herself with them and garland her breast with beauty and crown her head with the glory of color and fragrance.

But here, in this clime, Nature does not grow old. Color, and bloom, and fragrance are her eternal heritage. There is no period when, looking into her face in this southern sunset clime, you would say "the year is old;" no period when winter rages in tempestuous fury, his breath white with hoar frost and his snows mantling plain and lesser hilltop, and his hand locking our streams in icy fetters. January is our summer morning, when the earth is green with its mantle of lush grasses; odorous with its unstinted bloom; rich with ripening harvests. The year is a long, lingering summer day, whose sunset is December, which is as full as its noon with the splendor of growth, of ripening harvests and undying color.

No eastern garden in June could rival in its composite charms the gardens of the Angel City in December and January, when with our winter rains, not only our gardens but the entire land breaks into a glad chorus of blossoming. One feels then that the whole world is alive, not alone the world of bud and flower, of ripening fruits and harvests, for there is the mocking-bird pouring forth his melodious notes; linnets warble amid the blossoming branches of the apricots; thrushes and wrens and blackbirds break into cathedral-like choruses; the golden-breasted oriole and the rainbow-tinted humming bird are out in gay platoons, all adding to the orchestral delight. Bees and butterflies, the ant and the caterpillar, the gentle dove and meadow lark also enlarge the sense of overflowing life which everywhere is with us, in garden and field, on hill and in valley, in this land of enduring summer.

GARDENS OF LOS ANGELES.

Los Angeles is preëminently a city of gardens. They are almost as many as her homes. All save her business streets are garden-lined. The city holds to her great throbbing heart these jewels of beauty and fragrance, and they emphasize the culture, the refinement and the modern life of Los Angeles not less than does the architectural charm of many of her homes.

The story of the plow and the spade is here a story of romance and of surprises new and strange. What looked like worthless soil before touched by the magic of these humble instruments proves to be rich in possibilities. It is a land in whose earth the plants of all climes meet; where the children of every zone flourish, nursed by our perennial sunshine and gracious air. And how they grow!

Wander through our gardens and you may hear many flowers called by familiar names, but in brilliancy of color and in their gigantic size they are like strangers. You recall the little potted plants nursed so tenderly in your conservatories and libraries at the East and cannot realize that these which confront you in the gardens here are the same, only nursed by a more gracious soil and sunlight.

You recall your moss-rose bush, and remember the spirit of satisfaction which was yours if the bush yielded you a single score of blossoms during the summer. But here in a Los Angeles garden you will find tall moss-rose bushes, upon a single shoot of which you may count clusters of sixty buds. I gathered a shoot not long ago about fourteen inches in length, and upon the upper portion of it there clustered fifty-two buds, almost ready to unfold their petals into full and perfect flowers. The munificence of nature with us knows neither stint nor measure.

I remember well the astonishment I felt on first visiting one of our gardens, soon after coming to this Coast, and as the garden was a typical Southern California garden, a brief résumé of the notes I then made of it might perhaps convey to the reader as clear an idea of what our gardens present as any description I could now give, especially as it is the only garden of which I have the exact measurements of growth.

It had been created in the period of four years, and, as an evidence of the rapid advance of vegetation in this favorable soil and climate, there stood a delicate white-rose bush of four years' growth, which was seven and a half feet high, while the circumference of the trunk two feet from the ground was eight inches. Near this bush stood a dragon palm of the same age, twelve feet high, while the circumference of the trunk in the smallest part was seventeen inches.

There were about seventy varieties of the tea and China roses, such as are grown only in conservatories in the East, but which here flourish all the year in the open sunshine, some of them being in blossom every day in the year. A magnolia, three years old, was eight feet in height, and five inches around the trunk.

Twenty varieties of greenhouse carnations budded and blossomed all the year through under the bright skies. Side by side grew the sea lavender from Siberia, with the plants of the same family from the sunny tropics. The tropical members flowered the year round, while that from Siberia was in vegetation but five months.

There also was the Yucca aloifolia, from South America, and Yucca quadricolor, a rare and beautiful plant; also the tree Yucca from the desert, which grows to the height of twenty feet. Flourishing, too, in the sunshine was the Crinum from South America, a beautiful hot-house plant, with a bulb twenty-three inches in circumference just above the surface. The year previous it bore a cluster of seventeen lily-like flowers, of snowy-white, with a pink band in the center of each petal. When about to blossom it sends out a long arm, on the end of which the buds form, and when in full bloom show clusters fifteen inches in diameter.

In one portion of the grounds were found fifteen varieties of the aloe family, from the Cape of Good Hope, among them the Sacotrina, producing the finest medicinal aloes. There were also two varieties of the lovely night-blooming cereus, and fifteen tropical varieties of the cacti, the gigantic cactus from Mexico, which grows eight or ten feet high, sometimes reaching a ton in weight.

There were also a large variety of palms, among which were the Syrian date palm, and the sago palm. In sheltered spots the fruit of these date palms ripens, and I have seen a single cluster so large that a man could scarcely bear it upon his shoulder.

Growing luxuriantly was the Stephanotis floribunda, with its pure white, waxy flower, which is so carefully tended in eastern conservatories, and the Tuberose, just ready to burst into flower, and which blooms ten months in the year. And, growing in massive pyramids, six or eight feet in diameter, I found the fragrant Mahernia adorata, or honey-bell, which in the East is grown as a window plant, and is a favorite for hanging baskets, and which there rarely exceeds, under the most favorable circumstances, a single foot in diameter.

The Swainsonia is here a perpetual bloomer, and the Chile jessamine, a tender, fragrant plant, flourishes as wonderfully, as well as the delicate Amaryllis family, from the Cape of Good Hope, the West Indies, from South America and New Holland, while, nodding in the sunshine, we may see the Tecoma jasminordes, from New South Wales, with its beautiful white, pink-tinted, bell-shaped blossom, with center of rich rose pink. Familiar to our gardens also is the Melianthus major, or honey tree, whose flowers drip with sweetness—a native of the Cape of Good Hope. We find, too, the odorous camphor tree, from Japan, and an occasional Cedar of Lebanon, and the singular, leafless beefwood tree from Australia. It derives its name from the appearance of its wood, which looks like raw beef when cut.

The Melaleuca, a beautiful bush from New Holland, grows thiftily. It has a white coral-like flower, and when the whole outer circumference is a mass of white bloom it is most attractive to the sight.

A singular plant which may be found in our gardens is the Lotus Jacobus, which has a small brown, velvety flower which attracts by its beauty. The gardens of Los Angeles are like floral rainbows, enchanting visions of bloom and color harmoniously blended. In their season no garden in Japan will outrival many of them in the beauty and variety of their chrysanthemum display, where the choicest varieties are

Hundred petaled like the tousled head
Of a great sun-dog.

The cannas, those magnificent bloomers, here grow ten and fifteen feet in height, lifting their great panicles of flowers, marvelous in their intensity of color, making a high wall of effective beauty. Lilies in infinite variety are everywhere; tuberoses scent with their delicious fragrance every passing breeze; fuchsias, bright with bloom, climb upward like Jack's bean stalk; roses forget the humility of the bush and take on the grandeur of the tree, and pansies and violets are giants beside their eastern brothers. The sweet pea grows luxuriantly, the grandly brilliant poinsettia shines like a flame in the sunlight; the arbutelon swings its orange-tinted bells to the light-footed breeze, and on all sides is the brilliancy of color, the marvel of bloom, representing all lands and climes, until the air is like distilled fragrance and the garden like the splendor of a summer sunrise.

Soon after our first heavy winter rains how everything breaks into the splendor of bloom and color. It does not seem like a gradual growth, but rather a sudden leap into the fullness of fragrant blossoming. The little buds do not nestle long under the sheltering leaves, but, filled with the intensity of life, unfold their petals in answer to the call of the sunshine and responsive to the wooing of the gentle breezes. Fed by the warm rains, every bush and plant lift their small stems like slender fingers sunward, while the vigor of new life permeates them and the thrill of growth is in all their parts.

A rosebush which has climbed to my veranda roof and curtained its side with its million of green leaves, has grown so rapidly that I have almost fancied that I could hear its soft footfalls as it crept upward, and so for a time I measured its growth from day to day and found that it averaged from an inch and a half to two inches in each twenty-four hours.

It is in our so-called winter that our gardens show great blooming hedges of callas. Every stalk breaks at its crest into snowy whiteness. The waxen petals unfold and fill the air with their delightful fragrance. They smile in the Christmas sunshine as if again, "In the beauty of the lilies," Christ were born, under skies as blue and in a land as fragrant as that of old. The carnation beds are splendid with color; pansies are like little folk amid their leaves, burnished with the brightness of their bloom. You would almost dream that a sunset cloud had drifted downward and wrapped the gardens in its soft folds, so rich and glowing is it with its warm color. And the sunset cloud melts into the rich purple of the violet beds, where hundreds upon hundreds of their fragrant blossoms peer at us from beneath their green leaves, and catch the warm smile of December's suns. The vanilla plant, with its crest adorned by its great branching panicle of rosy-purple bloom, lends its gay presence to our winter gardens, with its delicious fragrance, and near it we often see the long plumy flower-spikes of the beautiful sanseveria zealanica waving above their rigid sword-like leaves of dark green with mottled tears of white. All the year does the Mexican primrose bloom in our gardens, with its great saucer-like flowers, some of pink, veined with scarlet, some of snowy whiteness, and others of a lovely, light, soft rose hue. And, ah, the glory of the sweet pea in this land of eternal summer! It is one of the dear old flowers of our far away childhood, but here it puts on new graces and added fragrance and glory of color. The December breezes are in love with it and travel laden with its sweets as they wander light-footed up and down our garden ways.

The old-fashioned nasturtiums, which we remember as growing so modestly in the East, lending their summer glory to the land, are here among our winter children, loving to climb to the very eyes, and flaunting their golden brightness in the very face of the old and the New Year's suns.

The lemon verbena is here a tree. Its delicate white blossoms show attractively amid the green foliage of its slender boughs, and its fragrance is as delightful as the choice attar of roses. It is as sweet as the orange bloom which fills the so-called winter's air with its delightful odor, till the atmosphere is drenched with it, and the land is steeped in its fullness.

The stranger cannot realize that he is breathing the ordinary air of the every-day world, it is so unlike the air that he has always breathed at home in the far-away East. Even New England's June will not equal it in charm when all her roses are abloom and her lilacs are in flower, and her modest violets lift their shy faces to the slender blades of grass. No, our December and January could put the East's sweet June to blush for her very poverty of floral treasures. Even her blossoming clover fields do not compare with our hillside poppies, with their cups of gold, and her gardens do not, like ours, gather into their midst the marvelous bloom of the Orient, and the splendor of all tropic climes.

There is such a glory and fullness of life in our winter gardens as if the birds were lovers of fragrance and color. Does the window of your chamber open toward the orange tree with its snowy petals, you are wakened by the tender notes of the mocking bird and other members of our winter choir of singers. A happy linnet flits past your open window to mingle his notes with those of the thrush. The geranium hedge is crimson with flowers, and the honeysuckle vine invites the rainbow-throated umming bird to sip its sweets, while the soft sunlight sleeps amid the garden paths, and the lightest breezes wander velvet-footed among the flowers. They loiter among the fragrant, purple of the heliotrope, and the unnumbered roses that sway upon their stalks. The pampas grass, with its white, feathery plumes, rises beside the banana and palm, and the lawns which run down to the garden line are of the brightest emerald, save where dotted by the massive spikes of the fragrant tuberose and the rare plants that blossom in its heart.

Summer might everywhere lie adream amid our winter gardens without a fear of chill or frost. The splendid May mornings of the Atlantic borders would feel at home with our January.

December, January and February are here Nature's resurrection time, when all its life is renewed, and there is no dream of death or of cold. Our gardens are ready for the winter's bridal, crowned with orange flowers and enveloped in the fragrance of rose and lily, they are things of beauty and of splendor such as cannot fail to thrill every lover of flowers.

But the glory of our winter months is by no means confined to our cultivated gardens, for the whole land is like a garden, royal in its wealth of color and rich in the variety and loveliness of its wild flowers. It is a great bed of brightness and fragrance. The hillsides are like a broad ribbon of gold where the wild poppies bloom, covering acres of the sloping foothills, brightening them until their color-flame can be seen far out at sea, gladenng the water-wearied eyes of the returning mariner, till his heart grows warm with the sense of the fullness of nature and the all-sufficient beauty which she has prepared for his welcome.

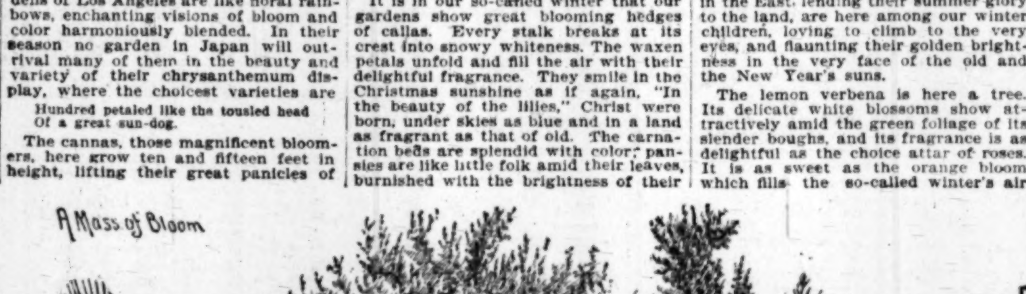
How wondrously green are the wide alfalfa fields, bordered by lines of the giant eucalyptus, and the broad swaying arms of the pepper tree. And what a beautiful thing is the latter, with the gleam of its bright red berries showing everywhere amid the rich emerald of its leaves. The leaf of our alfilesia has a charm of beauty all its own, and its flowers are miracles of loveliness. The golden flowers of the burr clover are like stars thick-strewn amid its leaves. There are six or seven varieties of clover, with flowers of yellow or pink or red. There are whole fields of wild violets, long lines of the crimson cardinal flower, and lavender colored lilies, and the golden-eyed iris, and the great family of the phocelia with its different colored waves of bloom which sweep the land like a sea. The wild pea grows luxuriantly, glowing in crimson, purple and white and the bright, pink-tinted head of the orthocarpus nods to its thousands of floral comrades which make up the mighty army of blossoming wild flowers. Even the sober granite rocks cradle in every niche the richly colored mimulus, and the trailing vetch curtains rock and bush with garlands of color. And thus this wild floral procession marches on with the most brilliant banners flying, with new captains leading its great army with no end of bloom, no dearth of fragrance, no hush of song overhead, no decay of color, no lessening of floral charms. The tall mountain peaks are white and hoary, and winter there is at home upon his throne. But in the smiling valleys at his feet eternal summer broods, her lap filled with flowers and ripening harvests. The winter rains are the keys which unlock the doors to her treasury of buds and blossoms.

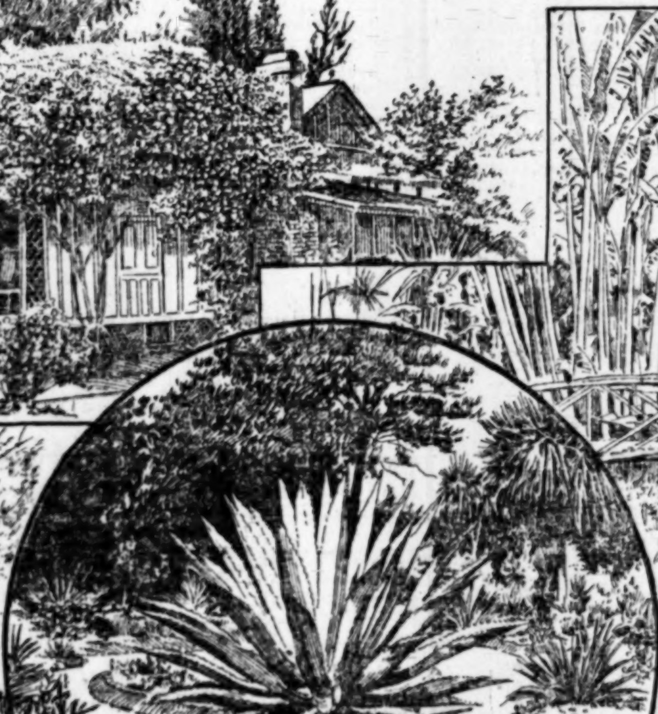
Brown tints and ashen grays form no part of our winter's garmenting. The winter rains are our springs of brilliant color, brightening not only the whole wide earth, but washing the skies clear of every mote and film, deepening their blue until it is infinite and fathomless, and the very air seems flooded with golden sunbeams. The year grows old garlanded with flowers, and with the flush of youth upon his cheeks. He knows nothing of decay, of chill and frost, and of biting cold. He is kindred with beauty and eternal youth, and used only to the incense of flowers. Our gardens are his footstool, and the green valleys and flower-decked hillslopes but the robes he wears. His choir of birds never are out of tune or weary of singing. His grand feathered orchestra is not less full than summer's, but his oratorios of waters have a richer and deeper cadence that is all his own. Thousands of little rills are born amid his hills. New waterfalls leap over the rocks and break into cathedral-like choruses, and the voice of many waters is heard anew amid his mountain fastnesses, above the granite lips of mighty crags, as well as in our river valleys. How "the rain upon the roof" swells the delightful anthem. The patter of falling water drops is but the pleasant undertone of the swelling chorus which winter gives us. There is never a discordant wind note, never the thunder of sweeping tempest, never a blast that would smite a flower. Our winter has the heart of summer, with its beauty and tenderness. All wild things are his especial care, and he coaxes blossoms from the brown earth everywhere, and makes his jungles of wild rose burst into fragrant bloom, and spreads his rich colors through every ravine and cañon, as well as upon hill and valley. We like the gray skies that he occasionally gives us, for they are the promise of plenty—holding as they do the life-giving water drops. They have nothing of the cold, freezing stare of the white winters of the North, but a face like that belonging to June showers, without their bellowing thunders. They have a language which the flowers understand and they are not slow to come at their call.

If you would understand all this richness and beauty of nature you must come hither and share it. No words can paint it or give you an idea of its inconceivable abundance. Throw away your potted house plants that reward you for a year's careful nursing by perhaps a dozen blossoms, and see them growing here within our gardens bearing hundreds of blossoms each month of the year. See your tiny treasure of a foot high forming a massive wall of color, or climbing to the roof a miracle of bloom. Watch the tiny shrub's transformation into the branching tree where the birds build their nests and carol in delightful song. See the gradual blending of the autumn time into a winter of glorious color and perfume, when hill and vale become a garden, and the garden a budding paradise, and you will begin to realize something of the delights of this garden spot of the world—this summer land of color, bloom and fragrance.

Here Winter holdeth Summer by the hand,
And she walks with him through the waiting land;
He calls the clouds to give us welcome rains,
She sows with flowers our hillsides and our plains.

ELIZA A. OTIS.





FLORICULTURE.

Cut Flowers for the Market and the Making of Perfumes.

The cultivation of flowers for sale to florists, and for the manufacture of perfumery, is an industry which has not yet assumed much importance in Southern California. There are many who believe that this industry might be largely developed, and that within a few years Southern California might become a rival of Southern Europe in the manufacture of perfumes.

One of the first things that is noticed by new arrivals from the East in Los Angeles is the wealth of choice flowers that are offered for sale here during the winter months, at prices which seem ridiculously low to the visitor from the frozen East. The local trade in cut flowers represents a considerable sum annually, a recent estimate having placed the value of flowers sold in the market every year at over $30,000. Most of these flowers are raised for the local trade, not more than one-fourth of the production being sent East.

One of the leading flowers raised in this section is the carnation, which is grown to perfection, the California carnation being said to be the finest in the world. At Redondo there is a little patch of about five acres planted to carnations, which is well worth a visit. The dimensions of some of the finer specimens are immense, it being nothing to see a carnation four inches in diameter. Here the flower is raised in the open air, while in the East it has to be forced in hot-houses. Acres of calla lilies and tuberoses are also raised for the market. A good many women in this section eke out their incomes by selling such flowers as violets and roses from their gardens.

The business of shipping cut flowers East is one that has, as yet, scarcely commenced. There appears to be no good reason why it should not be made a profitable industry. New Zealand has shipped roses to London preserved in ice which, when marketed, look as if they had just been cut. In London choice buds from the Antipodes have been sold for as much as 75 cents each. Two years ago a carload of cut flowers was shipped from Los Angeles to Chicago by a Los Angeles floral company, as an experiment. It was not altogether successful, largely owing to the excessive freight charged, which amounted to $300 for the car. Together with packing, labor and commissions, it was estimated that the expenses of the consignment amounted to fully $600 landed in Chicago. There were in the shipment 17,000 calla lilies, 4000 marguerites, together with carnations and other flowers.

Many devices for keeping flowers in good condition for the long journey to the East have been presented, but all of them leave much to be desired. It is, however, not reasonable to suppose that a State which has achieved such great success in the shipment of fresh fruit to the East will not before long master the problem of shipping fresh flowers.

Three years ago the transcontinental lines made a special rate on cut flowers from California to Chicago and other common points of $1.25 per hundred by ordinary freight train, or $2.25 by fast freight.

Several years ago a lady at Pomona commenced to dry rose leaves, so that they retained their fragrance, and sent several large orders to New York. The leaves are in demand in the large cities for filling jars and by manufacturers of fashionable novelties, who use them to give an aromatic perfume to toilet articles, sofa pillows, etc. The French supply the American market with nearly all the dried rose leaves, and it is said that several thousand dollars go across the Atlantic every year for this product. The preparation of the leaves involves comparatively little labor.

Turning to the subject of perfumery, there have been several spasmodic efforts to establish perfume factories in California, but none of them have, so far, grown to much importance. There is a perfume factory at Riverside, which has been successful on a limited scale. Such a factory has to draw its supply from different localities, as all the varieties needed to make up the pomades and oils cannot be readily grown in one place. Another reason is that labor is too high here to compete with the foreign article, so that the best method is to have the work done by women and young people at their homes.

Commencing with violets, roses, hyacinth, sweet alyssum, rose geranium, sweet briar, lilac, clove pink, carnation, orange blossoms, jasmine, narcissus, jasmine pocticum, tuberose, French lavender, mignonette, rosemary, larvender vera, spikenard, bergamot, thyme, marjoram, lemon verbena, English bay laurel, with a number of others to choose from, the business could be carried on constantly. Rose geranium, in localities where it does well, will turn off at least four crops a year, and the lemon verbena the same, while there is a market for any quantity of these products.

From a close study of the methods followed in other countries in the production of flowers for perfumes, there is no reason why Southern California should not become the scene of a large and profitable industry. We have the soil, the climate, the most luxuriant growth of perfume-bearing plants throughout the year. The labor is of the lightest, and can be performed by women and children, and the amount of profit is certainly such as to warrant the payment of good dividends, while the market stands ready to take all that can be produced. While there may be unforeseen drawbacks that will be required to be overcome, certain it is that no new enterprise ever presented a better prospect, a prospect based upon actual facts accomplished, and not upon mere supposition.

There is not a plant or a shrub that is grown for perfume on the Mediterranean side of France or Italy that will not come to perfection in California. Already a number of East India flowering plants and shrubs have been domesticated here. It is true, with hardly a qualification, that the entire list of plants now cultivated for the perfumery of commerce are at this date growing in the State. The fact that they are not cultivated on a larger scale is due to the lack of any facilities for converting the product into an article that finds a ready sale.

Here is a prospective industry awaiting further development. It has attained its present importance in France because climate and soil have been found adapted to nearly the whole list of plants, the flowers of which are required for distillation. It is probable also that the business has been built up by a degree of chemical skill which might not at once be available here. The product of the rose gardens of France finds a market in nearly all parts of the world. If such an industry were established here the local market, of course, would be wholly insufficient, but the markets of the world would be open for the new competition. The capacity of soil and climate for production is beyond question. If it were known that any responsible parties were ready to undertake the business of making perfumes here on a large scale, in less than eighteen months there would be as many acres devoted to rose culture as the business would demand. It may be that the day is not far off when this industry will not be a novelty in California.

All experts agree that much experience is needed to successfully manufacture perfumes. This may be seen from the statement that intelligent cultivation will develop the volatile oil of flowers by an increase of at least 50 per cent. It has been proved by analysis in Bulgaria that roses grown on hill slopes gave 50 per cent. more volatile oil than roses grown in the valleys. The French perfumers know that certain flowers become fragrant at certain hours of the day, and to get the best results the flowers must be picked at those exact times. Generally, however, the flowers are gathered in the morning, as soon as the sun has dissipated the dew of night.

Pasadena and Its People.

ALL that is written of the characteristic life of Southern California, of its mild climate, scenic beauties, and fruitfulness are fully realized in Pasadena, and there is no city in Southern California whose citizens are more perennially enthusiastic and where there is more civic love than in this beautiful urban community. Nature provided the site of the city with all that was necessary for the growth and development of a great population. To the north a mountain wall towers about foot-hills that are verdant the year round, the higher peaks are crowned with snows during the wet season, and the range is the source of a pure and never-failing water supply. The slope from the foot-hills to the valley is ideal, and the soil is of great depth and richness, an open sandy loam where oranges and lemons attain great perfection, and the deciduous crops of the region flourish. The foot-hills themselves, beside their beauty, which tempts the lover of nature and their healthful and mild air, which is a boon to the consumptive, ripens the finest fruits of the locality, and the first oranges sent from the valley, and the finest ones, are grown in the foot-hill orchards.

The city itself was originally an agricultural colony, but within the last eight years berry farms and fruit orchards have been removed to make way for elegant residences and handsome business blocks, and the year 1896 witnessed the greatest stride in the march of improvement in the history of the city.

Of the beauty of Pasadena it is not necessary here to speak. The visitor who stands upon any of the eminences about the city and gazes across the fair landscape sees to the east the spectral peaks of the far-away ranges, and south of these, the delicate gray ridges of the foot-hills that form the frame of the San Gabriel Valley, the most fertile spot of soil under the sun. The trade winds from the ocean temper the summer heat and modify the winter sharpness, and he who is not satisfied with the climatic conditions thus produced is indeed hard to suit.

Old residents are fond of telling how when they first came to this region eighteen years ago, Pasadena was a sheep-pasture and only here and there the brown walls of a primitive rancho gave signs of human habitation. It had its period of boom and consequent distress, and then, a few years ago, the community began a healthy and rapid growth which has continued ever since. In the last year hundreds of houses have been built here. Some of these are modifications of the colonial style, and are elegant and costly, but the majority are the simple yet artistic homes of the people of moderate means, and in a few weeks after the houses are erected they are surrounded by verdant lawns and rapid-growing shrubbery contribute their share of beauty to the city. It is estimated that three hundred residences have been erected within the city and North Pasadena within a year, and when the long-continued financial depression of the country is remembered this is thought to be a good showing.

Rapid as has been the increase in the development of residence property here during the year 1896, the development of business property has kept pace with it. On the main business streets seven large business and office buildings have been constructed during the year, aggregating in cost for the buildings alone $150,000.

Some of these buildings would do credit to any city, and all are substantially built of brick, three of them being of "slow-burning" construction. One of these buildings deserves special mention, as it is the first attempt in Pasadena to apply the popular Southern California style of architecture to business structures. It is well known that within the past few years there has grown up in this region the only distinctive style of American architecture upon this continent, a combination of the hacienda and mission styles, with some of the Moorish ornateness of finish. This architecture is not hybrid, and does not offend the taste with the suggestion of inappropriateness that is often seen in suburban architecture, but it is a harmonious blending of types, and is peculiarly adapted to the semi-tropical climate of Southern California.

Pasadena has a number of elegant residences built in this style, and they are famous over the entire country. It has been proven that the mission style can also be adopted for business structures, and within the year Pasadena has seen a building arise upon one of her main thoroughfares that is unique. The building is of an oblong shape, and though three stories in height, has such a long side frontage that it does not seem as high as it really is. The interior structure is fireproof, and the exterior is of the composition used in the erection of the Spanish style, but colored a warm brown, and decorated with rococo garlands and conventional cornice in a paler color.

Among the buildings erected in Pasadena during the year and deserving special mention are two large and elegant school buildings, aggregating $40,000 in cost. These buildings have been fitted with the latest improved appliances in heating and ventilation and furnish ample accommodations for the school population in the northern and eastern portions of the city. The increase in the school facilities was rendered absolutely necessary, and though nine additional grades have been opened within the past year, it is only a question of another year or two when the school facilities must be further enlarged. We now have six school buildings, with 2500 school children tributary thereto, and the public schools are supplemented by half a dozen private kindergarten schools, a private classical school for girls, a similar school for boys, and the Throop Polytechinc Institute, which comprises a manual training, literary, art and mechanical departments, with hundreds of students and a large and efficient corps of instructors.

Fifty-one teachers are employed in the public schools and the standard of the work done is superior in every way, the most advanced and thorough methods being in use, and the business affairs of the schools being administered by a progressive and enthusiastic Board of Education of three members.

The church societies of Pasadena are in a most flourishing condition, and during the past year have made a good record. The Presbyterian Church has added a beautiful chapel to its structure proper, and various improvements have been made in other church structures. A chapel has been built for the use of the Sunday-school in the eastern part of town, and a new church, that of the United Presbyterians, has ben organized, a building site purchased, and a new church, costing $10,000, will shortly be added to the number of Pasadena churches.

In the year 1886 Pasadena's assessed property valuation was $1,000,000, in round numbers, and in 1896 that valuation had increased to $8,289,499. This increase has been made with no extension of the corporate limits of the city, and is based on a conservative valuation. Side by side with this increase has been an increase in municipal improvement. The city has now seventy-five miles of graded, curbed and guttered streets, about one-fifth of that number of miles being sewered. During the year the sewer facilities have been increased and there is now under discussion a plan for sewering the whole eastern part of the city from Los Robles avenue to the city limits. The sewage is carried seven miles south of the city and deposited in liquid form upon a tract of land comprising 300 acres owned by the city, and there used for fertilizing. The sewage is diluted with water pumped from a well sunk during the year by the city, and reaches the sewer farm in an almost perfectly odorless condition. This farm is well-equipped, and in a few years will be a source of revenue to the city, being planted to walnuts, and a considerable area being devoted to hay culture.

The streets in the business section of the town are paved with asphaltum and are hand-swept. In the residence section the dust is kept down by ten street-sprinkling wagons, and as the nature of the soil is such that it packs readily, Pasadena streets are nearly always in good condition, the hardest rain forming little or no mud. Bicycling, is therefore, a favorite sport in Pasadena, hundreds of wheels being in use.

The streets are lighted by electricity, twenty-five miles of wire being used, the light varying from 2000-candle power to 1200. The electric system was introduced nine years ago, and within the last year has been greatly enlarged, thirty miles of wire now being used to light private residences. The plant is owned by a private corporation, and is furnished with two incandescent machines, 6000 barrels of Los Angeles oil being used annually for fuel, the water for use in the boilers being drawn from a private well. A gas-lighting plant also furnishes light and heat for private residence and public buildings.

Within the past two years Pasadena has been connected with Los Angeles by an electric road, making the transit to that city unusually convenient, as there are now three stream roads, and the electric road to the metropolis of the South. The latter roads runs on a ten-minute schedule during the busy hours of the day. During the year 1896 the electric system was extended to connect with the Mt. Lowe road at Altadena, and also eastward to the city limits on Colorado street, making six miles of electric road within the city limits. Horse cars still run on three city lines, aggregating three miles of tracks, but within the next few weeks the electric road proposes to electrize the entire system of tracks, as the electric company owns the horse-car franchises in the city. There is also a project on foot to build an electric line on the west side of the city, to connect with the Los Angeles line, in order to give the section lying between the Terminal tracks and the arroyo good transit facilities, and this line will probably be built and equipped within the year.

Another projected enterprise is that of a bicycle track which shall be built of boards so matched as to present a smooth and uniform slope from Pasadena to Los Angeles. This track is to be seven feet wide, and where it crosses railways and roads is to be elevated. Rails are to be fitted at the sides, sloping outward, that the handle bars shall be given free play, and is to start from near the west city limits and continue to East Los Angeles.

Although the year just closed has been one of profound financial distress and depression Pasadena has enjoyed a certain share of prosperity. But one business failure of any importance occurred and this did not affect any of the local financial institutions. The volume of business, while smaller than that of the preceding year, was satisfactory, and the bank resources December 15 were $1,500,000, distributed among four financial institutions.

The water system of Pasadena is considered a model of its kind, and as water is an important consideration in a community where many of the crops are raised by irrigation, due attention is being paid to the development of that useful fluid. Two water companies operate within the city, their supply being brought through rock tunnels in closed steel pipes to the consumer. During the past year the companies have jointly sunk 150 feet of shafting and done 740 feet of tunneling, resulting in an added flow of sixty miner's inches. The companies have also added twenty acres to the water-bearing lands owned by them. The Pasadena and Lake Vineyard Land and Water Company supplies the northern and eastern part of the city, its impounding reservoirs being cemented. One of these contains 21,000,000 gallons of water, the other 6,000,000, and during the past year this company has, in addition to the improvements which it has made in connection with the Pasadena Land and Water Company, which supplies the west side of town, laid 23,200 feet of pipe varying in size from four to twelve inches. It has also built a handsome retaining wall of stone about its large reservoir, which is to be surmounted with an iron fence in the near future, and it has in view, when the necessities of the case seem to warrant it, the covering of its reservoirs.

The Pasadena Land and Water Company has a reservoir capacity of 4,500,000 gallons, and distributes water also to a portion of South Pasadena. One of these reservoirs is completely roofed in and the other partially. Beside these water systems the North Pasadena Water Company owns two fine wells and ten miles of mountain tunnel, and each year witnesses new developments in water. The cost of water for a dwelling of six or eight rooms is $1.50 a month. There has been some talk in the last year of the advisability of Pasadena acquiring its own water system, but as our charter does not permit of any extra outlay of that nature, this probability is far in the future. A movement is, however, on foot for the amentment of the charter, but no action is possible until the next general election a year from next spring.

A succession of dry seasons resulted, during the past year, in a shrinkage of the orange crop and a total failure of the deciduous-fruit crop, for commercial purposes. For the first time in many years the large dryers in Pasadena were not busy during the summer of 1896 and the shipments of oranges, which in 1895 aggregated about 140 carloads, for the season of 1896 aggregated but one-half of that quantity, with a prospect this year of an equal shortage. The oranges, however, are unusually large and finely colored.

Other local industries have suffered somewhat from the general business depression, yet a new planing mill has been erected in the place of that destroyed by fire in March, 1896, and is now running on full time with a full quota of hands. All business connected with the building trades has been good with bright prospects for the coming year.

The social life of Pasadena is delightful in every sense of the word. Among its citizens are a number of people who have attained a competence and have come here to rear their families, and to enjoy life in the truest sense. These persons have many of them had the advantages of education and foreign travel, and have the heartiest appreciation of literature and the arts.

Music is represented by the Oratorio Society, which was founded with the object of stimulating an interest in high-class music. The great oratorios have three or four representations during the season and the productions are under the direction of a competent and experienced musician. The Symphony Society, organized during the past year, is also doing a great work for music among the younger people of the city, and free organ recitals and other concerts are given at stated intervals for the same purpose.

The artists of Pasadena have formed during the year a union and give sketch exhibitions which are largely attended, and literary clubs flourish in great numbers. The Shakespeare Club, Monday Afternoon Club, and Twilight Club are the leading literary organizations outside the churches. The churches maintain young people's organizations which have done valuable work for literary culture during the past year. The Epworth League of the Methodist Church, the Christian Endeavor societies of the other churches, and the union of these societies has accomplished much during the year 1896 in stimulating literary culture, and at the same time has been the means of cultivating those social graces that develop Christian character.

Among the religious organizations that have done a great work in Pasadena during the past year is the Y.M.C.A., which is composed of the prominent Christian young men of the community. They have secured for the organization the upper floor of the handsome new Southern Pacific depot, and there they have established a reading and assembly room, where stated exercises and services are held, and the association contemplates the establishment of a gymnasium, the money for the equipment having already been subscribed.

In Pasadena, as in other cities of its size, there is a class of persons constituting what is known as fashionable society, who form an exclusive circle and set the pace among the wealthy class that is devoted to fashionable amusements. The center of this society is the Valley Hunt Club, the oldest social organization in the city and the only club which owns its own clubhouse. This club is composed of people who stand at the head of Pasadena's social circle of the fashionable sort, and comprises most of the young business men of the town. Monthly entertainments are given at the clubhouse, consisting usually of card parties followed by a dinner and dance. The club admits ladies, as well as gentlemen, and its entertainments are of the most lavish sort. Fortunately the wealthy people of Pasadena are also the people who have the greatest pride in the city. They are public-spirited and enterprising, and have a regard for morality and religion; hence Pasadena society has never been afflicted with those social scandals that curse metropolitan life, and there is less of conventionalism in strictly fashionable life than obtains elsewhere. This makes entrance to the exclusive set of Pasadena society eagerly sought, and those who are within the charmed circle are generous in admitting people from other cities who come with proper credentials.

The fashionable set has shown its devotion to civic interest, no less than those social circles less exclusive, and in the annual tournaments and the various other public enterprises the Valley Hunt Club and its members have always borne a prominent part, and there is the best of feeling between all classes of citizens. So little provincial is society, whether fashionable or otherwise, that strangers are charmed with the savior faire of the people and even chance tourists are impressed with the elevated tone of Pasadena social life.

During the year 1896 there was formed in Pasadena for campaign purposes a most notable club, which in a few months became famous over the whole southern portion of the State. It was organized as a Republican club, for campaign purposes, and consisted of 190 gentlemen. The organization was named "The Americus Club," after a famous eastern political club, and was officered by prominent young men of the city, the commanding officer being the captain of Co. I of the State militia.

The Americus Club was uniformed in white and yellow, and soon become a perfectly drilled organization, taking an enthusiastic part in all campaign meetings. Other towns sent invitations by the score to the club and they visited many of the surrounding cities and villages, and everywhere were received with the greatest enthusiasm. When the campaign was over it was decided thatthe club should become a permanent organization; to that end permanent officers were elected, and 133 of the original members have already signed the constitution. It is the purpose of the club to take part in State and national campaigns and they are also at liberty to take part in civic and other matters decided upon by the Executive Committee. Hence at future fiestas and tournaments this uniformed organization will doubtless furnish an interesting feature of the display.

Closely allied, in its object, with the Americus Club is the recently-formed Guardsmen Club of Pasadena, a civic cavalry organization which now has fifteen charter members with prospects of a large increase during the year. It is designed to fit up a club room for this organization, and they are to have frequent equestrian drills in order to take creditable part in parades, civic festivals and the like.

One of the most important clubs of Pasadena is the Crown City Cycle Club, which is formed of local wheelmen and those interested in the sport of cycling. The enterprising young men composing the club have built, on Lincoln avenue, just outside of the city, one of the finest dirt cycling tracks in America. It is a three-lap third of a mile track, elegantly graded, inclosed with a high fence, and has seating accommodations for 3000 spectators. Several notable race meets have already been held on this track, and others are projected. The encouragement which cycling has received here through the organization and work of the Crown City Club has developed in Pasadena some of the speediest riders in Southern California, and the sport furnished has always been clean and respectable. The club will not tolerate hoodlumism of any sort and has won the respect of the community by its attitude and the manner in which it has conducted its affairs. It is hoped that the race meet to be held on New Year's day 1897 will be notable in the history of sports in this community as some of the crack league riders are to be present and valuable prizes have been offered.

The Pasadena Wheelwoman's Club is another outdoor club which has been organized during the year, and is rapidly growing in membership. Weekly meetings and runs are held, and the ladies are enthusiastic devotees of cycling.

The Young Ladies' Riding Club is devoted to equestrian exercise, and is composed of fifteen of the prominent young society ladies of Pasadena. During the season it has held stated meetings, and after the ride, luncheon has been served by the member entertaining the club.

The fraternal organizations of Pasadena are too numerous to admit of individual mention. Within the past year a new Masonic Lodge has been organized, and has grown rapidly, while many accessions have been made to the existing organizations. The Knights of Pythias have furnished a new hall and are in prosperous condition, and the I.O.O.F. has opened its new lodgeroom in the recently-completed Kinney & Kendall building, the opening exercises being marked by a notable gathering in the hall. The Macabees have also opened quarters in the same building, and their organization is in the most satisfactory condition. A new lodge of Woodmen of the World has been organized here within the year, and all of the beneficiary organizations look closely after the welfare of their members and do their duties in a manner that has elicited the commendation of their superior officers.

The outdoor life of Pasadena is the feature which appeals most forcibly to those persons who have taste and leisure, and there is certainly no city on the continent where it may be more largely enjoyed. The city is surrounded by the most varied and lovely drives, and the roads are nearly always in a condition that makes carriage exercise a genuine pleasure. To the east of Baldwin's ranch, the old mission, the quaint and picturesque village of San Gabriel, all with the most beautiful approaches. Miles of rose hedges, farmhouses and residences embowered in foliage, mountain scenery of unsurpassed beauty, and pastoral life of perennial charm lie everywhere in the San Gabriel Valley, and to the northeast of Sierra Madre approached by roads leading through green orchards and vineyards.

To the northwest is the lovely valley of La Cañada, where grow the royal cherries that have become famous all over this southern country, and beyond that picturesque La Crescenta, where the valley sweeps in crescent form to the base of the mountains dotted here and there with charming homes. This drive is through the picturesque Devil's Gate region, a wild and lovely glen at the head of the Arroyo Seco which is a favorite picnic spot and much visited.

Millard's Cañon, Eaton's Cañons, and the various mountain trails are attractions of which the lover of nature never tires and Orange Grove avenue for three miles is a succession of lovely homes and elegant gardens and is the fashionable boulevard of the city.

Within the last few months an agitation in favor of a public park system has taken place in Pasadena. The climatic conditions are such that we could have within the city a park where all of the characteristic trees and plants that flourish in Southern California would find ideal conditions. As land has rapidly increased in value in the past few years it has been thought advisable by many people for the city to secure several large tracts before the rise in values is such as to render such purchases impracticable, and that it should lay out and improve several public parks. The project embodied in a largely-signed petition presented to the City Council in November of the present year was that the city should vote $100,000 in bonds for the purpose, applying $60,000 to the purchase and improvement of one large park and two smaller ones. Various plans for the formation of parks have been proposed, among these being one to convert the Arroyo Seco, the dry bed of the mountain stream on the banks of which Pasadena is built, into a long, narrow park, utilizing the beauties already to be found there and adding others, terracing the banks, planting flowers and shrubbery, and making a fine roadway through it. Other projects embrace the securing of Oak Knoll, Raymond or Monk Hill for park purposes, but nothing definite has been decided upon.

During the year there has been a very general movement in Pasadena to beautify the city, widening narrow streets, opening those which are "no thoroughfares," and planting trees where no trees had previously existed. In the progress of street improvement some of the cherished old trees of the city have fallen, but in a few years those which were planted in '96 will have grown to great size, and upon several improved streets a uniform plan of tree planting has been persevered in, which will make them, in time, lovely shady avenues.

The Public Library of Pasadena is an institution which commends itself to all residents of the town as one of the most valuable adjuncts of culture. The beautiful building is but three blocks from the center of the city, on the direct line of the electric road, and is visited by many people every day. During the past year the interior has been newly decorated and fitted and large accessions made to the literary collection. Several thousand new books have recently been purchased and will soon be placed upon its shelves.

One block from the Public Library is located the Throop Institute, of which brief mention has already been made. This institution was donated to Pasadena by Amos G. Throop, and is equipped with all the paraphernalia by means of which education, both literary and manual, may be obtained. A Sloyd school, machine shop, art department, department of dressmaking, cookery, and other practical departments are adjuncts to its literary training, and the school is now in a more satisfactory condition than at any time since its foundation. It is hoped that in course of time Pasadena will see its way clear to giving scholarships in the manual training department of this institution to deserving pupils of the public schools. As the value of manual training is universally recognized in this community.

The Board of Trade of Pasadena, composed of representative citizens, has taken an active part in the affairs of the city during the past year, and its efforts have been crowned with success. It assisted in the entertainment of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit association, furnishing carriages by which this large and representative body of men was able to view the city and its surroundings, has been active in the agitation of a new charter for the city and in efforts to secure a deep-sea harbor at San Pedro. Last spring it took a prominent part in securing representation at the Los Angeles fiesta for Pasadena, and the Pasadena division of the floral-day parade in that festival was one of the most notable features of the day. It has opened pleasant rooms on West Colorado street and furnished them comfortably, providing tables, chairs and writing material, and there tourists and others are made welcome and are furnished with literature descriptive of the town and with the various daily papers. A directorate of five members administers the affairs of the board and in every good work the Board of Trade takes a prominent part.

Pasadena's happy and prosperous past gives her generous encouragement and hope for the future. With a valley of great agricultural wealth tributary to the city and connected with the metropolis of Southern California by the pulsing arteries of trade and affection, its citizens believe that here, within a few years, will grow up the ideal Southern California residence city. It is not believed that Pasadena will ever become a manufacturing center, or a great commercial metropolis, neither is it desired. It is a city of homes, schools and churches, and in time, when the Nicaragua Canal shall have placed the commerce of the South American world at our doors and shortened the waterway to Europe, upon the southern coast of California there is destined to be a great distributing center, and with a free harbor for that commerce, the Los Angeles of the future is to be a second Chicago, and Pasadena is willing to be "a sister" to her. Sanguine people say that should the canal be opened and the free harbor established, within ten years of the consummation of those much-to-be-desired objects, Pasadena will number 100,000 souls, instead of 12,000, and Los Angeles will grow toward us until, clasping hands, we form twin cities, of which the whole country may be proud.

Agriculture looks toward that happy time with hope, for with a soil yielding abundantly, and with but little labor, and advantages for transporting our products to the eastern seaboard, poverty, whose pinch is rarely realized in this favored land, will be the poverty only of those people who do not desire comfort, and who are not willing to pay the small price in effort which nature demands here from the worker.

The prosperity which Pasadena enjoys is built upon a solid foundation. No "boom" or other disastrous excitement has marked her calm progress since the feverish days when boom was contagious, and universally disastrous. The increase in value of realty goes steadily forward, but is based on the solid improvement of the town, and is a healthy growth. While there is nothing to tempt the speculator, there is every element which encourages the conservative investor, and it is due to this fact that the town has steadily grown and will continue to grow. Every year for three years the permanent population has been augmented about 8 per cent. on an average, and many of the winter tourists, who come here for a brief rest and respite from the rigors of northern climates are so charmed by Pasadena life and surroundings that they remain permanently, investing their savings and becoming promoters of the growth and prosperity of the city.

THE CASA GRANDE.

At the intersection of Colorado street and Euclid avenue is situated the largest, most picturesque, most elegantly-appointed and, by far, the most popular strictly private boarding-house for tourists in Pasadena, the Casa Grande. The buildings are fronted by a wide expanse of lawn, which supports many varieties of semi-tropical ornamental shrubs and trees, and is traversed by broad cement walks. The buildings, two in number, are new, and, therefore, up to date in point of sanitation. Throughout the toilets and baths are separated, while broad halls traverse the interiors, terminating with external openings in all cases. All ceilings are high, the interior finish and furniture luxurious, and the apartments commodious. Full electric service is supplied to all rooms, as are hot and cold water, and furnace heat. The dining-room, upon the first floor, is a delightful apartment opening onto sun-bathed balconies on two sides. It has a highly-polished floor, for dancing purposes, which is placed at the service of guests of the house. The parlors, three in number, together with the reception and reading-rooms, are also upon the first floor. The house has a capacity for the accommodation of eighty guests.

One particularly valuable advantage enjoyed by the Casa Grande is its broad exposure to the sunshine. This house has 110 feet of south exposure, which insures to most all the rooms above and below, a flood of mellow light and gentle heat. Another attractive feature is secured in the manner of construction. The buildings represent ground dimensions of 110 by 185 feet. Along the sunny sides of these luxuriously appointed and spacious balconies have been provided. Here one may lounge in commodious chairs or swing in hammocks, the while listening to the flutter of the humming-bird or the melody of the mocking-[illegible] among the rose trees and palms near by.

For a more perfect idea of the Casa Grande an illustration of it is given in the pictorial department of this edition. The buildings are a modern adaptation of the Queen Anne style, highly colored so as to give more pronounced effect to the design. The proprietor, L. S. Roberts, is constantly improving the premises by the addition of all new things which mark the progress of modern high living.

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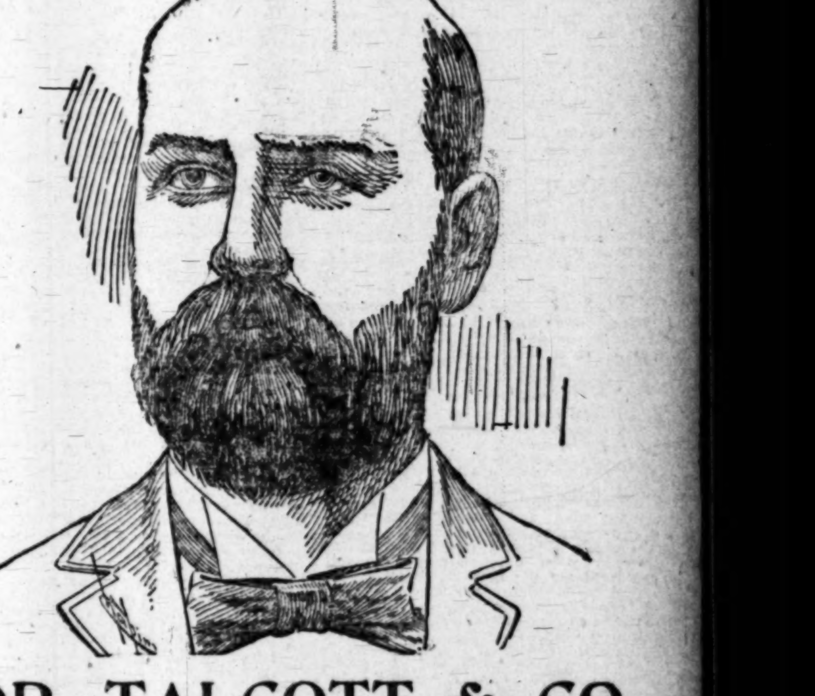

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THE SEVEN SOUTHERN COUNTIES.

Los Angeles County.

LOS ANGELES county is admittedly the leading county of Southern California and perhaps the most prosperous county in the State. So varied are the scenery, soil and climate of the county that it is impossible in this limited space to give more than a brief outline of the leading characteristics of a section which many believe is destined to become one of the most thickly settled regions of the world.

Los Angeles county contains about four thousand square miles of territory. Some four-fifths of this is capable of cultivation, with water supplied, the remainder being mountainous. The shore-line is about eighty-five miles in length, the county extending from thirty to fifty miles from the ocean. Within this area there is a remarkable variety of scenery, soil and climate. There are low, moist valleys, elevated mesas, or table-lands, rolling foothills, and rugged mountains, sometimes snow-capped in winter.

The northern portion of this county is a part of the Mojave Desert, the western section of which, known as the Antelope Valley, is being rapidly settled and cultivated. South of this, extending almost to Los Angeles City, is the great San Fernando Valley. East of Los Angeles is the beautiful San Gabriel Valley, shut in from the north by pine-clad mountains. This, in turn, opens into the Pomona Valley. Both are celebrated for their horticultural products and beautiful homes. Westward from the county seat, toward the ocean, extends the Santa Monica range of low mountains. South of this range, between the city and the ocean, is a wide and fertile plain, with several small settlements. Southeast of Los Angeles is the Los Nietos Valley, a fertile section with plenty of moisture, where there are many dairies, corn and alfalfa fields, as well as orchards. More than 90 per cent. of the development thus far has been in the southern portion of the county, most of the steep mountans and waste land lying in the northern section.

In the lower valleys the soil consists of a rich alluvium, deposited by streams in past ages. The upper valleys possess all grades of tnis alluvium, and have also in some places a black soil called adobe, which forms in winter a tenacious mud. It is well adapted to grain and some varieties of fruit. On the mesas, or plains, there is much soil composed of debris washed from the mountains, mixed with vegetable accumulations; also some sandy clay. A large area is rich, sandy loam, with water at from five to twelve feet below the surface. On the rolling and table lands the soil is warm, porous and more or less sandy, well adapted to fruit culture. Next come the foothills, with much decomposed granite; this makes the choicest citrus fruit land. Beyond are the mountains, much of the land in which is good for pasturage, with small arable valleys. Where there are so many varieties—sometimes several within the limits of one farm—it is easy to find soil adapted to any product that can be raised in this section.

A remarkable variety of climate may be found within the limits of the county, the difference being caused by elevation and distance from the ocean. On the coast it is cooler in summer and a little warmer in winter than inland, with occasional fogs at night. This climate is well adapted to those who suffer from nervous affections. Farther inland it becomes warmer, and in places decidedly hot at times, during midsummer days, although there is always a gentle breeze from the ocean, and the summer nights are cool enough to make blankets welcome. As the mountains are climbed, a cool bracing, dry air is encountered, which is very beneficial to consumptives.

On a winter's day one may breakfast by the seashore, after a dip in the ocean, lunch amid the orange groves of the San Gabriel Valley, and dine upon the snow-capped summits of the Sierra Madre, under the towering pines. The climate is an "all-the-year-round" one, pleasant in summer as well as in winter. At Los Angeles the temperature seldom reaches 100 deg., and still more rarely sinks to the freezing point.

Horticulture is the great industry of Los Angeles county, the entire list of products including everything that can be grown in the State. There are nearly 2,000,000 fruit trees growing in the county, and orchards are being planted on every hand. The income from this source, already large, will within a few years, be immense. The shipments of oranges alone from the county last season aggregated several thousand carloads. Los Angeles county, though no longer the center of citrus culture in California, still ships more oranges than any other county, many of the trees being fifteen years old and upward, and bearing immense crops. Most of the orange orchards are in the San Gabriel and Pomona valleys. The lemon is also profitably grown in suitable localities. The olive has been largely planted of late, doing well almost everywhere in the county. Fine oil is made. The chief deciduous fruits are apricots and prunes, which yield heavy crops and pay large profits. The walnut crop of this season amounts to about 300 carloads. Peaches, grapes, nectarines, figs, almonds, apples, pears, guavas, berries and a number of other fruits are also grown. There are many fruit-drying establishments and two of the largest wineries in the State, besides several smaller ones.

The transportation facilities of the county are unexcelled. Besides the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fé, which are transcontinental lines, and their numerous branches, there is the Terminal, which is projected as the Pacific Coast end of a third transcontinental route, and the Redondo Railway. No point in the southern portion of the county is more than five miles from a railroad. Vessels of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company call regularly for freight and passengers at Santa Monica—officially known as Port Los Angeles—and at San Pedro and Redondo.

The chief articles of export from the county are fresh, dried and canned fruits, walnuts, potatoes and vegetables, beans, wool, wine and brandy. The imports of lumber through San Pedro and Redondo are very large.

The manufacturing industry is yet in its embryo stage, although by no means unimportant. Among the chief articles made are canned, dried and crystallized fruits, iron castings, iron and cement pipe, machinery, brick, boxes, flour, crackers, soap, doors and sash, pottery, mineral water, beer, wine and brandy, furniture, candy, pickles and ice.

The county abounds in attractive resorts, from seashore to pine-clad mountains, where comfortable hotels are, during a portion of the year, filled with health and pleasure-seekers from all parts of the world.

MONROVIA.

Nature favored Monrovia with an exceptionally fine location, and enterprising man has supplemented Nature's efforts by tasteful and harmonious improvements. The place is situated in the northern and eastern part of the San Gabriel Valley, and while it may lack some of the features that make Pasadena, Pomona and Riverside and other older towns attractive, it has charms which are distinctively its own. It has taken some forward steps in the last year, notwithstanding that 1896 has not been a year for any sort of great commercial and agricultural progress in Uncle Sam's domain. The Monrovians believe in keeping constantly at public improvements and thus, in eight years, they have created from a locality of sage brush, yucca and jack-rabbits a pretty, thrifty little suburban city.

There are betwen 1500 and 1600 people in Monorvia. This is an increase of about one hundred in the past year. The assessed valuation is $933,000. The number of pupils in the public school in the place is a little over 320, and provision will soon have to be made in the way of additional school buildings.

The town has now the benefit of excellent shipping facilities, which have aided much in the growth of Monrovia and its environs. The Santa Fé and the Southern Pacific railroads run through the town.

Oranges and lemons are the prime sources of wealth in Monrovia, as indeed they are throughout the eastern end of the San Gabriel Valley—embracing Monrovia, Duarte and Azusa. In every direction from any eminence on the outskirts of the place may be seen orange groves of every age, from 1 year up to 8 years. Over toward Duarte there are great areas of older orange trees. It is almost impossible to segregate the yields of oranges grown in Monrovia proper from those grown in Duarte colony, for the former and the latter are the closest kinds of neighbors and their interests and business relations are in common. Thus there is the Monrovia-Duarte Fruit Exchange, to which orange and lemon-growers in that region belong, and in which they sell their fruit in coöperation. Monrovia gets many thousands of dollars in trade from Duarte, a large number of carloads of Monrovia fruit have been hauled to Duarte and marketed from there in coöperative pool. A conservative estimate, however, puts the quantity of oranges, almost all navals by the way, shipped by Monrovia growers in 1896 at 102 carloads, or about 36,000 boxes.

Of course lemons generally grow where oranges are successful, and the Monrovia people sent to the East in the past summer over twenty-five carloads of this fruit. A few lemon-growers in the Monrovia-Duarte district have made as high as $400 an acre on lemons in the past two years. A large acreage of lemons is still to come into bearing, and, with no further planting of orchards, some fifty carloads of lemons will be annually grown in Monrovia in a few years more.

Monrovia owns it public water system. In 1895 some $30,000 was expended in developing the supply for this in Sawpit or Monrovia Cañon. The improvements along that direction have been carried on during the past year and now there is an abundant supply of clear, soft cañon water brought to every piece of property in the little town as was ever drunk.

SANTA MONICA.

Steady progress has been noted during the past year in Santa Monica. Many vacant lots have been graced with new houses, streets have been graded, sidewalks laid and paint applied liberally, but these improvements have been accomplished unostentatiously.

The city does not boast of its industries, but rather of its desirability as a place of residence. In support of this claim it is pointed out that with her three thousand population, as shown by a census taken a few months ago, the town is withal as prosperous as any in Southern California similarly situated, and probably more so. There is comparatively little destitution. The sign "For Rent" is not frequently seen on buildings about town. Buildings and grounds, as a rule, are well kept.

A small number of citizens make their living from fishing and like pursuits, but the prosperity of the town is doubtless in a lage measure due to the great number of summer visitors it has. Many of the residents make their living entirely by this means. They have houses large or small which they occupy during the winter months and when summer comes they take less pretentious quarters and rent their places for a few months for enough to live on during the rest of the year. Summer visitors like Santa Monica so well that they are willing to pay a good price to live in it.

Probably the greatest event that has been witnessed by Santa Monica during the year has been the opening of the Pasadena and Pacific electric railway from Los Angeles. This line has been in operation since April 1. During the summer a half-hour and on certain days a quarter-hour service was given. During the winter the service is hourly. With such means of transportation between Santa Monica and Los Angeles, besides the Southern California and Southern Pacific lines, travel has been stimulated wonderfully.

Proceedings have been more or less actively prosecuted for the construction of a trunk sewer system. A bond issue under one set of proceedings was, according to a Supreme court decision, invalid. Since then proceedings have been started under the Vrooman act, and negotiations for rights-of-way are in progress.

Early in the year the City Trustees installed a plant for supplying sea water for street sprinkling. The plant included a pipe-line from the ocean and two large elevated tanks on the bluff. This has effected a large saving of fresh water when most needed. It is claimed that the use of sea water on the streets has worked havoc on bicycle spokes and done other damage, but it is conceded it has been in many respects beneficial.

There has been a large amount of building in South Santa Monica, and likewise considerable improvement in the character of houses erected. A company was formed a few weeks ago to supply water to this part of the city. The water supply of the town is under private ownership, but the quality is pronounced excellent. Some people who have lived in town more than twenty years say they have used the water continuously without injury.

The city has two large parks. One is a short distance back from the ocean and is well shaded with eucalyptus trees. It has for several years been a popular camping place for civic and semi-military societies. The Southern California companies of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, encamped there last summer. The other large park is on the bluff skirting the water-front. This has lately been improved by the addition of suitable trees and shrubs.

Within the past twelve months there have been about two and one-half miles of streets graded and several thousand dollars' worth of cement walks laid. The grading of Railroad avenue from Seventh street to the ocean was a costly piece of work, but it is a valuable improvement. The streets are of such material that after ordinary rains they dry quickly.

A gratifying showing is made in the statistics of the Santa Monica Postoffice. The gross receipts during 1895 were $4825.08, and for 1896, up to December 20, they were $5354.86. During 1896 there were 1084 registered letters handled, against 918 in 1895.

The desirability of the place as a summer resort is shown by the large number of visitors during the warmer months, but schemes are in embryo to supply additional attractions. The town is almost devoid of boating facilities, as far as pleasure boating is concerned. To go out in a boat one must go through the surf or embark from the wharf at Port Los Angeles two and one-half miles distant from the beach. A company has been incorporated, the declared purpose of which is to anchor a floating boathouse far enough from shore to be beyond the breakers and to have a boat suitable for going through the breakers propelled between the stationary boat and shore by a suitable cable. The scheme contemplates having small pleasure craft ready for service moored at the boat at anchor. This scheme is, however, not far developed. There have been movements of a more or less definite character to erect a pleasure wharf, but there appear to be no well-matured plans in this direction.

Santa Monica has come to be a desirable location for summer gatherings of various kinds, and no little encouragement has been extended to bring them to the place. The town not infrequently receives visits of more or less length from distinguished officers, railroad officials and others, such as Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Chauncey M. Depew, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and lesser lights.

In churches the town is favored. The handsome edifice occupied by the Methodists was dedicated last March. The new building, which is a model of architecture, was the gift of F. L. Rindge. The handsome structure occupied by the Presbyterians has been in use for several years. The members of the Episcopal and Catholic parishes have suitable places of worship. The Baptist Society, recently organized, has a church home in South Santa Monica. The Salvation Army has a hall used exclusively as a meeting-place. Unity Church, which was founded a few months ago, has regular services at the operahouse.

The public schools have a marked increase in attendance. The total enrollment for the present school year is 645, which is nearly one hundred in excess of that for last year. The High School trustees are about to institute proceedings to build a high school, the school buildings now being so fully occupied that they cannot accommodate next year's probable increase.

The town has received a generous share of attention in a social way. Not a few of her citizens are people of means who have homes well suited for society functions. During last summer numerous members of the smart set from San Francisco, Los Angeles and other places made the town their abiding place for the season, which was a continuous series of receptions, musicales, hops, teas, society sporting events, such as tennis, polo and croquet, and impromptue dinners, luncheons and teas. In many of these events novel and brilliant feature were introduced.

POMONA VALLEY.

The horticulturist in Pomona Valley deals with Nature in her most charming mood. She is never shy, capricious, sullen or resentful with him if he is intelligent and sympathetic with her. If he carefully studies her ways and seeks to win her confidence she will always be liberal with her favors. Then there is no such thing as failure for him. Be it fruit or blossoms that he desires, she gives to him in profusion. Roses, pansies, carnations, oranges, lemons, olives, peaches, prunes, apricots, he shall have them all in such abundance that his garden and his orchard shall be the wonder and admiration of all beholders. All forces work together for his benefit. The rain and the sunshine, the dew and the ocean breezes, all come in their appointed time to second his efforts and to bring his trees and his flowers into prefection of shape size, flavor and perfume. The soil that he works in is the storehouse of centuries for nature's fertilizing elements; all now ready to be transmuted into buds, blossoms and fruits at his command. He has only to keep it in such condition that the roots can readily avail themselves of its riches and a growth which is almost unprecedented in human experience will be the certain result.

But the horticulturist, who has made Pomona Valley famous for her products, has not escaped the primeval curse. He must not only labor, but he must bring to this occupation a high degree of intelligence and love. Nothing in nature responds to faithful care and intelligent sympathy more than an orchard or a garden in Southern California. One of the principal reasons for the success of the Pomona Valley in its wide range of fruits, is that the greater number of the orchardists here are from the best homes in the East, and have come to dwell in Southern California because of an innate love of nature and a desire to earn their livelihood from a close association with her. To be sure there are some who have failed at horticultural pursuits—as there are failures in any human field of endeavor—those who have become discouraged and live animated warnings against anyone engaging in what they declare is exaggerated and beyond hope of successful reward.

The year 1896 has not been so prosperous for the horticulturists generally in Pomona Valley as other years, but, taken as a whole, the growers have probably done as well as any class of people throughout the Union, who have lived from the products of the soil in the last few years of extraordinary business depression. Toward the end of the year the prospect for financial success has rapidly brightened. Prices for all kinds of canned, dried and citrus fruits have advanced, and with good rains this season the feeling is that the orchardists of the valley are entering upon a year of old-time prosperity.

The heavy frosts last April damaged all deciduous fruit crops in Pomona Valley. The promise was that there would be over 3000 tons of apricots grown here in 1896, about 2400 tons of peaches, nearly 1800 tons of prunes and some thousands of gallons of olives. But the frost lessened the yield in each of these products to about one-third, and the business depression throughout the eastern States reduced the prices for all of these fruits. But in the last two months prices have suddenly advanced. The acreage of deciduous trees that are coming into bearing is constantly growing. It is estimated that, barring any inclemency of weather when the trees are in full bloom next spring, we shall have by far the greatest yield of prunes, peaches, pears, apricots and olives in 1897, ever known in Pomona Valley.

The orange-growers of the valley will have ready for the market next month and in February the cleanest, sweetest and juciest crop yet grown in this locality. The twelve years of orange-growing for the eastern markets have taught many a lesson in the school of experience, and the best modes of cultivating the soil for citrus trees, the proper amount of irrigation, and the thousand and one details about pruning, fertilizing and cleaning orange trees, have been acquired. The proof of the good qualities of the present yield of oranges is in the fact that the best prices offered for oranges in several years, (at this particular season) have been paid here in the last few weeks. It is hard to get exact statements but it is estimated that the present orange crop, in and about Pomona city, is about 550 carloads or 160,000 boxes. It is reasonable to expect that this fruit will bring the growers in the neighborhood of $300,000—barring any climatic calamity that may come ere the picking and packing time.

The rapid growth of the orange industry in Pomona may be grasped by the statement that in 1886—ten years ago—the total yield of oranges was sent to market in eleven cars. In 1888 the yield was forty-four carloads, and in 1892 it was over 340 carloads.

The lemon-growers have, as a class, had another successful year. To be sure, there have been weeks when the fruit was not worth the picking. Then there have been other periods when the product brought $2 and $2.50 a box. But the lemon-growers have now learned how to delay their fruit until the spring and summer seasons, and how to keep it for weeks and months after the picking, so that full advantage may be taken of the lemon market at its most profitable periods in the year. The Fruit Exchange that has operated so well for the orange-growers, has been handling lemons for a year with good profit to the growers.

The olive industry has been a leader in Pomona Valley for seven or eight years. The Rural New Yorker and the American Agriculturist say that Pomona is the most important olive nursery depot in the world. There are no such nurseries for olive-tree stock in Italy or Spain, on the large wholesale plan, as those in Pomona, and nowhere else (except in two or three small districts in Mexico) on this continent, outside of California, are olives grown as an industry. In the last year over 300,000 olive trees have been shipped from the nurseries in Pomona, for planting in every part of Central and Southern California and in Arizona and New Mexico, and even in Western Texas. The call for Pomona Valley olives and olive oil last winter and spring was far in excess of the supply, and before May all the olive oil and pickled olives of this locality had been practically sold and consumed.

December is the high noon of the olive harvest, and for the past few weeks there have been lively scenes in the olive groves in the several pickling houses and at the Howland olive mill. The crop is one-third less than that of a year ago, notwithstanding the increased acreage of bearing trees. This has been the "off" year for olives, especially for the mission olives, that compose three-fourths of the yield of Southern California. The new varieties of olives—the large ones that have proved so popular in Europe for several centuries and the trees of which were imported to Pomona by Rev. C. F. Loop from their native heath several years ago—are doing well. In a decade more thousands of pounds of fruit will be gathered annually from orchards of these new varieties in this part of the State.

There are a dozen proofs that the population of Pomona has been growing in the past year. At the election in November there were nearly 1300 registered voters, and that is an increase of over 100 in one year. The number of school children now enrolled in Pomona is over 1246, which is 230 greater than in any other year. The number of patrons of the postoffice is 9 per cent. larger than a year ago at this time, and the total receipts here for the year ending September 30 amounted to over $11,000. On the strength of this showing, the government has established here a free post-office delivery system. The local newspapers have each gained in circulationg among newcomers in the last year, and the railroad station agents report the frequent arrival of carloads of household goods of people coming from the East to abide in this lcality. A conservative estimate puts the population of Pomona city at 5500. The national census of 1890 gave her 3600. A similar census in 1880 gave the locality now known as Pomona a population of 248, most of whom were Mexicans.

SAN PEDRO.

The lumber and fishing industries are the predominant ones in San Pedro, and these constitute the chief sources of revenue to the people of the town. The city, which is incorporated as one of the sixth class, has no recent census, but an approximate estimate of population places it not far short of two thousand people.

The fishing industry comprises several branches at this place: The Haniman fish-cannery plant was destroyed by fire several months ago and has not since been rebuilt, but the California Fish Company's sardine-packing establishment at East San Pedro has been in continuous operation during the year, save when a scarcity of fish made it necessary to shut down till more sardines could be caught. The cannery was closed for repairs a few days ago, but will reopen in a week or two, as soon as the repairs can be completed. The company has orders for its pack for several weeks to come. The market for its product has gradually extended, and carload lots have been shipped recently as far east as Philadelphia and New York.

No small proportion of the residents make their living from the fresh-fish catch. The place is so situated as to make it convenient to keep the boats used for fishing moored in the inner harbor when not in use. The Terminal and Southern Pacific railways afford ready means of getting the fresh fish to the Los Angeles market. Few fish other than small ones are caught in the inner harbor, but most of the fishing is done outside. Sailboats of various sizes are used for the purpose, and the fishermen not infrequently return from their long day's search with a big catch. Occasionally jewfish and many of smaller size are caught within a few miles of port. The shipments of fresh fish from San Pedro for commercial purposes during the year ending about December 20 amounted to 1,600,000 pounds.

Fishing along other lines is also conducted with profit. Several men are engaged almost exclusively in the crawfish business. Traps moored at the proper location are used for this purpose. The catch is regularly gathered from them and put in slat cages, from which the lobsters may be taken and put on the market as desired.

The bay is peculiarly adapted to the development of various kinds of shellfish, some of which are found at few other places along the coast. Among these are clams, cockles, scollops and oysters. The clams are of about the same size as those found at other places along the coast. There is a large territory within the bay where the land is subject to tide. At low tide the clams may be dug in large quantities. The scollops have a white meat, which is much sought after by epicures. The razor clam, which, when closed, looks not unlike a pearl-handled pocketknife, is found at certain places on the shore of the bay.

The oyster industry promises great developments. An inferior variety is native to the bay, but a cultivated kind was introduced several years ago. A steam schooner bound north from Guaymas, Mex., put in to San Pedro to replenish her coal supply, and the cook gave Capt. R. Hillyer two or three sacks of Guaymas oysters. These were thrown into the bay, and little attention was given to them till about three years ago. Seeing that the oysters would grow in spite of certain unfavorable conditions, Capt. Hillyer started cultivating them. This required a great deal of work. Ground under water had to be cleared and strewn with shells to catch the spats, or oyster germs. A year later the young oysters must be detached from these shells and re-scattered on cleared ground. Much other work was necessary before, on the third year, the grown oysters could be harvested. Stingrays and other enemies began to destroy them, and it was necessary to drive pickets in line around the beds close enough together so the pests could not gain entrance. Capt. Hillyer has developed the industry to a point where he hopes soon to get some revenue from it. Many of his oysters, in common with other shellfish, were destroyed last March by the crude petroleum discharged from the bark Enoch Talbot. The oil floated on the surface of the bay and landed, where it worked havoc with the oysters and clams.

Business property in town suffered considerable damage from a washout a few weeks ago, but the same storm did much benefit by washing away great quantities of earth from some of the hilly streets, so that the grading of them will be a matter of much less expense.

The advantages of San Pedro as a boating and still-water bathing resort have grown in popular recognition during the past year.

The larger portion of the lumber trade from the Northwest passing through Los Angeles and into Southern California and Arizona goes by way of San Pedro. The lumber vessels are of such draft that they can enter the inner harbor and discharge at the docks on the east and west sides.

The lumber trade during the last twelve months has not been as brisk as during the preceding year. Statistics gathered for the six months ending June 30 last show that 42,000,000 feet of it was discharged at this port for the several companies operating at this place. The amount handled during the past six months will closely approximate these figures. The outlook for the coming year is favorable for a trade such as will more than offset the falling off noted during the past twelve months.

SIERRA MADRE.

There are few spots more romantically and pastorally beautiful than Sierra Madre, in the sirloin of the Upper San Gabriel Valley, with a setting of mountains and mesas all about. The great mountains in her background and the range of foothills that rears itself on the west and east afford as nearly a natural barrier to hard winds, biting forsts and murky fogs as anyone could imagine. Oranges and lemons are the chief products. Satisfactory statements of the extent of the citrus industry cannot be had for the reason that the annual yields are sent to market from five different towns in that part of the valley—Lamanda Park, Santa Anita, Monrovia, Pasadena and even Duarte. But it has been roughly estimated that the Sierra Madre orange-growers got for their yield last year between $40,000 and $60,000. There are plans on foot for an extensive planting of lemon groves in and about Sierra Madre during the next few months, the product having been found so favorable to the locality, and there having been such good financial returns from lemons in the past few years of business depression.

The population of Sierra Madre is between five and six hundred, and is of the best people from the Eastern States—New England, New York and Ohio principally. The literary and religious tone of the community is conspicuous, and the postmaster reports that never before in his experience has he known such a race of readers of new books, the latest magazines and the best newspapers. The town has grown in the past year and some new houses have been built throughout the town.

"The principal needs of this place," remarked a man in Sierra Madre, the other day, "are direct railroad facilities, and some marmalade or jam factory or preserving works, where the orange-growers may sell at some price the quantity of damaged and windfall oranges that go to waste every year. Such a factory would save several thousand dollars a year to the orchardists. There seems to be an inviting opportunity in this line for capital." The suggestion may well be looked into by many other communities in Southern California that have extensive horticultural interests. As, in Sierra Madre, so in all the orange-growing districts hundreds of tons of windfalls and slightly-damaged fruit are thrown away upon the ground, and become a loss to the grower. These might be bought for a song, and they are easily convertible into marmalades and a dozen canned and sugared preparations that have a constant demand in all markets. Such factories would employ men, women and children at the very time they are now idle, and would add much to the income of every orange-grower.

AZUSA.

The progress that the little town of Azusa has made in the past few years—particularly in the past twelve months—is an illustration of what enterprising, pushing and wide-awake men in a locality, having natural resources, may do to make a community grow and to attract capital and business-like residents. Azusa and Chino each shows a larger increase in population and volume of business than any towns of their size in California for the year 1896. The population of Azusa in the village itself is between 800 and 1000 but, taking that region embraced in a radius of two and one-half miles from the business center of Azusa, there is a population of over 5000. This is an increase of several hundred in one year.

The indications of the growth of Azusa are on every hand. The volume of business at the postoffice has made it a Presidential office lately; the public schools have had a large influx of attendants; there have been nearly thirty residences built in and about Azusa in the past year, and each of them and all the old ones are occupied, besides all living rooms in the blocks are occupied, and there is no habitation in the town for rent. New business blocks have recently been erected, and already have tenants.

The Azusa Board of Trade is responsible for the long steps forward that the town is making. It is a splendidly-managed institution. Its Committee on Roads has been the means of inducing the citizens of the town to join with the County Supervisors in the construction of farm roads that have, even thus far, been of benefit to the Azusa business men. One road has been made this year leading through the center of Azusa Valley. It cost $2800, and the Azusa people paid for half its cost. Another road that has long been needed is now half finished. It runs from Azusa to Duarte. These two highways bring a large volume of business from the valley farmers to Azusa village.

New blood has been put into the veins of Azusa commercial life in the past few years, and the town has been striding along at a faster gait than her older residents ever imagined. Now the Southern Pacific Railroad Company is building with all speed a new branch line from its recent line to Duarte southeastward across the San Gabriel River to Azusa. Since December 1 the grading has been done and the rails laid within about two miles of Azusa, and at the present rate of construction the road will be finished to Azusa in thirty days more. This new railroad will give the town shipping facilities by two transcontinental railroads.

By far the most important event in the history of Azusa in some years was the recent formation of a company of Los Angeles and San Francisco capitalists to develop electrical power at the mouth of San Gabriel Cañon on the northern hem of the town. This company is known as the San Gabriel Power Company, and it will spend upward of $750,000 for the most extensive and remarkable electrical engineering enterprise south of Folsom and Sacramento. The contracts have been let for over $300,000 worth of work already. The work will begin on January 1, and the contracts call for its completion in fourteen months. The electrical energy will be conducted to Los Angeles on wires on poles, where the Consolidated Electric Railroad Company has contracted for about all of it. Azusa has an option on a sufficient part of the electrical energy for a local system of lighting and factories. All the water in San Gabriel Cañon is to be used in making electricity. The stream will be run through eight miles of conduit to the Henry Roberts place near San Gabriel Cañon; there run into an immense Pelton water wheel, capable of generating 4500 horse-power, which, in turn, will move enormous electric dynamos. The conduit for water will be of 19,000 feet of solid rock tunneling and 10,000 of red-wood stave pipe. It will be four feet in diameter and will carry 4000 inches of water down an incline of 400 feet.

The farmers and fruit-growers of Azusa Valley are glad of the enterprise for their irrigation supply from San Gabriel Cañon will be increased by the saving of a natural seepage over eight miles in the bed of the cañon stream. After the water has been run through the motor it will be returned to the irrigation system the same as now.

Real estate sales have been livelier in Azusa since the November election than any time in over a year. Improved land, planted to young orange and lemon trees, may be had there for prices varying from $275 to $350 an acre. There is a better demand in the valley this season for citrus fruit trees than at any time in several years. The orange crop now on the trees in Azusa is the finest ever grown there, although the yield tree for tree is smaller than usual. Lemons have brought good money for two years and the Azusa Citrus Association has turned over many thousands of dollars to its members from sales of lemons in the last year. There are two large lemon-curing establishments in Azusa and three orange-packing houses.

DUARTE.

Duarte oranges and lemons always have a good market. They have won several of the big prizes in State citrus fairs. So, naturally, a locality that has been found so well adapted to grow such royal specimens of the horticultural kingdom is almost entirely devoted to growing those very varieties.

The boast of Duarte is its freedom from the blighting effects of frost. Last winter it had ample opportunity to test its claim. Not so much as the tenderest lemon shoot in the most exposed place was touched by frost. The San Gabriel Mountains tower at the rear of Duarte colony, and the range of foothills on the east and north are a natural sheltering protection from hard winds and the chilly blasts of King Frost.

The annual production of oranges at Duarte has increased rapidly in the last few years. In the season of 1895-96 the Monrovia and Duarte Citrus Association shipped from the latter place 36,073 boxes of oranges from the orchards of seventy-one growers. Last winter it shipped over ninety-four thousand five hundred boxes from the same station. But, besides, there are many Duarte growers who are not members of the association. Their product is now grossly estimated at 110,000 boxes. A fruit-shipper at Duarte informs the writer, that, between this and next June, at least two hundred and seventy carloads of oranges will be sent to market from that place. That means about $230,000 for the grower of this district. To meet the growing industry a new fruit packing-house has been built in the last year at Duarte station. The total amount received by the Duarte and Monrovia Association members in 1896 for their oranges was $82,812. The other growers there must have had a larger total amount. The whole number of citrus fruit-growers in Duarte colony is 168.

The lemon industry in the Duarte colony has been unusually successful and prosperous. To care for the fruit between the picking, packing and shipping two large packing and storehouses have been built. The lemons from Duarte brought the same prices in the Chicago and New York markets last summer as those from the famous lemon-growing districts of Chula Vista in San Diego county. The total shipments of lemons from Duarte colony in the past year were thirty-four carloads.

In the matter of irrigation and domestic water there is an abundance among the Duarte fruit orchards. The colony lands are entitled to nearly one-third of the total flow of 1700 inches from San Gabriel Cañon, and when the flow is over 1700 inches the Duarte people are entitled to one-fourth of that amount of water. The system of irrigation mains and pipes in the colony is modern and has cost many thousand dollars. The water is delivered to every ten-acre tract by means of the most improved turnouts and gates.

The population of Duarte is about 600. Land valuations vary much in the locality, depending on the distance of the property from the fruit-packing houses and the railroads, and on the quantity of irrigation water for the particular tract. The best and most favored raw land and water may be bought for about $300 an acre, but other land for oranges or lemons costs about $240 or $250 an acre.

COVINA.

The opening of the branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad, from the main line at Pomona to the new station of Bassett, also on the main line, has been a step in the progress of Covina that had been ardently hoped for by everyone there for seven years. The new railroad has been running for five months, but it was operated as far as Covina over a year ago. It is the first direct railroad connection Covina has had with the outside world. But notwithstanding its lack of railroad facilities Covina has grown from a huddle of houses and a few scattered orange groves in 1888 to a fresh, vigorous rural town, surrounded for miles about by hundreds of acres of luxuriant orange and lemon groves and all manner of deciduous orchards. Now that full railroad facilities have come to Covina the community has certainly flattering prospects. The days of having to haul farm and orchard products six and seven miles to Azusa and Glendora are happily past for the Covina agriculturists.

Between 1000 and 1200 people live in the locality known as Covina, but the population of Covina village itself is about five hundred and fifty. It has grown by some 150 people in the past twelve months. The pride of the people in and about Covina is the richness of the soil there, and they point as proof of their claim to citrus fruit groves five and six years old that are the peers of many in other sections two or three years older. Covina oranges are always in demand in the New York and Chicago markets and have special quotations by themselves. Last season the Covina navel orange crop was about sold when other districts had half their orange yield still on hand. Between eighty and ninety carloads of oranges, valued at $70,000, went away from Covina station last winter, and there were a few orange-growers on an extensive scale near Covina who marketed crops at Azusa and Glendora stations. There are very few seedling orange groves in and about Covina and the whole horticultural wisdom, wealth and attention seems to be centered in the navel orange. It is believed that when the young groves which dot every hillside and run over every valley in the vicinity, get to bearing full crops, the quantity of oranges sent annually from Covina will be from 250 to 300 carloads, worth to the horticulturists there from $150,000 to $180,000.

Another proof that Covina offers of the superior quality of soil is the fact that the vegetable gardens there are usually luxuriant. A good many thousand dollars come there every year from sales of very many tons of garden truck shipped in the midwinter months, and, especially from sales of strawberries in the early spring season. At this writing there are hundreds of tomato vines (about the tenderest garden plant we have) bearing ripe fruit in Covina, and last winter crates of tomatoes went from there to market almost every week. A well-managed vegetable farm is a source of profit in Southern California. The commission shippers have constant orders from every mining camp and town and city in the Territories for lettuce, tomatoes, celery, turnips, cucumbers, peas and cabbages, and often in winter they are unable to supply half the demands.

Strawberries from Covina are widely known. In the past year literally tens of thousands of boxes of strawberries have been sent away from Covina and the returns have been more than satisfactory. Shipments have gone as far East as Houston, Tex., and Denver, Colo., while hundreds of crates have gone to San Francisco and points in the San Joaquin Valley. Here and there a very large profit per acre from strawberry culture is reported at Covina. Two years ago one man got over $800 from the several crops of strawberries on one acre in seven months. There are many people who have got $300 and $400 from an acre of the berries in one season.

This winter the horticultural attention at Covina is largely given to olives and lemons. Lands not irrigated have been found adapted to olives, and the continued larger prices for lemons have caused a new demand for more orchards of that fruit.

ALHAMBRA.

There is no more beautiful suburban town close to Los Angeles than Alhambra. It is a city of homes (many of them extremely handsome and elegant), smooth, wide streets, lovely drives and a wealth of shrubbery. When Alhambra and Los Angeles will have been connected by an electric railroad line so that people may come and go from there at little expense and many times a day, Alhambra will grow amazingly. "What we Alhambrans want most of all," said a gentleman the other morning, "is a rapid transit railroad system to the heart of Los Angeles. Then we'll forge ahead, when we get that."

Alhambra is the next town south of Pasadena, and is situated seven miles east of Los Angeles. It has a population of 1200, and there are 312 children in its public schools. In the last few years it has become more and more the bedroom of Los Angeles, for an increasing number of the Alhambrans are professional business men in Los Angeles who go to the city every week day morning and return home at early evening. Oranges and lemons are the all-important production of the community. Some of the oldest orange groves in Southern California are there and have been bearing prodigious yields for more than a decade. In 1896 [illegible] carloads of oranges, valued at $142,000, went to market from that locality. The lemon product at Alhambra was [illegible] boxes, but a large area of lemon groves has yet to come into fine bearing. It is believed that in 1900 the lemon crop at Alhambra will be upward of [illegible] boxes annually, not to speak of the acreage of citrus fruits that may be planted ere that year.

There is very little land suitable for fruit culture and having the necessary water right, left for sale in the locality of Alhambra and, therefore, no large valuations may safely be published. Hundreds of wagon-loads of garden truck, field products, and alfalfa are hauled to market in Los Angeles every year, and no statistics can be had of the amount of revenue that flows to Alhambra from such sales.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

Officially the Soldiers' Home is known as the Pacific Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. In common with the other branches it is under control of a national board of managers. Practically, it is a part of the military department of the government.

The Pacific Branch is four miles from the ocean, and is near the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad between Los Angeles and Santa Monica. The buildings, which are of handsome architecture, include eight barracks, a dining hall that will seat 572 men, and a hospital that can accommodate [illegible] patients. There are also separate quarters for the governor, the treasurer and the surgeon, a power-house and other structures. The barracks are built to quarter 100 men each, but at present this number is far exceeded.

Within the past year one new barrack has been completed, and is in use. Another, recently erected, is nearly ready for occupancy. An amusement hall suited to the needs of the members of the home has just been assured. The hall now in use for this purpose will seat only about 250 people, and with a thousand or more on some occasions wanting to get in, the place is not infrequently overcrowded. Work is progressing on a new power-house. The incandescent electric-light service in the buildings was a few months ago supplemented by an arc-light circuit which furnishes illumination for the grounds. The current is generated at the power-house, from which is supplied steam for heating the quarters and for cooking in the big kitchen of the dining hall. The steam is distributed by a system of underground pipes.

Some minor improvements have lately been made in the home water supply, but it is not yet all that could be desired. During several months of the past dry season it was necessary to cease sprinkling the grounds, and the utmost economy was enforced in using water for domestic purposes.

The various expenses of the home are paid from several funds replenished from annual appropriations by Congress. In most cases, Congress thinks the estimates of amounts needed for some of the funds are too high, and makes material cuts. The officers of the home can do nothing but submit, so they have to go through the year with a beggarly allowance along some lines, and more money than is needed in some of the funds. They are not permitted to make transfers from one fund to another. It might happen that the fuel fund was insufficient. If it were, it might be necessary to stop manufacturing ice with the home machine at a cost of say ½ cent p[illegible]

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$180,000.

Another proof that Covina offers of
superior quality of soil is the fact
at the vegetable gardens there are
ually luxuriant. A good many thous-
d dollars come there every year
m sales of very many tons of gar-
n truck shipped in the midwinter
nths, and, especially from sales of
rawberries in the early spring season.
this writing there are hundreds of
mato vines (about the tenderest gar-
n plant we have) bearing ripe fruit
Covina, and last winter crates of
matoes went from there to market
most every week. A well-managed
getable farm is a source of profit in
uthern California. The commission
ppers have constant orders from
ery mining camp and town and city
the Territories for lettuce, tomatoes,
ery, turnips, cucumbers, peas and
bbages, and often in winter they are
able to supply half the demands.

Strawberries from Covina are widely
own. In the past year literally tens
thousands of boxes of strawberries
ve been sent away from Covina and
returns have been more than sat-
factory. Shipments have gone as far
st as Houston, Tex., and Denver,
o., while hundreds of crates have
ne to San Francisco and points in
San Joaquin Valley. Here and
re a very large profit per acre from
rawberry culture is reported at Co-
a. Two years ago one man got over
0 from the several crops of straw-
rries on one acre in seven months.
ere are many people who have got
0 and $400 from an acre of the berries
one season.

This winter the horticultural atten-
n at Covina is largely given to olives
l lemons. Lands not irrigated have
n found adapted to olives, and the
ntinued larger prices for lemons have
used a new demand for more or-
rds of that fruit.

ALHAMBRA.

There is no more beautiful suburban
n close to Los Angeles than Alham-
It is a city of homes (many of
m extremely handsome and elegant)
ooth, wide streets, lovely drives and
wealth of shrubbery. When Alham-
and Los Angeles will have been
nected by an electric railroad line,
that people may come and go from
re at little expense and many times
ay, Alhambra will grow amazingly.
That we Alhambrans want most of
" said a gentleman the other morn-
, "is a rapid transit railroad system
the heart of Los Angeles. Then
'll forge ahead, when we get that."
Alhambra is the next town south of
sadena, and is situated seven miles
of Los Angeles. It has a popula-
n of 1200, and there are 312 children in
public schools. In the last few years
has become more and more the bed-
m of Los Angeles, for an increasing
mber of the Alhambrans are pro-
sional business men in Los Angeles,
go to the city every week day
rning and return home at early
ening. Oranges and lemons are the
important production of the commu-
y. Some of the oldest orange groves
Southern California are there and
e been bearing prodigious yields
more than a decade. In 1896 318
loads of oranges, valued at $142,000,
nt to market from that locality. The
non product at Alhambra was 415
es, but a large area of lemon groves
yet to come into fine bearing. It
believed that in 1900 the lemon crop
Alhambra will be upward of 30,000
es annually, not to speak of the
eage of citrus fruits that may be
nted ere that year.

There is very little land suitable for
t culture and having the necessary
ter right, left for sale in the locality
Alhambra and, therefore, no land
uations may safely be published.
ndreds of wagon-loads of garden
ck, field products, and alfalfa are
led to market in Los Angeles every
r, and no statistics can be had of
amount of revenue that flows to
ambra from such sales.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

fficially the Soldiers' Home is known
the Pacific Branch of the National
me for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.
common with the other branches
nder control of a national board of
nagers. Practically, it is a part of
military department of the govern-
t.

he Pacific Branch is four miles from
ocean, and is near the main line of
Southern Pacific Railroad between
Angeles and Santa Monica. The
dings, which are of handsome ar-
tecture, include eight barracks,
ng hall that will seat 572 men, and
ospital that can accommodate 200
ents. There are also separate quar-
for the governor, the treasurer,
the surgeon, a power-house and
r structures. The barracks are
t to quarter 100 men each, but at
sent this number is far exceeded.
Within the past year one new bar-
has been completed, and is in use,
other, recently erected, is nearly
dy for occupancy. An amusement
suited to the needs of the members
the home has just been assured.
hall now in use for this purpose
seat only about 250 people, and
a thousand or more on some occa-
s wanting to get in, the place is
infrequently overcrowded. Work
progressing on a new power-house,
incandescent electric-light service
he buildings was a few months ago
plemented by an arc-light circuit
ch furnishes illumination for the
unds. The current is generated at
power-house, from which is sup-
d steam for heating the quarters,
for cooking in the big kitchen of
dining hall. The steam is distrib-
d by a system of underground pipes.
ome minor improvements have
y been made in the home water
ply, but it is not yet all that can
desired. During several months of
past dry season it was necessary to
se sprinkling the grounds, and the
ost economy was enforced in using
er for domestic purposes.

he various expenses of the home are
d from several funds replenished
n annual appropriations by Con-
ss. In most cases, Congress thinks
estimates of amounts needed for
e of the funds are too high, and
kes material cuts. The officers
home can do nothing but submit;
they have to go through the year
h a beggarly allowance along some
s, and more money than is needed
some of the funds. They are not
mitted to make transfers from one
to another. It might happen
ere the fuel fund was insufficient.
ere, it might be necessary to stop
ufacturing ice with the home ice
hine at a cost of say ½ cent per

d, and buy ice at a cost of say 3
per pound with money from a
that was not so short.

men admitted to the home are
members. The term "inmate" is
ously avoided. As stated in an
l circular issued by the board of
gers, the home "is not a charity,
s a reward to the brave and de-
g, and is their right, to be for-
only by bad conduct at the home
nviction of henious crimes."
der orders of the National Board
anagers, there will be no further
ssions to membership until fur-
orders from the board. The num-
f members actually in the home
nstantly changing, many going on
coming from furloughs. The pres-
total membership at this branch
tly exceeds 1900. Between 300 and
f the members are absent on fur-
s.

at the home is, in many respects,
tonous, but there are numerous
s employed to make the veterans
t their aches and pains, and look
on the brighter side of things.

REDONDO.

wers, lumber, shipping, fishing
an immense tourist hotel are the
ipal features that impress them-
s on one's mind during a visit to
ndo, and as each year passes they
ne more prominent there. The
teen acres devoted to growing
rs and cultivating flowering plants
vines at Redondo form one of the
st gardens of the kind in this
try, and are well worth going far
e. Redondo carnations have a
tation all over the west. In the
year over two hundred thousand
tion blossoms have been sent
Redondo to Los Angeles, and over
hundred thousand more to other
s in Southern California, while
one hundred thousand carnation
s have been shipped to nearly
town in California, and as far
as Denver, Dallas, Omaha and
go. The floral business is grow-
nd more acres are about to be
d this season to the fields of car-
ns and roses.

lumber and shipping business at
ndo has grown in 1896. The new
f, that has a capacity of 5,000,000
of lumber per month and reaches
er out into deep water than the
ne, has aided in the expansion of
lumber business. The wharf is
to be enlarged by an addition of
eet into the sea. The books of the
ndo Beach Company and the rail-
companies show that since Jan-
, 24,863,000 feet of lumber have been
ded at the Redondo wharves and
ed to inland points in California
the Southwest. In general mer-
dise 19,426 tons have been handled
during the past year. The cash
of the lumber is between $5,300,000
$6,000,000. The number of passen-
who sailed from there, arrived
and visited there in the last
ve months reaches 12,600. When
onsiders that Redondo is but seven
old, and that this business and
enger traffic has been built up from
lutely nothing since the summer of
it will be the better realized how
hern California, and especially our
ort localities are constantly and
y progressing.

public improvements in the little
of Redondo in the year 1896 have
notable. When the litigation con-
ng the incorporation was settled,
ndo went to work on public im-
ments. It now has a fine system
ectric lights, good sewers, has
new sidewalks, done street pav-
and, with the aid of the County
rvisors, has constructed new roads
Redondo to Los Angeles and Mo-
and Gardena. The roads have
the means of increasing the im-
nce of Redondo as a shipping
for grain, and now the farmers
there for shipment by rail over
ty thousand sacks of barley from
thousands of acres of barley lands
encompass Redondo on three sides.
y few, if any, points along the
have had such a wonderful fish-
record as Redondo in the past year,
this business has grown very fast
, as Southern California has set-
with people. Almost any one who
ot been a personal witness to the
ndous catches of game fish up
down the ocean shore in Southern
ornia would be very apt to put no
belief in them than in the aver-
fisherman's tale. Literally, hun-
of tons of fish have been caught
simple hand lines from the Re-
o wharves, and in rowboats there
last March. For weeks last Au-
September and October several
of the finest, fattest and gamest
wtail and barracuda were landed
edondo every day in the week.
record-smashing day was on Au-
21, when a careful count showed
548 yellowtail, having an average
ht of seventeen pounds, were
d by hand lines and hooks, be-
about twenty-six tons of barra-
smelt and mackerel that were
n in boats. Catches of ten and
e tons of sardines at Redondo in
s are common. They are taken to
ardine packing houses at San
. Girls and boys who have never
e caught fish have often landed
twenty yellowtail in a day.

LONG BEACH.

g Beach—the Chautauqua town
the sea coast of Southern Califor-
has not grown so fast in 1896 as
g the previous year, but that it
ade steady gains in population, as
own by the fact that a new public
l building has been erected and a
high-school edifice will soon be
The litigation regarding the elec-
to disincorporate the city of Long
has retarded some building of
ences, but it is believed the Su-
Court of California will soon de-
that question of such importance
ng Beach. The population of the
is 1200. In midsummer there are
en 5000 and 6000 people living in
lace for weeks.

the past year a handsome new
building has been erected, and it
upied by a bank, a store and the
floors by a Masonic hall and ban-
room. Several business blocks are
cted for building in the next few
hs.

Methodists have done more for
growth and reputation of Long
h than any other agency. They
spent many thousands of dollars
ildings with the intention of hav-
permanent establishment there of
tauqua assemblies. Before the
assembly—next July—another large
ing, to be used as a summer school,
be built at Long Beach by the
tauqua managers. During each of
ight summers that the assemblies
been held there, thousands of
e from all over California and
na have gone to Long Beach to
amid cool breezes from off the
, and gather instruction in almost
branch of general learning. Last
and August saw the greatest
ring of people at any Chautauqua
nbly ever held in California, and
were fully 3000 more people in
along the sea shore than in any
ous season.

agricultural and horticultural re-
es on the area of land that
ches away for miles to the east
south of Long Beach are coming
evidence more each year as the
ing of fields of grain and of small
rds progresses. The demand there
been in the past season for the
crop of lemons now grown on the
itos ranch soil, and the good prices
have obtained for figs and pears
in the same locality are indi-
of what fruit-growers may ex-
there. None of the olive, lemon,
apple orchards near Long Beach
over four years old, but they have
d beyond cavil that good fruit
be produced there, and with little
tion. As to the quantity or the
of the culture of these crops, the
try is yet too young to make pos-
statements. Land may be had for
or grain purposes almost any-

where about Long Beach for $125 and
$160 an acre. A small sum of money
must be paid each time that irrigation
water for the same is used. Thus far
the only freight shipments from Long
Beach have been annually a hundred or
more carloads of hay and barley.

GLENDALE.

It was ten years ago that the great
Rancho San Rafael was subdivided and
laid out in ten-acre tracts so that fruit-
growers and farmers might come there
and have a part of the pretty valley.
In January, 1887, there was nothing in
the valley except the beautiful subur-
ban home of United States Judge Ross.
All vegetation on the hillsides and
through the valley grew wild and rank
to cactus, sage brush, yucca and man-
zanita. A close estimate now puts the
area of orchards in and about Glendale
at over four thousand acres. There
were the usual planting of new or-
chards last winter, and there will no
doubt be more this season.

The population of Glendale is about
650. The residences are uncommonly
artistic and attractive. The character
of the people is shown by the adorn-
ment of the roadsides by shade trees
and miles of hedges, while in the door-
yards are all manner of flowering plants
and vines, shady nooks, pretty gardens
and clumps of shrubbery. No fruit
land is sold in Glendale without an irri-
gation water right. Such land and
water—an inch to ten acres of land—
sell at prices carying from $225 to $300
an acre.

The chief product of Glendale is or-
anges. The abundance of water from
Verdugo Cañon and the fertile soil of
the valley, protected by the surround-
ing hills, combine to make the spot a
choice one for growing citrus fruits. In
the last year some 260 carloads of or-
anges have been sent to market from
Glendale. In a few years more, when
the half-grown orange trees in the val-
ley come into full bearing the yield will
be over three hundred and twenty car-
loads.

Then there are many acres of lemons
in and about Glendale. They have
thrived unusually well. The yield has
been large in 1896, and almost equal to
that of the boom year of 1895 for lemons
all over Southern California. The
prices received for the fruit have been
good, and more lemon groves will be
set out in the next few months.

Prunes and peaches are sources of
wealth to the Glendale growers in the
summer season, but owing to the light
frost that nipped the tender buds last
April the yield has not been so large
as usual in the past season. In a good
year for deciduous fruits the prune crop
there will run upward of 280 tons,
peaches to ninety tons and apricots to
170 tons. The deciduous crops are dried
at home, and hauled to the Glendale
and Tropico stations, or hauled green
to the Pasadena and Whittier and Bur-
bank driers.

Work on the submerged dam at the
mouth of Verdugo Cañon (a mile and a
half north of Glendale) has progressed
in the year 1896. This rare feature in
hydraulic engineering has cost over
$13,000 to date, and when it is entirely
finished about five hundred inches of
cañon water that ran to waste for cen-
turies will have been impounded for
irrigation purposes.

SAN FERNANDO.

The Franciscan mission fathers, who
established one of their largest mis-
sions in Southern California in the
mammoth Valley of San Fernando just
a century ago, knew what they were
about. In past years the valley—twenty
miles long by ten wide—has been fa-
mous for its vinous products. Of later
years it has become a farming section,
and now the large orchards that have
been set out there are bringing it for-
ward as a fruit-growing region, also.
San Fernando Valley has made an-
other good record in the past year. From
San Fernando station there have been
sent to market in the East fifty-seven
carloads of lemons and oranges; to San
Francisco and other northern points,
550 carloads of wheat; and to Los An-
geles and other points, fifteen carloads
of hogs, twenty-four carloads of hay,
thirty carloads of dried fruits and
nuts. A rough estimate of the money
that the sales of these products have
brought the San Fernando farmers and
fruit-growers is about $235,000. In fu-
ture years, when the thousands of
broad acres about San Fernando are
brought into cultivation, the annual
production from the soil there will
easily reach over a million dollars.

San Fernando station is eighteen
miles north of Los Angeles on the main
line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.
It has had a steady growth for eight
years, and has a good future. The pop-
ulation of San Fernando village is be-
tween 500 and 600, but the major part
of the people in the locality live on
farms, so the township has a popula-
tion of nearly 1200. It has grown by
some 120 people in the last year.

The chief products of the valley, which
includes the township and a little more,
are barley, wheat, hogs, cattle, hay,
peaches, prunes, olives, oranges, al-
monds and apricots. The Porter Com-
pany is the largest producing concern
in the valley. It now has 400 acres
planted to deciduous fruits, such as
peaches, olives, prunes and apricots.
The farmers in the valley have been
having unusual success for several
years with almonds, olives and oranges,
and considerable tracts have been
planted to these fruits and nuts in
the valley. The Olive-growers' Associa-
tion has met with prosperity. The area
now devoted to olives in San Fer-
nando Valley is in the neighborhood
of 2200 acres. The call there has been
for pickled olives from San Fernando
in the past year has been a matter of
pleasing surprise.

The water developments in the south
part of San Fernando Valley that were
so extensive in 1895, have progressed
in the past twelve months. The city of
Los Angeles gets over 1000 inches of
water for domestic purposes from there.
Over 100 inches have been developed
elsewhere in the valley in 1896 for ir-
rigation purposes. A conservative es-
timate puts the total fruit acreage of
San Fernando Valley at 9500 acres. Of
this area peaches occupy nearly one-
third of the whole; apricots, prunes,
olives and oranges follow in the
order of their importance.

The religious interests of the valley
are in the Methodist, Catholic and
Presbyterian churches. The school at
San Fernando village is superior. The
school building is a fine, modern brick
affair that was built in 1891 at a cost
of $12,500. There is another public school
in the township.

SAN GABRIEL.

It is evident that something else
than history and romance surround
the old Franciscan Mission at San
Gabriel. The locality was the first in
Los Angeles county to grow marketa-
ble oranges and to produce wine for
the trade. There is a constant out-go
of products from there every week in
the year. The heavy rich soil of San
Gabriel is proverbial in Southern Cali-
fornia, and the statement of the ship-
ments from the station for the year
1896 show that the ranchmen, orchard-
ists and vineyardists have not been
idle. Of oranges the shipments have
amounted to 27,538 boxes; lemons, 1468
boxes; wine, 2745 barrels, and 46 punch-
eons; brandy, 220 barrels; hay, barley,
honey, etc., 300 tons. But, besides,
there have been sent to market from
the station at Sunnyslope and San Me-
rino (in the same locality) nearly one-
third as much more of these products,
while almost every day in the year
teams have drawn tons and tons of
field products from San Gabriel to Los
Angeles, and at Lamanda Park sta-
tion on the Santa Fé there have been
some shipments of wine and brandy
from the Sunnyslope, Rudel and San
Gabriel wineries.

The deciduous fruit interests about
San Gabriel have increased wonder-
fully in the past three years, and in
the next few years, when the new or-
chards come into bearing, the cash
value of the fruit output from there
will be increased by fully 50 per cent.
To the southeast there are several of
the largest peach and prune orchards
(belonging to Hon. L. J. Rose) in this
part of the State. One orchard alone in
that section contains 100 acres, and, with
a full yield it will produce over nine
hundred tons of fruit by 1898.

COMPTON.

General farming occupies the atten-
tion of the people in and about Comp-
ton—southwest from Los Angeles. To
run farms to the best advantage in
Southern California, in season and out,
year after year, there must be large
resources for irrigation water. Realiz-
ing this fact, the Compton people have
been developing irrigation water from
artesian wells that, in flow and vol-
ume, are unequalled elsewhere in
Southern California, if, indeed, in the
whole State. One well was bored last
winter, and the water that pours up
from it may be made to irrigate 1500
acres. There are other wells there that
will irrigate several hundred acres
each, and it is easy to believe scores
more such gushers may be struck at
any time in that locality.

The year 1896 has been prosperous for
the people in and about Compton. The
dairy interests have increased, and the
cheese factory has not only been a
money-maker for its farmer stockhold-
ers, but it has furnished a constant
and desirable market for all the farm-
ers for miles around. Compton cheese
and butter have made a wide reputa-
tion.

The rich soil has continued to grow
the same luxuriant crops of alfalfa,
corn, apples and peaches as in former
years. There has been a constant and
profitable demand for Compton alfalfa
hay for three years, and when farmers
cut hay seven times a year and get at
each cutting from one to one and a half
tons of alfalfa per acre, there surely
cannot be any growling at hard times.
The Compton hay-growers have had
from $5 to $8 a ton for alfalfa in the
field. That means from $50 to $90 an
acre for their product.

Good ranch lands, with any quantity
of water for irrigation, may be had in
Compton and vicinity for $80 an acre.
Extra lands may be had at $100 an acre.

The public school system is good.
The religious tone of the place is indi-
cated by the presence of four churches,
all well attended.

Compton school district has a popu-
lation of about 1200. The number of
school children has grown so that an
addition, which gives double the capa-
city of the school building, was finished
last season.

DOWNEY.

The name Downey is synonymous
with wonderful agricultural products,
large yields of alfalfa and barley, enor-
mous pumpkins, grotesquely large mel-
ons and towering shocks of corn stalks.
Every one who has lived any length of
time in Southern California, has heard
often of the famous rich alluvial soil of
Downey, and no one who ever went to
an agricultural fair in this region came
away without observing how Downey
loomed up in about all the exhibits of
field products. The Downey farmers
are known for their quiet, contented,
prosperous ways. They have some su-
perb soil on their farms, all the irriga-
tion water they want, and they stay at
home, live in health and make money
year after year.

The chief products of Downey and
the neighboring locality are corn, po-
tatoes, alfalfa, oranges, peaches, prunes
and walnuts. In the past year over
130 carloads of potatoes were sent
away from Downey and about eighty
carloads of baled alfalfa and corn. Be-
sides this, hundreds of wagonloads of
these products were hauled to Los An-
geles and the cannery at Whittier took
several hundred tons of Downey decid-
uous fruits. The walnut groves of this
locality are each year becoming a
larger source of revenue, and when the
acreage that has been planted to wal-
nuts between Downey and Rivera
comes into bearing the crop will be a
matter of many thousand dollars value
every autumn. Already the yields of
walnut groves make many families
happy and prosperous.

When you come to water for irriga-
tion, very few sections anywhere can
beat that at Downey. The source of
supply is the San Gabriel River, and
the numerous irrigation ditches that
conduct the water to the ranches are
always running with well-filled streams
all through the summer season. Good
ranch lands, suitable for alfalfa fields
or deciduous fruit orchards, can be had
in and about Downey for $90 or $100 per
acre. The land best adapted to walnut
culture costs a little more. There are
numerous instances among the Downey
walnut and alfalfa-growers of men who
have paid for their land in three or four
successive crops.

The town of Downey has a population
of over 500, but the township has over
1500 people. The locality has grown a
little in population in the past two or
three years, but it has made very lit-
tle or no effort to tell the world of its
products and the opportunities it offers.
The business part of Downey consists
of several large general-merchandise
stores, two drug stores, a bank, several
hardware shops, a bright weekly paper,
the Downey Champion, and the usual
assortment of blacksmith, shoe, car-
riage and barber shops. The religious
interests of the community are encour-
aged by four churches—Methodist, Bap-
tist, Episcopal and Christian.

GLENDORA.

The picturesque little town of Glen-
dore is unique in respect to its
thermal conditions. It is backed up
on the north by lofty mountains and
sided on the east and west by tall
foothills, so that it has full benefit of
the warm sunshine on the south all
winter long. This is why that locality
can grow some of the best vegetables
in Southern California right through
every winter season. Visitors there
may see a number of tomato plants
(the most susceptible to frost of all
the products of the garden) growing
seven and eight feet up the sides of
buildings. Tomato plants five years
old are no wonders at Glendora, where
peas, squash and all the chief articles
of diet from the garden are grown
in abundance every month in the year.
These products are sent as far away
as Chicago and Kansas City. Denver,
Omaha and St. Louis alone send fully
$15,000 a year to Glendora for winter
vegetables. C. E. Needham has the
most extensive winter garden there.

These same thermal conditions have
made it possible for Glendora to
make a name for her early citrus
fruits. In November last, Glendora
shipped the first ripe oranges from
any point in California to market.
Last year her growers got top-notch
fancy prices for superb specimens of
early ripe oranges. The fruit ex-
changes, which have saved many
thousands of dollars to the fruit-grow-
ers in this part of the country since
their organization in 1892 and 1893, have
grown much stronger in the vicinity
of Azusa, Glendora and Covina, and
this season control the orange and
lemon products there.

The one all-important want at Glen-
dora is more water for irrigation pur-
poses. If that could be had the citrus
fruit industries in that locality would
grow amazingly. The Supreme Court
of California has decided that the issue
of $170,000 worth of bonds by the
Glendora Irrigation District, under the
operation of the Wright law, is in-
valid for the reason that the specifica-
tions as to the cost of developing wa-
ter with the bonds were incomplete
and excessive. Now a body of Glen-
dora citizens have banded together to
get data and exact propositions for
future water development to lay be-
fore the Glendora Irrigation District
very soon, so that then a reissue of
bonds may be had.

San Bernardino Co.

WHEN the hardy pioneers drifted
into this valley and laid in a
wilderness of sage brush the
foundation of a town they built
the foundation of no city of a day.
The gorgeous beauty of yonder moun-
tains, the broad reaches of fertile soil
stretching from their base, the deep
carved mountain passes leading to the
deserts beyond where the sandy floors
are underpinned with gold-bearing
granite—these were all evidences that
here a city should be created to en-
dure for all time.

That which is built for all time need
not concern itself seriously over the
misfortunes of a day. It is true that
this city in the days of the boom forged
farther to the front than there was
immediate demand for. It is true that
in waiting year after year for the
sinews and muscles to develop in pro-
portion to the frame of the body many
have grown discouraged. But there is
now every indication of a new era of
development.

The marked feature of the past year
has been the dawn of a new demand
for property. It is true there is no
boom and little activity in real estate
matters. But there is evidence of life,
of value, and a few sales are recorded,
a number of pretty cottages are be-
ing built, all of which is new to this
decade, and marks the end of the
period of reaction, opening possibili-
ties for the future.

If the year which is born today does
not witness a remarkable step in ad-
vance by San Bernardino, it will be
the fault of the people and not the
lack of opportunity. There is abun-
dant evidence of the dawn of a new
era, and the people have but to grasp
the opportunity.

The people of this city do not of
themselves speak of San Bernardino as
a city of beauty. It is their fault. The
fine pavements, the beautiful business
blocks, the many graceful residences,
with the background of mountains,
make a very impressive view, if one
could but overlook the neglect of
streets and dooryards.

But San Bernardino is a commercial
center of no mean proportions. It seeks
something beyond beauty. It draws
upon the great deserts for a large
amount of trade, and the smaller
towns of Redlands, Highland, Colton
and Rialto all, in a degree, contribute
to the prosperity of the business houses
here, while the extensive shops of the
Southern California Railroad put $20,000
per month into circulation through the
employés of the company.

It consequently happens that while
San Bernardino is not a producer of
any commodity, its prosperity as a
trading point is dependent upon the
prosperity of many industries. The
dairy business about the town, the
horticultural interests a little further
away, and the mining progress for 200
miles around are all matters of imme-
diate concern to the people of this city,
and all are contributors to the pros-
perity of the town. Nor are those who
come here to trade losers, for this city
has a class of business men widely
known for their enterprise.

It is consequently a matter for con-
gratulation that all the industries of
the county are in a most prosperous
state. This is especially true of the
horticultural pursuit. Localities which
have hitherto been but light producers,
such as Colton, Rialto and Bloomington,
are coming to the front with ever-in-
creasing production of oranges and
other fruits of high grade.

The mining activity of the past year,
has resulted in paving the way for
great developments in the near future.
Randsburg has become famous the past
year and Virginia Dale promises to
equal it, while good stories of devel-
opment are coming in from Panamint,
Fremont Peak and many other sections
of the desert.

While it is not believed that all pros-
pects that show well on the surface
will develop into bonanzas, yet there
is ore enough in sight on the deserts
to make millionaires of a number of
men, and it is not possible that all the
mines now making good showings will
dwindle away to nothing.

For the first time in the history of
the country seems to be a growing in-
terest among outside capitalists in the
mines of this section. A number of
prominent Denver miners have already
made investments and a number of
other sales are in contemplation. This
is limited to no district, but includes
mines all the way from Randsburg, on
the Kern county line, to Needles, on
the Colorado River. This is especially
desirable, as few of the local mining
men have the capital necessary to de-
velop the mines, no matter how great
their promise. This has been awaited
for years, and is one of the encourag-
ing signs of the day. The Holcomb
Valley mines, owned by a British syn-
dicate, will have a great deal of de-
velopment work done on them in the
spring, and the Gold Mountain mine,
on Mt. San Bernardino, owned by
Lucky Baldwin, is now in bond and a
force of men have begun its develop-
ment

There is consequently, every reason
to believe that this city will forge to
the front during the next year, and
with its new activity set a hot pace for
the younger towns which have grown
up in the orange-producing sections.
Some new capital is drifting into town,
and the numerous opportunities pre-
sented are being taken hold of with
the vim characteristic of new blood.
Now, at the turn of the tide great op-
portunities are presented in that way
and there is every reason to believe
that others will follow their example
and that the older citizens will catch
the spirit they manifest.

CHINO.

The beet-sugar town of Chino has
shown as large a percentage of gain
in population during the last year as
any town—larger than many towns—
in Southern California. The population
is between 2500 and 2600. The increase
in 1896 has been over 500—a percentage
of gain of twenty-nine in twelve
months. At the November election the
number of voters in Chino was 386. Four
years before it was 170, and in 1890 (the
year the McKinley law was passed giv-
ing a bounty on beet sugar,) there were
thirty-two voters at Chino. The popula-
tion there then was but 140. People who
have any doubts about the good and
prosperity that the McKinley sugar
bounty has created in a valley where
there was nothing but sage brush and
and grass for cattle six years ago,
ought to go out to the thriving and
pushing community at Chino for a
few hours and look about. All that
one may see there (except the
hills and soil) has come from beet
sugar. There is no doubt the
town will have 5000 or 6000 population
in another six years of protection to
American industries.

The beet-sugar factory at Chino is
the largest of its kind, in connection
with a refinery, outside of Germany.
There are only two larger anywhere.
As it stands today, equipped with the
finest and latest machinery made for
producing beet sugar, the institution
has cost over $1,160,000. It is able to
handle the product from 17,000 acres of
beets in five or six months.

The Chino Champion has just pub-
lished detailed statistics of the working
of the factory this past season. The
big institution has bought 67,0000 tons of
sugar beets. Of these 47,000 came from
the Chino fields, 9500 from Anaheim
and 5500 from Buena Park. From beets
the factory and refinery made 16,000,-
000 pounds of sugar. The factory
used in its operations 55,000 barrels of
crude oil for fuel, 9000 tons of lime, 4000
barrels of gasoline, 1,500,000 sugar bags
and 10,000 pounds of tallow, besides
thousands of pounds of coke, cup
grease, lubricants and bulk lime.
Over 1000 men found employment
in and about the factory, and in
the beet fields, and over $320,000 went
into circulation in less than a year by
reason of this enormous enterprise in
Chino.

Aside from the factory the busiest
spot in Chino during the past twelve
months has been at the oil-refining
works that the Puente Oil Company
has recently established there. The oil
runs by gravity through iron pipes laid
from the Puente oil wells on the Puente
hills, westward across the south end of
Pomona Valley to Chino. The new oil
refinery, and its equipment cost over
$65,000. Building about Chino has been
good. Some $15,000 has been put in
stores and dwellings. The sugar fac-
tory has added to its property a brick
warehouse that cost about $5000, and
two great lime kilns that cost over
$50,000.

The Chino farmers have begun to
diversify their crops and they now grow
some excellent alfalfa. North of the
town the territory has been planted to
orchards of deciduous fruits and wal-
nuts. Olives have been found well
adapted to the Chino soil, and this
season the first crop of olives from
that locality has come into the market.
Land valuations in and about Chino
are of wide range—from $90 to $200 an
acre. It all depends upon what water
rights there are with the property, how
far the grower must haul his crop to
market and the natural dampness of
the soil without irrigation.

REDLANDS.

Ten years ago today Redlands was a
half-conceived paper city, consisting of
a few uncertain pencil marks represent-
ing a plat of unoccupied land in the
center of a tract broken by but scat-
tering evidences of human occupancy.

Today the city lines are stamped on
the face of nature, and 5000 people and
$4,000,000 of wealth give a substance to
that which was but a dream a decade
ago.

But the story of the remarkable
growth of the city has been so often
told that its repetition is not needed.
And yet, at the end of this decimated
century of development, it is but proper
to refer to the remarkable growth of
the city from its inception.

The past year of the city's history
has been worthy of the nine and a half
years that preceded it. Not that there
has been any startling development of
the past year, for it has not been a year
of sensational achievements anywhere.
But the steady march of progress has
never halted here. The population has
increased fully 10 per cent. and fully
two residences a week have come out
of the hands of the carpenters, repre-
senting a combined value of new build-
ings for the year of about $200,000. Yet
there is today the same old complaint
that every building is occupied.

The attractiveness of the city has been
greatly promoted during the year by an
offer of a prize, made by the Messrs.
Smiley to the house-owner who would
show the greatest improvement in his
grounds during the year. This has not
only stimulated those who were in com-
petition for the prize, but has awakened
the pride of all in the appearance of
the streets and dooryards. Meanwhile
nature has been doing her part to make
of Redlands the park city of Southern
California.

During the season ended the past
summer Redlands shipped about eight
hundred cars of oranges. A normal in-
crease for the year would have pro-
vided fully 1000 cars for the present
season. This has, however, failed to
materialize. This is the first "off year"
in the history of the orange industry
in this section, the output having fallen
to about 650 cars, or 65 per cent. of a
normal crop.

About 25 per cent. of that fruit has
already been marketed, the navel
oranges bringing $2.75 f.o.b. and the
seedlings $1.75 f.ob. It is probable that
the net returns to the growers for this
season's crop of oranges will exceed
$250,000.

The present production is but a hint
of the future, as the trees now grow-
ing to maturity ought in the course of
a few years to produce fully 10,000 car-
loads per year, and toward that point
the city will progress with remarkable
rapidity.

But it is not only oranges which has
given Redlands a substantial founda-
tion. There is as large an acreage of
deciduous fruit as of adeciduous, and
the output of apricots in bulk, yet ex-
ceeds the output of oranges, while a
large quantity of peaches add to the
revenue of the horticulturists.

The Yucaipe Valley, which extends
toward the San Bernardino Mountains
from town, reaching a much higher
elevation, is practically an extension of
the Redlands fruit section, and presents
a panoramic contrast of horticultural
productions. In that valley is the larg-
est cherry orchard in Southern Cali-
fornia, covering sixty acres, which is
just coming into bearing and already
gives evidence that the climate is
adapted to the crop. There large quan-
tities of prunes and other varieties of
deciduous fruits are grown, and at a
little higher elevation there are a num-
ber of apple orchards, the product of
which rivals the best-grown in the
Eastern States.

For the past year an experienced
eastern fruit packer has been in town
studying formulas for the manufacture
of fancy grades of preserves, marma-
lades, etc., and before the next decidu-
ous fruit crop is harvested he will have
a large cannery in operation, to secure
which the citizens contributed a bonus
of $2000.

As for the future of Redlands there
can be no longer a shadow of doubt. It
will be a most delightful residence town
for those who are not seeking active
lives. It will be, as it is now, in con-
nection with its sister, Highland,
across the river, the producer of
the finest oranges that find their
way to the eastern markets. But
each year will see the orange orchards
carved into smaller pieces to mak way
for the constantly-growing population.
It will be one beautiful park, with cosy
residences peeking from the ever-in-
creasing density of the foliage of ten
thousand acres of orchards. It will be
neither loud nor gay, and yet it will be
a retreat for people of wealth who de-
sire to feast their eyes on the wondrous
beauties of nature as seen here in the
voluptuous orchards and the mighty ir-
regular pyramids of granite which
tower above the timber line almost to
the realm of eternal snow.

COLTON.

There was a period in the history of
this city when things moved as they
have moved in few other towns. Then
came a period of peaceful slumber. At
last the city got a good rest. The year
just passed is the year of the awaken-
ing. Like a young man full of vigor,
the city arose from its slumber, shook
off the feeling of drowsiness and went
to work with an earnestness for the
good of the whole city. Colton has
neglected its fine opportunities, and no
one realizes it more than the people
themselves, and they have now set to
work to recover lost prestige. Hundreds
of acres of fine orange land has been al-
lowed to lie in idleness for years, and
though there is much of that remaining,
a good start has been made to subdue
it the past year, when about 300 acres
have been planted. The planting of a
large acreage is in contemplation for
the coming year.

Among the most important improve-
ments of the past year has been the
erection of an electric-light plant by the
city, which gives a modern and finished
appearance to the place.

Santa Barbara County

THERE are people who will be sorry
to learn that the old toll road over
the Santa Ynez range, which dates
back to Fremont's time, will soon
be a thing of the past, but such is the
case, and it is the purpose of this pa-
per to give only facts. The readers we
desire to interest, however, will be glad
to learn of this and other changes that
are now taking place. Those who think
they would like to see our county stand
still, while the rest of the world moves
on, can have the assurance, if they
wish it, that the county, generally
speaking, is even more attractive and
a more desirable place to spend a week,
a year or a lifetime, than ever before.
The roads are better; traveling facili-
ties are better and cheaper; business is
increasing upon a sound basis, and a
well-organized effort is being made to
preserve in their quaint originality all
those monuments of former days pecu-
liar to this locality, that were of so
much interest in the past. The old
Santa Barbara Mission, one of the old-
est and most noted on the Coast, is in
the best state of preservation of any,
and as of yore, is still in charge of the
"padres." The original pueblo is still
inhabited by Spanish people who live
in adobe houses, eat Spanish dinners,
conduct fandangoes and are the same
kind-hearted, free and easy-going peo-
ple that they were one hundred years
ago. The city has grown up around
them and they are not so conspicuous
as in former days, but they are here to
stay.

The mountain fastnesses are just as
wild and wierd as ever and doubtless
always will be, only the trails are a
little more worn and there are more
people to enjoy these solitudes and
share in the fruits of the chase. Con-
gress has already been asked to set
aside and protect a considerable scope
of mountainous territory in this county
as a national park, and there is reason
to believe this will be done. Cattle-
raising on our mountain ranges is just
as unique and primitive as ever, still
attracting hundreds of people to the
annual "round up" and gives promise of
being more lucrative than it has been
the past few years. With this glance
at the old, let us turn to the new.

As the year draws to a close and our
people begin to figure up and reflect,
they find despite the cry of hard times,
that has prevailed here as elsewhere,
that considerable progress has been
made. The county is out of debt; there
is work for all; people are on a better
business footing than for a number of
years and there are bright prospects
ahead. Banks and capitalists are loan-
ing money and farmers, merchants and
other business men are paying off their
mortgages, if in no other way, by re-
mortgaging, a thing they could not do
a year ago. With a new lease of life,
increased business and good prospects
ahead, people are working with a de-
termination and experience that is
bound to win.

The total assessed valuation of prop-
erty in this county for 1896 is $14,195,-
127, and taxes collected on the same
amount to $260,882.32. There are 1,100,-
938 acres of assessable land which, out-
side of city and town lots is valued at
$7,827,905, with improvements assessed
at $781,180. The total assessed value of
city and town lots is $2,726,725; improve-
ments thereon, $1,446,945. Other im-
provements and personal property are
assessed at $1,412,374, and the assessa-
ble value of all mortgages is placed at
$2,917,534. Both the city and county
are practically out of debt, although
the city is now issuing bonds to the
amount of $50,000 for the purpose of de-
veloping and perfecting its own water
system.

The at one time continuous grain
fields of the northern part of this
county are now dotted over with well-
kept orchards, many of which are just
coming into full bearing and present
indications point to an enormous yield
of fruit of first quality. A rainfall
averaging over five inches to date,
throughout the county has put the
ground in excellent condition, and en-
abled the trees to develop fruit buds to
perfection. Vegetation has started
well, and farming is well under way,
the winter's seeding being almost com-
pleted, and the orchards pruned and
cultivated.

People who only know Santa Barbara
as a resort have but little idea of the
extent and importance of the county in
general, especially that portion of it
lying north of the Santa Ynez range,
which runs through the county east
and west, and leaves nearly all the
land on the north side. This portion of
the county is composed of large fertile
valleys, separated by low ranges of
hills, utilized for dairy and stock pur-
poses. These hills, termed "open
ranges," have the reputation of being
the best natural feed-producers in the
State, and certain it is that many snug
fortunes have been made by those who
occupied them, whether they owned
the land or not. The valleys are de-
voted to diversified farming, which
covers a wider range of products than
possibly any other spot on the globe.
All the cereals are grown in abundance,
together with nearly every other
known field product, and all without
irrigation. Pigs in the pasture and corn
in the crib can be found on the farm
with beans and barley as staples;
pumkins and potatoes on the side, an
apricot, apples, pear or peach orchard
in the middle, a family orchard of all
kinds of deciduous and citrus fruits, a
garden with the choicest of vegetables
and berries every month in the year.
The farmer has 365 days every twelve
months in which he can work if neces-
sary, and can sleep an equal number of
nights without either sweating or
freezing. These valleys are as yet but
sparsely settled, and the land is mostly
in large holdings, which, thanks to the
hard times, are now being subdivided
and disposed of at very small figures.
To give a better idea of these differ-
ent localities and their special condi-
tions, they will be considered sepa-
rately and briefly, beginning with the

Santa Maria Valley.

The Santa Maria Valley comprises
about 200,000 acres of practically level
land, fronting on San Luis Bay, and
extending inland some thirty-five
miles. The soil is a sandy loam, easily
worked and very productive. Decidu-
ous fruits are extensively grown, apri-
cots and winter apples taking the lead.
Citrus fruits are grown for family use,
but not for market. Wheat is a leading
field crop in the upper end of the val-
ley, and beans, corn, barley, pumpkins
and potatoes in the lower portion.
Along the beach and around Guada-
lupe Lake the low, wet land is devoted
to dairying. Hog-raising is an exten-
sive and profitable industry. There are
many thrifty families who devote them-
selves entirely to poultry. The surplus
product of this valley finds its way to
market either by boat from Pismo
Landing, by the narrow-gauge railroad
running to Port Harford and connect-
ing there with the Southern Pacific
Railroad, or the Pacific Coast Steam-
ship Company's steamers, or by the
coast line of the Southern Pacific Rail-
road, which runs through the valley.

There are three trading points in
the valley: Garey, Santa Maria and
Guadalupe, of which Santa Maria is
the largest and most important, being
central and having a population of
1200. This town has the reputation of
being one of the liveliest and best
trading points on the southern coast
of its size. It has first-class school,
high school and church facilities and
is the natural market center of the
valley and surrounding country. Near
Guadalupe is situated one of the larg-
est creameries of the State, consuming
the product of 4000 cows, the butter
always selling at fancy prices. On
the beach nearby there are inex-
haustible deposits of gypsum and as-
phalt, and a number of gold mines,
all of which are being extensively
worked. There are also large asphalt
deposits on the south side of the val-
ley and at the east end a few miles
above Garey, where the Alcatraz As-
phalt Company is now erecting exten-
sive reduction works.

Los Alamos Valley.

The Los Alamos Valley is south of
the Santa Maria Valley and beyond
a low range. This valley is quite
narrow and has many little valleys or
wide cañons putting into it from either
side. Wheat and barley are the staple
field products, with dairying, cattle and
sheep raising on the adjacent ranges,
once noted for their bands of fine
horses which are seen no more, the
lack of demand having driven the
rangemen into other lines of business.
The town of Los Alamos, on the nar-
row-gauge road, is the trading place of
the inhabitants of the surrounding
country and has good school and
church advantages.

Santa Ynez and Los Olivos.

The Santa Ynez, Los Olivos and Bal-
lard valleys are practically one and
the same, the Santa Ynez being in
reality a large mesa, or table land,
as compared with the lower Los
Olivos and Ballard valleys adjacent to
the westward, which, in turn, are
considerably elevated above the Lom-
poc Valley, some miles down the Santa
Ynez River. These are inland valleys,
hot in summer and comparatively
cold in winter, although snow never
falls. They are dotted over with large
spreading oaks which give them a
park-like appearance that is most
beautiful. This is where hundreds of
people from all over the State, go
camping, hunting and fishing through-
out the spring and summer. Wheat is
the leading field product and there are
many fine orchards, especially olives,
from which Los Olivos Valley takes its
name. The largest peach orchard in
the county is also located here. A
large percentage of the olives produced
in this section are made into olive
pickles for which there is a ready de-
mand at very remunerative prices, Los
Olivos pickles standing the highest of
all in the San Francisco fancy markets.
The experiment of drying olives for
table use was first attempted only
two years ago; and what was then an
untried experiment is now an estab-
lished industry promising a rich re-
ward to the owners of orchards in this
section. There are but few places in
the State where olives can be success-
fully dried owing to climatic condi-
tions.

The Lompoc Valley

is noted for its beans and mustard,
many small fortunes and competencies
having been made from each. This
valley opens out to the sea and the
soil is deep, rich alluvial, growing po-
tatoes, beets, cabbage, pumpkins, etc.,
to enormous size. While all these and
many other things are grown in abun-
dance and of first quality, yet the one
thing in which she excels all competi-
tors is her winter apples, having taken
first prize at all the international ex-
positions wherever she has exhibited.
This is the one fruit that never fails
to bring a good marginal profit, and
every farmer who has planted an apple
orchard in the Lompoc Valley and
brought it into bearing, points to it
with pride as the source and backing
of his bank account. The town of
Lompoc is the largest in the county
outside of Santa Barbara city, and is
the center of the original Lompoc col-
ony which settled upon this grant in
an early day, occupying the land in
small holdings and improving their
little homes far beyond those of their
more pretentious neighbors and estab-
lishing an independent commonwealth
whose products go to the ends of the
earth; but whose importance is as yet
but little known or appreciated, owing
to her isolated position, all of which
will be changed with the completion of
the coast road which there is every
reason to believe will be done within
the next twelve months. The South-
ern Pacific Company has already is-
sued bonds for this purpose and con-
tractors are now upon the ground with
teams and tools, waiting for a chance
to commence the final work of closing
the gap.

The city of Lompoc is incorporated
and owns its own water system from
which it derives a considerable rev-
enue. It has the best of schools, high
school and churches, graded streets,
fine stores and many elegant homes.
The beet-sugar industry is being agi-
tated by the leading citizens of this
place, and they are meeting with
every encouragement. The necessary
cheap fuel, abundance of lime and un-
limited water are at hand, and that
the quantity and quality of beets pro-
duced here are equal to any grown on
earth has already been demonstrated.
The prospects for protection to the
sugar industry are also good and this
has caused capitalists to turn their
heads in this direction with a view of
finding the locality where conditions
are most favorable and it is but nat-
ural they should center in or near the
Lompoc Valley.

Santa Barbara City.

Santa Barbara has no dead past.
Every historical fact has joined hands
with local conditions in making up
a present that is very much alive. To
those who saw Santa Barbara a year
ago, we are glad to say that we have
quickened our pace. We have electric
street cars—a little thing within itself
—but as it has transformed the rest
of the world, so it is helping to trans-
form Santa Barbara into a lively,
bustling city. Right here let it be said
to those who are troubled lest the old
town should lose some of its quaint-
ness so much enjoyed by that class of
tourists who come here to rest and
sleep, that the quaintness is all
here, only we are removing it from
State street, to make room for modern
business, which other people enjoy,
and, to get our relics all together
where they may be perpetuated.

More than a million dollars have
been expended in this city and vicin-
ity during the past year in permanent
and substantial improvements. The
business of the city has been central-
ized with the erection and completion
of the Fithian block on State street,
at a cost of over $100,000. The Con-
solidated Electric Company, with a
capital of $100,000, organized and com-
menced construction work last May.
It has now five miles of electric road
and has material now on the ground
for electrizing the horse-car line from
Plaza Del Mar to the Mission. The
equipment and service are first-class
and during the first month of its opera-
tion it carried 54,600 passengers. These
and other extensive improvements
have made money plentiful and busi-
ness lively. Tourists continue to come
and go, the difference between the
summer and winter seasons being
scarcely noticeable. Improvements at
Montecito have been quite extensive
and good building sites are in de-
mand at fancy figures. The Lemon
Exchange has given a new impetus
to the lemon industry and preparations
are being made for extensive plant-
ing. The flow of oil at Summerland
and at the Occidental tunnel continues
to increase and is attracting capital-
ists. Santa Barbara is now a sub-port
of entry, a fact that is causing good
business men to predict a possible fu-
ture of commercial importance.

San Diego County.

THE history of San Diego county for 1896 is remarkable for many things, one of which is that in the face of financial uncertainty throughout the nation the people in this section have pushed forward with increased energy in the way of developing their acres and building up the county seat, as during no other single year since the great boom of 1887, when values were fictitious and business was developed along boom lines without regard to legitimate business demands. The business of the year just closed is the outgrowth of the legitimate tilling of the soil and of the demands consequent upon the development of this true and fundamental basis of all wealth. The people of San Diego are proud of their past record and achievements, and have abundant faith in the future of their city and county because of the large promise there is of tremendous agricultural, horticultural, commercial and mining development in the near future. In all of the avenues of industry mentioned, as well as along manufacturing lines, San Diego has accomplished a great deal in the way of handsomely realizing what a few years ago were regarded by conservative minds as mere dreams.

Building Operations.

One of the surest signs of prosperity, both present and prospective, of any community, is the extent of its legitimate building operations. Activity in building affairs during such a year as that of 1896 denotes a necessity for residence and business places which is the outcome of a real demand. During 1895 and 1896 the value of new buildings erected in the city has been unprecedented at any time since the boom of nearly ten years ago. This is the more significant because this increased building has occurred in the face of severe financial depression, when capital has been wary and money exceptionally scarce. During 1895 the value of new buildings erected within the city limits of San Diego was about $400,000. During 1896 the value of the new buildings is over half a million dollars. The character of this building movement has been the most substantial. It has included some of the handsomest and most solid business and residence structures to be found in Southern California. The investors in these new buildings included conservative, hard-headed business men from all parts of the country. One of the heaviest builders is U. S. Grant, Jr., who now has no less than three of the important business blocks in the city, but who also owns, in addition to these, a large city residence and a ranch in the Sweetwater Valley. The largest manufacturing enterprise in the county has just been completed at a cost of nearly $200,000, and will soon begin operations. It is the San Diego Brewery, with a capacity of 150,000 barrels of beer annually. The large brick buildings of this establishment are located on the water front, where shipping facilities by boat and rail are afforded, and from thence the concern will cater to the trade of Central America, Mexico and interior points.

One of the notable business buildings completed during the year is the $60,000 four-story block occupied by the Marston Department Store. The residence portions of the city, both on Golden Hill and on Florence and University Heights, have received an impetus in the building line because of the reopening of the Fourth-street electric line, which was formerly the cable road, and of the extensions of the electric line of the San Diego Electric Railway on D street, and the building of a new line on First street from D to Laurel street. These additions to the street-car service of the city are of considerable moment, because they make available a large area of fine residence property as far north as Mission Valley, the terminus of the Fourth-street electric line, besides the fine section of Golden Hill and vicinity. In addition to the buildings erected and in course of construction, two large new blocks are now being planned. One of these is to supplant the historic Horton House, on the Plaza, and the other will be the Sefton Block, adjoining the Fisher Operahouse, to cost upward of $100,000. The authorities at Washington have recommended the construction of a Federal building to cost $200,000.

Harbor Improvements.

For years the national government has recognized the necessity of fortifying this harbor, a harbor that is twelve miles long, entirely landlocked and large enough to accommodate the navies of the world. An appropriation of $600,000 has at last been made for these fortifications, and a contract has just been executed for the construction of emplacements for two ten-inch guns at Ballast Point, together with torpedo casements, which shall absolutely command the mouth of the harbor, and be an effectual barrier to the entrance of hostile ships. Work on this gun battery is now in progress. The United States government has also just purchased fifty acres of land about a mile east of the Hotel del Coronado, on which sixteen twelve-inch mortars are to be erected as soon as possible. Following these will come the construction of big gun batteries on top and on the western side of Point Loma with guns of the longest range and of sufficient capacity to keep ironclads out of range of the city in case they threatened bombardment.

The government jetty at the harbor mouth is being extended an additional thousand feet oceanward, and $50,000 will be spent on this work during 1897. Already this jetty is having a beneficial effect in deepening the ship channel over the bar, although the present depth of water there is sufficient for vessels of the greatest draft.

Water Resources.

Water is king in Southern California. This county is royally provided with an abundance of the precious fluid and the enormous water development already achieved is to be supplemented by large systems already contracted for.

There are three irrigation systems at present established; that of the San Diego Flume Company, bringing water from the Cuyamaca Mountains, fifty-three miles distant from the city, furnishes not only a municipal supply, but also irrigates thousands of acres at El Cajon, La Mesa, Spring Valley, Lemon Grove and at other points along the line. Twenty to thirty thousand acres of the best fruit land in the State are under this system. In addition to this the water of the San Diego River furnishes an auxiliary supply of water for city purposes.

The famous system of the San Diego Land and Town Company, has its 7,000,000,000-gallon reservoir in Sweetwater Valley. This supply irrigates thousands of acres in Sweetwater Valley, National City, Chula Vista and vicinity, where lemons, oranges and other fruits are raised in abundance on ranches that are as level as barn floors. One of these lemon ranches contains nearly 1000 acres in a single tract, the largest lemon orchard in the world.

At Escondido, a few miles back of Oceanside, an irrigation system costing about $400,000 has just been completed which waters 12,000 handsome acres. The completion of this system has brought in many new settlers to that beautiful valley.

In June last the Southern California Mountain Water Company began the construction of the largest and most comprehensive irrigation system in the county. The entire cost of this system will be upward of $3,000,000. The city of San Diego is vitally interested in this system, as it has voted bonds to the extent of $1,500,000 and contracted with this company for a water supply of 1000 inches of water perpetually, and for a pipe-line and distributing system to and within the city limits. Nearly 100,000 acres will be irrigated by this system outside of the city.

It is expected that the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court sustaining the Wright irrigation law will have an intensely stimulating effect toward the speedy settlement of San Diego county fruit lands. Under this decision the affairs of the Linda Vista Irrigation District, on the northern edge of the city, will progress, and it is believed that the 44,000 acres embraced in this district will be provided with water in the near future. This land is frostless and is regarded as the star lemon tract of California. The Jamacha district, with 22,000 acres; the Fallbrook district with 11,000 acres in addition to the Escondido district already mentioned, all come under the beneficial influence of this decision which promises to work so much good toward the settlement and usefulness of these acres. Under these districts is a total of 89,000 acres, while under the irrigation enterprises outside of the districts are over one hundred thousand acres additional, making a grand total of nearly two hundred thousand acres of the best fruit land in the State, a large part of which is absolutely frostless. The irrigation districts now organized which are yet without waterworks have secured reservoir sites and water rights which are ready for development.

There is also promise of the realization of another comprehensive irrigation plan known as the Grant-Puterbaugh system, where water is to be brought from the San Luis Rey River to San Diego, furnishing water to Oceanside and other towns and irrigating several hundred thousand acres of good fruit land. This plan is the most comprehensive of any irrigation project yet set forth in this county. The Hon. George Puterbaugh has just appropriated 50,000 inches of the San Luis Rey water and it is hoped that capital will be induced to push this great enterprise to a successful culmination.

Mining Developments.

During the past decade this county has developed one mine that produced several millions of bullion. Within the last eighteen months a number of new mines have been developed which produce gold in paying quantities. The leading producers are the mines of the Golden Cross Company at Hedges. The bullion return from these mines during November was $26,000, or nearly $1000 daily. In the Picacho district, not far from Yuma, tremendous quantities of low-grade ore have been found and the explorations of these ore bodies have proven their value so conclusively that leading English and American capitalists are taking serious interest in the properties, and plans have been made for building large stamp mills for reducing the ores. Experts have given the opinion that in the Picacho district and at Hedges there is sufficient pay ore in sight to keep hundreds of mill stamps in operation for years. It is believed that these low-grade gold ores can be cheaply treated and that the quantity of it is so great that the properties will equal in permanency the mines of the famous Treadwell Company in Alaska.

At Banner and Julian a number of mines have been developed which show enormous quantities of free-milling gold ore. At Escondido gold veins are being worked on a small but successful scale and the opinion of geologists is that many valuable gold veins exist in that section which will ultimately show a great richness.

Chicago capitalists have bought the Cedros Island mines during the year. The mines on this Mexican island are considered to be very rich and they are of importance to San Diego because this port is the base of operations for the company. It is proposed to erect mills on the island and to reduce the ores at the mills with salt water.

Mining developments in Lower California are going on in an unprecedented manner and this adds to the prosperity of this county, because it is, in large measure, the gateway for the peninsula.

Japanese Steamship Line.

The agitation of the question of establishing a steamship line between this point and Japan has been carried on vigorously during the year, with results that are promising for the success of the project. The business men of Los Angeles and San Diego have cooperated in their efforts to interest Japanese and American capitalists in establishing a line. The plan now under consideration embraces the building of four twenty-knot eight-thousand ton steamers to ply between San Diego and Yokohama via Honolulu. One of the ablest capitalists and business men of Chicago, with whom is associated some of the leading men of the Santa Fé railway system, has recently conferred with the Chamber of Commerce and leading men and a local committee is now at work ascertaining what San Diego men will do toward subscribing to the $500,000 sought by the promoters of the steamship line from Southern Californians. The enterprise will be capitalized at $500,000 and $3,000,000 of bonds will be issued. It is believed that the government will grant the proposed line a liberal allowance for carrying the mails. In this connection it is important to note the purpose of the Japanese government to establish a large colony in Mexico, which could be reached by this steamship line. Japan seeks raw material in the way of cotton, iron ores, etc., and the purpose of establishing the Mexican colony is to secure a source of supply for the produce desired. Japan already buys large quantities of Texas cotton and this freight would be diverted to the new steamer line instead of taking the present long journey via San Francisco. The development of Mexican coast trade, the annual export part of which now amounts to about $10,000,000 would be another feature in connection with the operation of this transpacific enterprise. Although it is a prospective feature in San Diego's realization, the advantages to the transpacific steamer line of the construction of the Nicarague Canal are of prime interest.

Fruit and Grain Output.

The increase in the number of bearing fruit trees throughout the county is one of the best of its resources as at present developed. The number of citrus trees now in bearing is 92,000, and from these trees nearly five hundred carloads of lemons and oranges have been harvested this year. Conservative estimates place this crop at nearly 1000 carloads in another year, as there are 425,000 citrus trees now known as non-bearing. Within several years over half a million of lemon and orange trees will be in full bearing and the product can be readily estimated aside from the product of the new acreage which is being planted year by year. The output of grain, deciduous fruits and miscellaneous agricultural products has increased the exports of produce from this county during the year to over 1500 carloads in round numbers. Of raisins alone, between 75 and 100 carloads were shipped to the East. Of the 623,550 deciduous fruit trees in the county, 206,100 are in bearing. The 417,450 trees which will come into bearing in the near future will increase the product of the county tremendously. Of these trees 93,900 are olives, which, with the 21,750 now in bearing, will make San Diego a considerable factor in this valuable market. The table of trees printed elsewhere in this article shows clearly the situation of the fruit prospect throughout the county. And in the consideration of these figures it should be borne in mind that the large irrigation enterprises now actually in course of construction will place tens of thousands of new acres under water within several years and stimulate fruit culture very decidedly. And one reason of this is because a large part of this acreage has been proven to be absolutely frostless.

Value of the County.

A correct idea of the actual value of the property of this county is obtained from the County Assessor's report for 1896, the assessments being about one-half actual value, as follows:

County real estate	$ 5,999,223
County improvements	887,857
City real estate	10,321,243
City improvements	3,252,093
Railroad property	2,136,036
Personal property	3,000,000
Total	$25,596,502

The acreage of crops is as follows:

Wheat	9,394
Oats	10,593
Barley	12,039
Corn	1,782
Hay	18,606
Total	52,414

The grapevine acreage is:

Table grapes	270
Wine	408
Raisin	1,596
Total acres	2,274

The number of deciduous fruit trees in the county is as follows:

	Non-bearing.	Bearing.
Apricots	40,800	23,500
Cherry	2,800	1,900
Fig	13,000	14,300
Olive	93,900	21,750
Peach	90,000	61,000
Pear	14,500	18,250
Prune	81,000	28,000
Almond	38,650	2,500
Walnut	17,000	2,500
Apple	25,800	22,500
Total	417,450	206,100

Of the citrus fruit trees there are:

	Non-bearing.	Bearing.
Lemon	350,000	40,000
Orange	65,000	50,000
Grape fruit	10,000	2,000
Total	425,000	92,000

A summary of the fruit trees of the county shows the entire number of be 1,140,550, of which 842,450 are non-bearing and 298,100 are in bearing.

Imports and Exports.

During the last fiscal year the value of the dutiable imports at the San Diego customhouse was $281,541; free imports, $145,266; total value, $427,107. The exports consisted of 179,709 bushels of grain, valued at $100,646; other exports, $105,785; total value, $206,431. Of the imports there was 57,195 tons of coal valued at $144,274; 75,302 casks of cement valued at $95,681. During the year 275 steam vessels arrived with a total net tonnage of 189,957 tons; 179 sailing vessels arrived of 54,537 net tons; total net tonnage arriving for the year 244,494 tons.

Industrial Incidents.

Two efforts to secure oil have been made in the county during the year. At Ocean Beach one well has been sunk to a depth of 1200 feet. Indications for oil are favorable. At Escondido an oil well 250 feet deep has oil in small quantities, and work is being pushed there in the expectation of discovering a large body of petroleum.

Negotiations are in hand between the ranchers and the Cuyamaca Railway looking to the Santa Maria Valley. The proposed road will cost about $200,000 and will open up a section of rich agricultural land.

Two churches are among the new buildings of the city of San Diego during the year. One was built by the Unitarian Society and the second is in the course of construction by the Congregational Society. It will be a handsome structure.

The rainfall for the year has been up to the average, and the present season's outlook is promsing, the precipitation thus far exceeding the average. The reputation which San Diego has won of possessing the best all-the-year-round climate in the nation, is attracting thither larger numbers of climate-seekers than ever before, who know the value of the comfortable winters and comfortable summers for which the beautiful bay region is noted.

Orange County.

ORANGE county is one of the smallest counties in the State and yet one of the most productive. But one county in Southern California leads it in exports, and that is Los Angeles with more than six times its population.

Orange county came into existence only seven years ago through an act of the California Legislature by which the southern portion of Los Angeles county, consisting of the Santa Ana Valley and its tributary country was set apart as the territory of which the infant county was to be composed. This body of land comprises an area of 780 square miles, about one-fourth of which is hilly and in some instances even mountainous, the remaining three-fourths being in large part rich, fertile valley land adapted variously to fruit, nuts, vegetables and grain.

This is one of the most peculiar sections of country in all the great State of California, and it goes without saying that no other State in the Union fathers so many peculiar and wonderful features as does California. The soil and climate within the borders of this county perhaps differ as much as do the soil and climate of a whole State in any part of the country beyond the Rocky Mountains. A new settler coming to this county should first determine what branch of agriculture, horticulture or viticulture he desires to pursue and then select a piece of land in a locality where soil and climatic conditions are best suited to that industry. These differ so much in so small a territory that grave mistakes are oftentimes made by eastern farmers who come here to locate. One cannot raise good oranges on corn and barley land and vice versa; neither can figs or dates be grown with profit on land that is particularly adapted to crops in another line of farming. One cannot expect this with more reason than for a blacksmith to turn out a fine watch at the forge. Yet it is not an uncommon sight here in Southern California, and especially in Orange county, to see some farmers trying to raise citrus fruits in a locality where corn and hogs would thrive, and grain where the olive, lemon and orange ought to be growing. The soil and climate are so diversified within the boundary lines of the county that it is almost a nation within itself. There are all kinds of soil capable of producing all varieties of products and about all of them can be found in one part or another of the county being profitably grown. It is not strange, therefore, that Orange county should be known as one of the most productive sections of the great State of California.

There is perhaps no other section in all the State that has increased its resources more the past year than has the county of Orange. The year 1896 has been, notwithstanding the general hard times, a prosperous one for Orange county. Nature has been indulgent and a kind Providence has bestowed blessings upon the horny-handed sons of toil by bringing them good crops which have been marketed, with few exceptions, at satisfactory prices. The walnut crop, just harvested and marketed, has been the largest and best in the history of the county. This industry alone has brought to the walnut-growers of the county the past season over $200,000. When it is known that this industry is but in its infancy, some faint idea may be had as to what it will amount to in years to come. From the assessor's report for last year it has been learned that there are 60,807 bearing walnut trees in the county and 76,416 that have not yet begun to bear fruit. This will give an intelligent idea of the rapid growth of the industry, and of its possible future proportions.

The lemon industry is one that is now receiving a great deal of attention and which promises wealth for those who carefully take it up. Last year one resident of Tustin cleared over $4000 above all expenses from a ten-acre lemon orchard, and others in the same locality were successful in almost as large a proportion. Six years ago there were but few bearing lemon trees in the county. Now there are but 7046 that are in good bearing. But there are 51,896 that will soon begin to bear fruit and thousands more are being planted every year. This rapid increase is a straw plainly indicating popular sentiment as to the lemon as a revenue-getter.

The olive, also, is rapidly coming into favor in the Santa Ana Valley. Last year's report of the Assessor shows but 5235 bearing olive trees in the county, and 32,563 non-bearing. Many more were planted during the year just closed. And thus on through the line of fruits it can be shown that there has been a steady and substantial development in the fruit industries of the county the past year.

Last year there were only 1650 acres of wheat grown in the county, but the season of 1897 will see four or five times that much raised. Only the past year it was acertained that the Australian wheat, the variety that can be best grown here, could be made into the best of family flour, and this discovery promises a small boom for wheat with the farmers. Fully 80 per cent. as much wheat as barley can be raised on an acre of land here, and as the wheat can always be sold for almost, if not quite, double the price of barley, providing it will make good flour the farmers readily see that it will be to their advantage to sow their grain land to wheat instead of barley, as they have done mostly heretofore.

The Assessor's report shows that last year there were 10,800 acres of hay raised in the county and 50,610 acres of barley. Neither is live stock altogether neglected, as the same report shows, 5269 hogs, 7417 horses, 12,965 cattle and 93,950 sheep in the county. Celery-growing in the peat lands, located in the western portion of the county, has more than doubled the past year, and it is now one of the most remunerative industries in the valley. Between five and six hundred carloads of this product will be shipped to the eastern market, and perhaps this large amount will be doubled by the time another season rolls around.

There is not an industry in all the county that promises more for the future than the cultivation of the sugar beet. That Orange county soil, much of it, is adapted to this product has been best proven by actually producing the richest beets in the world. This was demonstrated two years ago, and there remains yet the locality to make as good or a better showing. Five years ago a few farmers experimented in raising beets in the northern portion of the county, and the result was so satisfactory that contracts were made with the Chino factory and several thousand acres of this succulent plant were soon growing from soil adapted to its cultivation. So promising is the industry that a large beet-sugar factory is now being erected in the northwestern portion of the county on the Alamitos ranch, about twelve miles from Santa Ana, and which will cost, when completed, about $500,000. There is talk of another factory being built about five miles from Anaheim, and if the incoming Republican administration replaces the bounty on sugar probably two or three more factories will go up in the county within the next few years. There is a great deal of land in Orange county adapted to the cultivation of the sugar beet, and if the factories are constructed so that the product can be handled profitably, willing hands will produce the best sugar material from the broad acres of virgin soil that stretch from the green foothills to the placid bosom of the Pacific. The coming season there will be about six thousand acres of land in this valley planted to beets.

Orange county has developed more the past year in its agricultural and horticultural resources than in any other way, and this, it must be admitted, is a development of the best and most responsive kind. Thousands of acres of new soil were turned during the year just passed for the first time by shining plowshares and are now growing bounteous crops of waving grain. Thousands of acres more will be turned this year, and new orchards will be planted on newer land that heretofore has known little of the civilizing influence of the husbandman's honest toil. This is a section of country that offers great inducements to industrious settlers. The soil of the valley is rich and the climate is such that the greatest results may be obtained from the fruitful union of the two. The name Orange is liable to be misleading. While thousands of acres of the best of oranges are grown, there are other products raised that are as remunerative to the producer and are as extensively grown. General farming, too, just as it is done in the East, is followed in portions of the valley where the soil is suitable for it, and an ordinary family will make a good living and lay up some money each year on forty acres of land. A portion of this farming section does not need any irrigation, and other portions of it are irrigated by artesian water, which can be obtained at from sixty to two hundred and fifty feet. One good well will irrigate twenty acres of land.

There is room in Orange county for more good, industrious and honest farmers, and there is plenty here for them to do. They are needed and the people already here will give them a hearty welcome and assist them in establishing happy and prosperous homes in one of the best valleys in the grandest State beneath the shadow of the American flag.

SPECIAL TRAINS, TOURNAMENT OF ROSES.

Special service on the Southern Pacific from Arcade Depot today: 8:20 a.m., 9:20 a.m., 12:10 p.m., 1:45 p.m. Returning, leave Pasadena 1:10 p.m., 2:30 p.m., 4:35 p.m., 7:50 p.m. Running time is only twenty-five minutes, comfortable coaches; seats for everybody; round trip 25 cents.

GOOD Samaritan Mission, No. 759 Upper Main street. Neat and comfortable night's lodging and hearty, wholesome meals, 5 cents each, for men. Freely given to worthy men out of means and work until they get wages. A golden opportunity for the charitable to make a little help go far in meeting pressing need. Cash needed for the charitable work, all sorts of clothing for single men and boys and for poor families. Men will be supplied for all kinds of labor, guaranteed to be trustworthy and competent, and for very moderate wages. Address Times office, or Capt. J. A. Frazier, No. 759 Upper Main street.

KIEFER & CO.,

Proprietor Pacific Wine Company, established 1878, have removed to No. 114 West Third street, between Spring and Main, wines and liquors, wholesale and family trade only.

The King of Pills is Beecham's—BEECHAM.

Riverside County.

THE year just closing has not been sensational in any respect in its effect upon Riverside county. It has not been unaccompanied with some misfortunes, but a calm consideration shows the county and the city of Riverside more firmly intrenched than ever before as remarkable factors of the State, whether they be judged from the standpoint of beauty, of diversity of products, or of value of exports and consequent prosperity of the progressive people who are crowding them forward.

City of Riverside.

Its adornment.—Never has this beautiful city passed through a year in which more has been done to contribute to its attractiveness to the eye of the visitor and the citizens themselves. The liberal pavements laid in 1895 have, in the past year, been supplemented by macadamized thoroughfares extending for miles down the valley and crossing the avenues at many points, thus making every section of the city available over roads on which dust and mud are alike unknown. The many beautiful thoroughfares leading through scores of miles of orange groves are thus deprived of the one characteristic which, in the past, has robbed a drive through the city of much of its pleasure. But another improvement has added no less to the attractiveness of the city. During the past year there has been erected an electric-light plant, owned by the city, for which one must travel far to find a rival. Not only has this system been utilized to light hundreds of houses in the city, and to provide many arc lights for the streets, scattered widely throughout the expanded municipality, but it has been used for decorative work on the peerless Magnolia avenue in a way to put to shame the much-mooted display on the streets of San Francisco. In this bower of overhanging pepper trees, extending through a forest of thousands of acres of immense orange trees, is produced an effect with incandescent lights which cannot but add to the fame of this already famous thoroughfare.

The spirit of home adornment, long manifest in Riverside, has been quickened by these efforts of the local government, and everywhere one sees evidences of a determination on the part of the people to outstrip all rivals for popular favor.

The Orange Output.

The crop of oranges which is now being marketed is not so great as was hoped for. In common with all Southern California, the crop shrunk considerably below what would have been a normal output. While the output will be between 2000 and 2500 carloads, almost as great as was ever shipped from the city, a full crop would have been in the neighborhood of four thousand cars, the increase being due to the growth of the trees and the maturing of new orchards. It is difficult to estimate the value of a crop which is dependent upon the contingencies of markets distant in miles and time, but there is every prospect that the crop of oranges will put into the pockets of the growers full a million dollars, or over $700 for each family in the city. If any person has gained the impression that because Riverside is one of the oldest orange-producing sections, it has reached the height of its possibilities, that person is poorly informed. The wide extent of young groves, many of which are, as yet, but beginning to bear, gives evidence of a mighty increase in productiveness of oranges in coming years. While Riverside county may concede leadership in area of orange orchards to San Bernardino county, the city of Riverside stands, as it has stood for years, not only the greatest producer of oranges, but the possessor of a larger acreage of young orchards than any other city in the State. No man can seriously contemplate the future of the orange industry without amazement. When the entire State of Florida, a few years since, reached its maximum of orange-production, with 5,000,000 boxes on the trees, the people thought it a wondrous showing. Yet, barring accidents, Riverside will alone send out an output greater than that within a decade. The trees now in the ground here ought, in that time, to nearly double the greatest quantity of fruit ever on all the trees in Florida, and when that time comes it will take 150 cars a day for 200 days to market the fruit from this city alone. It is not strange, then, that the orange industry is here recognized as still in its infancy.

Marketing Oranges.

It is hardly to be expected that all men will be of one mind in regard to the best policy to be adopted for marketing the increasing crop of oranges. This was the birthplace of the exchange, and here it is still handling a large portion of the fruit, about the same as in previous years. It is estimated that about one-third of the output of the fruit will be shipped through associations affiliated with the exchange. The Brockton Square Association represents another idea in marketing fruit, it standing as an independent organization. The balance of the fruit in the city will be or has been sold to private firms of orange packers, whose shipments will aggregate nearly or quite 50 per cent. of all the fruit grown here. The three methods are destinctive. The private firms buy the fruit direct of the growers, paying cash for marketable fruit delivered at their packing-house at the contract prices. The independent association adheres to the "free on board" method of selling fruit, the eastern buyer paying the agreed price for fruit on the cars in this city, the various growers sharing the returns according to the quantity of fruit of various grades furnished. The exchange growers pool their returns in the same way, but "sell delivered," through representatives in the East of the general exchange.

Other Fruits.

The orange industry, while standing far above all others combined in magnitude, does not possess a monopoly of the horticultural industry, and it is interesting to note that the past year has witnessed a revival of the raisin industry to a certain extent. There was a time when raisins formed an important part of the output of this valley, but prices were so low for years that most of the vineyards were destroyed and those which remained had their produce utilized in other ways than the manufacture of raisins. The advance in price of raisins the past year, however, led to the marketing of a number of cars of raisins from this city to the profit of the growers. Apricots and peaches are important products, and since the past few years has clearly demonstrated that some of the low land in the city is not adapted to orange-growing, there have been some orange orchards replaced by trees better adapted to the location. Lemons are produced in limited quantities, and a few grapefruit trees are in bearing. Outside of these varieties there are many kinds of fruit produced, but principally for home consumption.

The Suburbs.

Riverside has a number of neighboring towns which can best be classed as suburbs, not so much because the people come here to trade as because they are but an expansion of the "Riverside idea" of horticulturad development. The largest of these is Covina, which until this year bore the name of South Riverside. While miles from the business quarter of this city, the two towns have a common boundary at a certain point. Covina is a prosperous trading center in the midst of a delightful and fertile tract of land exceedingly well adapted to citrus fruit. East Riverside is another section which is more literally a suburb of the parent town, and it, too, has a large acreage of young orange and lemon trees on soil exceedingly well adapted to them. West Riverside, though newer in cultivation, is destined to be a prosperous adjunct to the mother of these fair and progressive triplets.

Though Riverside is the county seat and chief political as well as commercial center of the county of the same name, there are great interests and numerous towns which are deserving of notice.

Horticulture.

The horticultural interests of the county, outside of Riverside and her suburbs, are of considerable and growing importance. The chief centers of horticultural development in one line are Moreno, Perris, Hemet, San Jacinto and Elsinore, though a number of other sections are also producers in the same way. These sections have been grouped together as representatives of a line of horticulture almost distinct from that of the county seat. While in Riverside, the growing citrus fruit is the chief line of production, in these places that is subordinate to deciduous fruit and olives. Apricots, peaches, prunes, plums and olives are the chief lines of development of the localities named, and while they are principally young communities, they are becoming of considerable importance. But another type of horticulture is in marked contrast with either of those mentioned at Banning and Beaumont, at the high altitude of the San Gorgonia Pass, where apples of the most delicious flavor are grown, with prunes, plums, almonds and other deciduous fruits. But there is still a fourth type of horticulture in the county, as pronounced as any other. It finds its center at Palm Springs, on the border of the Colorado Desert, where the temperature of the low altitude is adapted to the production of grapes and many varieties of deciduous fruits for early markets, the fruit from that section ripening weeks before that of any other portion of the United States. Near there, at Indio, experiments are being made in the cultivation of coffee, and the bushes planted give every indication of coming into good bearing. Should the experiment develop that industry, it will be the first time in the history of the country that coffee has been grown successfully.

Agriculture.

Agriculture is almost unknown here, in the eastern sense. About San Jacinto "general farming" is practiced to a considerable extent, and especially is stock-raising according to eastern methods followed, but generally speaking, agriculture here refers to the raising of vast areas of wheat and barley, and the grain now in the ground probably exceeds in area that of any previous year, owing to the promise of an abundant crop made in the early rains.

Irrigation Affairs.

At the close of the year in which a commotion has been caused in some lines of irrigation, it is well to take a survey of conditions as they exist throughout the county, for water rights here are of the utmost importance. As this section was one of the earliest developers of water in Southern California, so it has types of all forms of irrigation plants and organizations. Riverside is irrigated from a series of canals which bring water from the Santa Ana River and artesian wells, the water rights therein being owned by the land-owners. Two great systems combine to cover the valley, the Gage Canal system and that of the Riverside Water Company. The litigation of the past year has not involved these great systems in any respect, the water titles remaining beyond question. The same is true of the Corona and other systems of the same form of organization of irrigators, which consists of a corporation in which the land-owners own the stock, the water being served at cost. It is equally true that the great San Jacinto artesian wells, which furnish an abundant supply of water for a wide area has escaped all suspicions which have been cast on irrigation rights. Another great system of the county is that of Hemet, where water has been impounded in the mountains and brought down to the valley at the will of the irrigators. This great system, too, has been left free from any question. These systems are types of those whose methods have not been questioned and whose solidity is beyond any possible attack. Thus it is seen that, notwithstanding the sensational irrigation decisions of the past year, their effect is felt in a comparatively small portion of the county, and the misfortunes there experienced are only more conspicuous through the fortunate condition in the more densely-populated and older sections. The sections in this county organized under the Wright irrigation district law are the Alessandro district, including the towns of Alessandro and Moreno, the Perris district, East Riverside district and San Jacinto and Pleasant Valley district. Even in these districts affairs are not altogether hopeless. In the San Jacinto and Pleasant Valley district a condition of affairs exists satisfactory to the great majority of the property-owners, as they have received value in return for all their bonds. The East Riverside district has not been so fortunate. A very large portion of the lands in the district have been sold for district taxes and several hundred acres of the land are above the canals, where irrigation would be expensive if not impossible. There will be much litigation before its affairs are settled. But it is in the Perris and Alessandro districts that the worst condition of affairs exists, and even there the great evil of reckless mismanagement in the past is the hope of the future. The laws and Constitution of the State were undoubtedly violated in spirit and in letter by those who forced on the districts the great issues of bonds, and the very recklessness in the issuance of the bonds seems to give good reason for the belief that they will be annulled by the courts. While, in a legal sense, the bonds are in the hands of "innocent" buyers, they are in reality almost wholly, in the keeping of speculators, who bought them at a fraction of their face value, and consequently they are not as worthy of sympathy as would be investors who bought the bonds for cash at the minimum legal price of 90 cents on the dollar.

Coal Mining.

For a number of years a coal mine near Elsinore has been worked with a degree of success. The coal, while not being of the best, is still well adapted to family use, and the fact that in one year the sales have increased four-fold shows that it is growing in popularity. During the past year considerable excitement was caused by the discovery of a coal vein in Riche Cañon, two and a half miles southwest of Redlands, which has been traced on the surface of the ground for several miles and under the surface for a hundred feet. The indications seem to be good for the eventual development of a valuable supply of good coal, which may solve the problem of cheap fuel. There was also a temporary petroleum excitement caused by the discovery of a small amount of oil oozing out of the hills during the past year. One well was sunk to a depth of a few hundred feet, where the drill was stuck and the well not completed.

The Future.

As each decade brings new conditions and new adjustments of the law of supply and demand, it is not easy to determine what the future drift of development will be. It seems now that in a horticultural way the drift of affairs is toward the olive for new planting, while many men are turning thoughts toward a greater diversity of production. It will undoubtedly come about that in a few years new crops will find a place in this county on land not yet utilized. But wherever one turns his eye he sees vast opportunities for the man with thrift, perseverance and a little capital, and this is true in any line of activity toward which a man may be led by nature. With all its past achievements, Riverside county is yet an empire of the future, the past and present being but a mote compared with the unlimited possibilities of the time that is to come.

Ventura County.

THE general business and financial depression which has been a marked characteristic of the year 1896, has affected Ventura county to a limited extent. There have been no serious failures, and while ruling prices for farm products have been unusually low, the fruit, bean, grain and cattle farmers have been able to meet outstanding obligations and a generally healthy tone prevails. The outlook for 1897 is more than encouraging, and with the revival in business now a guaranteed fact, Ventura county will maintain its place, during the coming year, as one of the most thrifty and progressive of the smaller coast counties.

Several important and commercially valuable internal improvements will be inaugurated in 1897, and at this writing every external sign points to a year of commercial and agricultural prosperity.

Following will be found a brief outline of some of the more important enterprises of general value, in fact and in prospect.

Lima Bean Association.

The organization of the California Lima Bean Association marks a new departure in the method of distributing the staple crop of Ventura county. The average value of the bean crop of this county is $1,000,000, and the usual method of handling the output has been through the medium of resident buyers, representing commission houses in the East.

In November, 1896, 80 per cent. of the bean-growers of Ventura county formed themselves into an association which has since been regularly organized under the laws of the State, for the purpose of handling the output of beans as a corporation. The object of the association, as publicly stated, is to foster and promote the best interests of Ventura county Lima-bean growers, and to maintain at a profit-bearing figure the market price of beans. The association claims to control 85 per cent. of the whole crop grown for the year 1896, and promises to include in its membership for the season of 1897 95 per cent. At this writing the association refuses to sell to resident buyers for less than $2 per hundred pounds, and claims to be in position to dictate thus on the ruling rate for sales in any amount.

As organized the association will be in position to deal direct with consumers in the open market in the Atlantic States, Middle, West and South. A regular commission business will be done with Ventura and Santa Barbara Lima beans as the staple. If the plan as outlined is adhered to the formation of this association will prove to be the item of greatest importance to the farmers and business men of this county, for the current year. If the results of the practical working along the proposed lines are as guaranteed by the association, the bean-growers of Ventura county will profit by many thousands of dollars in commissions, the saving of which is the real mission of the association. The season of 1897 will demonstrate the practical value of the scheme, in which a majority of the growers are parties in interest.

Sugar-beet Industry.

During the year 1896 the attention of Ventura county farmers has been directed to the value of the sugar-beet as a profit-bearing farm product. Exhaustive tests made not only of the soil, but of beets cultivated and grown in this county, has demonstrated to the satisfaction of such well-known beet-sugar experts as Claus Spreckels and Henry T. Oxnard that Ventura county can produce sugar-beets equal, and in many respects superior to those grown in any other part of the United States. Careful analysis made of sample beets grown in the Ventura sugar belt, developed the fact not only that soil and climatic conditions are highly favorable to profitable beet culture, but that the percentage of sugar to the ton of raw material averaged from 3 to 5 per cent. more in the Ventura-grown product than was found in the product of any other section of this State. So favorably impressed was the management of the Chino sugar-beet factory with samples shown, that a contract has been signed which provides for the cultivation and delivery at the Chino factory of the product of 2000 acres in Ventura county to be grown during the season of 1897. Claus Spreckels in person went over the ground in the Hueneme sugar belt, which comprises about 60,000 acres of available land, and was so favorably impressed with the outlook, that he stated positively that if he could be guaranteed a planting of 10,000 acres to sugar beets he would erect a factory of the first class within the limits of the district named. With a view to securing the investment of the large amount of capital that such an establishment would necessitate, the farmers and owners of sugar-beet land at once formed themselves into an association known as the Ventura County Sugar-Beet Association, and at this writing more than 9000 of the required 10,000 acres has been pledged.

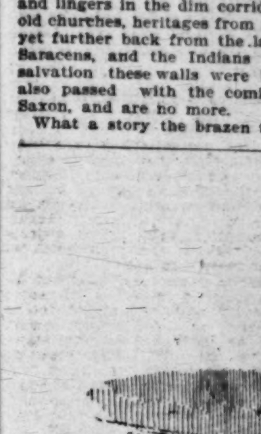
Hon. Marion Cannon, president of the association, in an interview of recent date, stated positively that the details were nearly completed which would guarantee the building of a beet-sugar factory within the next eighteen months. In conclusion, he stated that at a conservative estimate the building of a factory, such as was contemplated, would add to the crop value of Ventura county the sum of $1,000,000.

The Ojai Valley Railroad.

In the line of internal improvements that of greatest moment, next to the establishment of a sugar-beet factory, is the building of a steam railroad of standard gauge to connect Ventura with Nordhoff in the Ojai Valley.

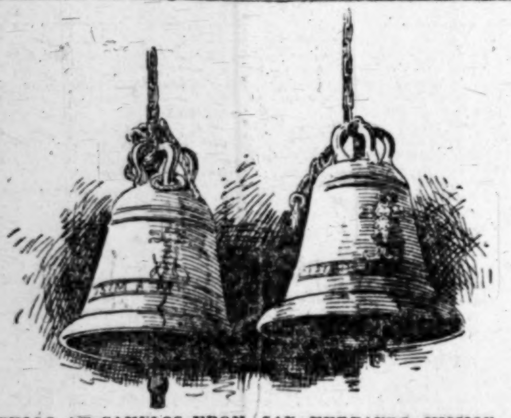
As projected the proposed road will run through the fertile and picturesque Ojai Valley, tapping the Matilija cañons, famous for the mineral springs which have given them prominence as desirable health resorts. The required cash subsidy has been secured by public subscription, which is guaranteed by the private bank of William Collins & Son of Ventura. Every detail of organization has been perfected and right-of-way over the proposed route, with the exception of three small pieces in Ventura city, has been secured. Negotiations looking to the work of construction by Capt. Cross of Los Angeles are now in progress, and the statement can be made with absolute guarantee of certainty that ground will be broken and the building of the roadway begun within the coming ninety days.

BELLS AT CAMUL



BELLS AT

THE old missions of California have been sung and written, they have formed glowing chapters in the annals of literary tourists, and few who come to the southland feel that they have quite done their duty to the country until they have seen them. To many there is a sense of disappointment when they look for the first time upon the crumbling walls and broken arches, for the full charm of their beauty and romance grows with acquaintance, and it is only when an understanding of the meaning of these mellowed structures—that seem to have melted away under the subduing sunlight rather than to have fallen to decay under the touch of time—is borne in upon the mind, that they become the most harmonious feature of the California landscape, at once a theme for the poet and artist.



BELLS AT CAMULOS FROM SAN FERNANDO MISSION.

Sitting upon a worn bench at Capistrano, looking down through the glen to the sea and listening to the clang of the bells rung, each with a cord fastened to the clapper, one can easily imagine monks in gowns and sandals, soldiers in leathern jackets, and brown-faced Indians gathering without haste or noise to repeat their prayers, afterward dispersing to the innocent amusements that followed the simple supper.

San Luis Rey, in its "basin of the Sierras, trailing a green and yellow ribbon at its feet"; San Gabriel, sitting in the midst of the fairest valley upon which God's sunshine rests; San Fernando, with its broken roof and crumbling walls; San Buena Ventura, gazing out over the land toward the blue sea, and the others, are not ruins alone, they are the gentle memories of a time

that has been and that shall never be again, of a romance, of which the babe baptized at the font when the zeal and hope were new, lived to see both fade and pass away, and a new order established that differed not more widely from the old than does the new habitant, with his restless energy and unconquerable ambition from him who was content to dream away life under the shadow of the vine. The mission structures, some of them, may be preserved from decay, but the Arcadia of which they are the monument has vanished, although its aroma still hangs over the streets of quaint San Gabriel, and lingers in the dim corridors of the old churches, heritages from Spain, and yet further back from the land of the Saracens, and the Indians for whose salvation these walls were built have also passed with the coming of the Saxon, and are no more.

What a story the brazen tongues of the mission bells could tell had they but the gift of speech and memory. The bells themselves have a history, for they have been travelers; they have come over stony roads and stormy seas from old Mexico and even from Spain, and some of them are the gifts of self-denial and penitence, some tokens of love, some the memorials for the dead, the pious contributions of the faithful to the mother church. I dare not say what dreams the padres had of the growth upon this favored soil of the Roman Catholic Empire of the West, where no Luther should intrude with his heresies, where piety and pastoral plenty should walk side by side, and where the Spain of the sixteenth century should be perpetuated. Such dreams seemed likely to be realized when the ringing of the Angelus brought into the mission chapels the herders of seven hundred thousand cattle, and sixty thousand horses, when the mission granaries held their yearly store of one hundred and twenty thousand bushels of wheat, when gardens, and orchards, spreading afar from the mission walls, gave forth fruit and flower for the gladdening of the Franciscan heart; when the vineyard poured out the red wine for the mission cask, and when two million dollars in cash was the sum total of the pious fund.

At San Luis Rey, as in several other missions, the bells still ring regularly and the irreverent traveler is prone to believe that in the monastery opposite the ruined church they are rung as a penance by some wayward brother, for every half hour their harsh, unmusical tones complain to the passer-by, and three times during the day they are tolled for prayers. One large bell rests on a derrick, upon the ground, voiceless and melancholy, removed to allow of the repair of the arches, for San Luis Rey is within the borders of the land of "poco tiempo," and no indecorous haste marks any of the procedures within the limit of that realm. I have heard, as perhaps you have also, that there is a romance connected with the missing bell of San Gabriel. It relates how a señorita of old Mexico, whose lover came to San Gabriel and died, vowed a bell to the mission for the repose of the soul of her dear one. She caused a most beautiful and costly bell to be cast and sent to the church, but finally it disappeared, no one knows whither. I have heard, too, that the missing bell was sold by a greedy priest, who knew there was considerable silver in it, and have also heard that the bell was sent to the Philadelphia centennial, under promise that it should be returned, but that it never was. There are other legends of these bells, and when none suits the imagination, there is no hindrance to seating oneself within the gloomy, ugly church, and manufacturing a legend to your own taste.

San Fernando, rapidly passing from the face of the earth and the minds of men, has come to ignoble uses in these utilitarian days. Its roofless chapel lets in the sun and rain, and at night the white moonlight makes dark shadows over a half-filled pit, where, so say the predatory small boys, who delve about the ruins for Indian beads and other curiosities, a skeleton priest was once dug up, holding in his arms a skeleton babe. The only tenant of this old chapel is an armless saint, to whom none pays homage, and who is bound, sooner or later, to become a prize to a relic-hunter, and the only sacred vessel is an old battered holy-water font, lying amid the fallen abode and broken tiles.

A portion of the church is used as a ranch house, and the old bell still hangs on the east wall, but alas, to what base uses it has now descended. Its brazen tongue rings no more for prayers, but is clanged by a heathen in a pigtail, who summons thus the ranchhands to meals.

The little mission church of San Buena Ventura, with its little Roman tower, still supports its bell, that rings the devotees to prayer, and there one

BELLS AT PALA MISSION, SAN DIEGO, CAL.

sees the type of the Spanish days, and hears the musical tongue of Spain. At San Gabriel the mixture is too frequently of the Indian and Spanish blood, and a brutish type of face is often seen, but there is less of this in the congregation of San Buena Ventura, and more of the Spanish sort. The legends that cluster about the old church are many, some of them manufactured of whole cloth, and some of them having a slight historical foundation. One of the latter relates how, in the days of the American occupation, the treasure of the church was taken to a certain hacienda, that still stands under its live-oaks on the old avenue road. The greedy Saxons were determined to possess themselves of it, so just as the Angelus was ringing, they rode out of the town, armed and grim, and, seeking the hacienda, commanded the señor, a "true son of somebody," to divulge where the gold was secreted. The Spaniard politely refused, and three times he was strung up to the branch of the oak, until life was nearly extinct, to compel the confession. But he remained obdurate to the last. The Buena Ventura mission is set in a fair and fruitful region, and two pear trees, each a hundred years old, that were planted by the padres, mark the division between the mission lands and the Santa Ana grant.

In a few more years we will say farewell forever to the habitant of old California. The clang of the electric gong, and the shriek of the steam whistle have frightened him from the land of his fathers. The clamor of the brass band is heard in the streets where he sang, to the sound of the guitar, an old-world love-lilt to the black-eyed señorita, with a rose in her hair, who lingered coyly within the shadow of the casement. The moonlight in the plaza falls no longer upon dancers, in the quaint costumes which painters love. The plaza itself has gone, the traces of the bull-ring are overgrown and dim, the adobe dwelling is becoming a heap of brown ruins, or the home of the slant-eyed Mongolian, who plays unholy games at dead of night by ill-smelling lamps, or works at the ironing-board, chattering the while with his kind in an unholy gibberish. Here and there, in desolate places unowned by the all-grasping Saxon, and undesired by him, there is a hut with an uncouth shelter of brush-wood, beneath which a brown baby swings in a hammock made of a dirty shawl, while a wrinkled woman sits and smokes on the ground. Dogs there are in plenty, and perhaps a burro or two, but no visible means of support, and this—to the tourist—embodies the native habitant. Here and there, throughout the land, there are ranchos, it is true, where supple brown-skinned men, and black-eyed and graceful women dispense the hospitality of Spain, and speak the sweet old tongue; but, alas, these ranchos grow fewer every year. The hurry and turmoil of American life confuses and troubles the native. His dream is rudely broken, and he vanishes, and leaves no trace, but the mission bells will forever hold a reminiscence of him. When they ring in the gray morning, they tell of soldiers and saints who preceded him, and when they toll at sunset they speak of his loves and his dreams. His footsteps were on this soil when the Alleghenies bounded the New World on the west to the Saxon, but he lost his capacity for struggle in the days of the monarch Philip. It is a strange race, that of Spain. It is so mixed with the streams of every blood that flows in human veins, with the blood of Carthage, of Rome, of Goth, of Vendal, of Latin, Teuton and native strain, that it has lost the virtue of the pure races and can not preserve what has been thrown into its lap by nature and never created aught since the days of Roderick. The Saracen left a noble architecture, art, science and civilization upon its soil, which passed in a few centuries. The streams of wealth flowing into its coffers from the New World left it an impoverished nation and nothing remains to Spain but her pride and the fierce beauty of her sons and daughters, which is more the gift of Arabia than Andalusia. Even here on a soil virgin and virile, it could plant, rear, but not preserve, and one little island, whose people are a tropical Spanish graft, has withstood the whole power of the kingdom and with its loss, which is certain to follow, the power of Old Spain disappears forever from this continent. In California the Saxon, in the course of time, must surely yield somewhat to the influence of the sun and gentle climate and become less hard than his ancestor of the north. He will steadily and surely be softened and changed by these elements that have made fertile soil out of the toughest granite, and from his stem such beauty, music, art and architecture will spring as will astonish the world and make this southland the place of intellectual pilgrimage—a second Italy. Therefore, since we have no place to point to the traveler "where buried Caesar bled," since we have no Coliseum, no St. Peter's, no tradition-hallowed monuments but these, the California missions, let us aid by every means in our power those persons who are attempting to preservre for the benefit of posterity those relics of a romance and tragedy of faith which hold within them the ghost of the dead past of Southern California.

LOU V. CHAPIN.

THE OLD MISSIONS.

The blue tent of the skies was spread
Above these new-found shores;
The future opened wide her gates,
The old Past closed her doors;
Blossomed like stars the poppies' gold,
Which caught the sunlight's sheen,
Blazing like altars on the heights,
And sleeping vales between.

A goodly land! Her native sons
Dreamed on the summer's breast,
Or, cradled in the sunshine, lay,
Nursed by its warmth, at rest.
In the soft air the olive leaves
In silver shimmers sighed;
And the breezes blowing round them
In their dulcet tones replied.

Came the friars of ancient story,
With their dusty sandals shod;
Here the Holy Cross they planted,
Longing but to worship God.
Here beneath the oak limb's shelter,
First their mission bells they swung,
And Te Deums softly chanted
Where these sacred emblems hung.

Here the Indians gathered round them,
Here the crucifix adored,
While the vibrant bells' sweet music
On the sleeping air was poured,
Waking echoes strange and sacred,
Which the high stars leaned to hear,
And the rock-lipped mounts repeated
To the nestling cañon's ear.

One by one these hoary missions
With their sun-dried bricks uprose;
Holy were the hopes they signal,
High the courage they disclose.
Hold them sacred, keep them holy;
They are milestones on our way
From the night of superstition
To the broad light of today.

ELIZA A. OTIS.

Another Sourcse of Power.

The Investor of Los Angeles recently published the following in regard to a source of power that has so far been little utilized.

Conditions in relation to the manufacturing industry have changed vastly in Los Angeles during the past few years since the time when our manufacturers had to pay $9 or $10 a ton for coal, with no cheaper fuel available, so that the manufacture of staple goods, in which competition is keen and profits small, was out of the question. Now we have in petroleum a fuel which is the equivalent of coal at about $4 a ton delivered at the factory, a price which puts the manufacturers of Los Angeles on an equality with the most favored manufacturing cities of the United States.

There is, however, another source of power for local factories still cheaper than petroleum. This power we have as yet scarcely begun to develop. The gigantic enterprise by which a portion of the immense force of Niagara Falls, that has gone to waste for ages, was tapped and converted into electricity, and delivered in the city of Buffalo, marks a new era in the utilization of water power in this country. The lesson should not go unheeded in Southern California, where, while we have no great fall of water like Niagara, we have, right at our doors, mountains rising to a height of five to ten thousand feet, from which a vast supply of water power may be obtained. There lies, unused as far as power is concerned, sufficient water within the Sierra Madre range to run the factories of as large a city as Chicago. It is claimed for the Niagara plant that power may be carried, practically unimpaired, for a distance of from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty miles. To bring such power from the mountains to Los Angeles it would not be necessary to run a line much more than one-tenth of the great distance mentioned.

So far, the only enterprises of this description in Southern California are those of Pomona and at Redlands, which have proved very successful. An extensive enterprise of this kind, involving an expenditure of about $150,000 is under way in the mountains back of Azusa, while another still larger scheme, to bring water from Kern River, has been talked of.

There is an inviting field for the investment of capital in this direction.

Indian Curiosities.

The most notable display exhibited in the gallery of the Chamber of Commerce is the large Indian collection, made by Dr. Palmer, from whom it was purchased by the Chamber of Commerce. This is the finest display in existence of articles used by the ancient inhabitants of Southern California. It includes almost every variety of implement used by the Indians, in war and peace. The exhibit fills six large cases. The Smithsonian Institution was anxious to purchase this exhibit and the chamber was fortunate in acquiring it.

In the south gallery is an exhibit of vegetable foods used by the Indians, made by Dr. Barrows of Claremont.

There is a collection of fine photographs, which was exhibited at the World's Fair. The clear atmosphere of Southern California facilitates the taking of first-class photographs, and several of the artists in this city have a national reputation. In a room off the gallery is a small and choice collection of paintings by Southern California artists. There are two relief maps, one of Los Angeles county and the other showing the watershed of the San Fernando Valley. The Los Angeles rolling mills make an exhibit of galvanized iron. This establishment has met with great success in working up iron of various descriptions during the short time that it has been established.

Among the other interesting exhibits to be found in the gallery that will interest the visitor from the East is a model of a twenty-acre orange grove.

In addition to the main exhibit hall there is on the main floor of the building a well appointed clubroom, a directors' room where the board meets, a secretary's office, a public office, the superintendent's office, a reading room and a ladies' reception room. Upstairs there is the art gallery and a large assembly room. There are also storage rooms, above and below.

CLARK & NIEMANN,

The Leading Contractors for Cement Sidewalks,

Make a Specialty of This Class of Work, and Bear an Enviable Reputation in Their Chosen Line.

The well-known firm of Clark & Niemann, cement contractors, No. 244 South Broadway, this city, are too well known to require any recommendation from us. Their work commends itself. The sidewalks of our neighboring city bears the firm's imprint and speaks for itself. They use the very best German Portland cement, which with their increased business enables them to buy in cargo lots at such prices enabling them to furnish first-class cement work at the prices charged for inferior cement. They count among their customers a majority of our prominent citizens. They are now completing the walks and curbing in the Forrester Bros.' tract and the E. S. Rowley tract.

A Spoonful

in a cup of boiling milk makes instantly a delightful, invigorating and nourishing beverage. Its health-giving, flesh-forming qualities, make

Ghirardelli's Cocoa

more of a food than a drink. The natural richness of the Cocoa bean preserved in a highly concentrated form, in a convenient shape for instant use.

32 cups 25c. At all Grocers.

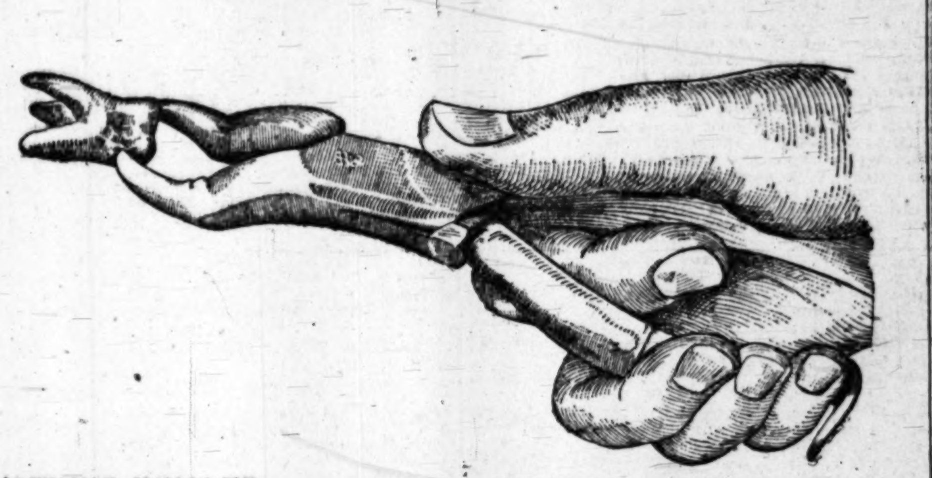
CONSUMPTION CURED.

Consultation and Examination Free.

KOCH MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
529 S. Broadway, Los Angeles.

Teeth Filled or Extracted

Without Pain.



NOTHING INHALED.

No Gas, Chloroform, Cocaine, or anything else dangerous. From one to thirty-two teeth extracted at one sitting without any bad after effect. Safest and best method for elderly people and persons in delicate health, and for children.

Only 50 cents a Tooth.

A reduction where several are extracted.

You do not have to "take something and run the risk."

FLEXIBLE RUBBER DENTAL PLATES.

OUR NEW PROCESS.

Of Flexible Dental Plates is as yet but little known by the public, and less understood by dentists in general. It has many advantages over the ordinary rubber plate, even gold plates, being lighter and thinner. This plate being flexible, no thicker than heavy writing paper, fits closer to the mouth, will last longer, and is tougher than any other rubber. Once tried, no other plate will be desirable. Brought to the notice of the public through Dr. chiffman only.

One Gold Filling in Every Flexible Rubber Plate Free of Charge.

Lady Attendant to Wait on Ladies and Children.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 13, 1895.
A. F. Schiffman, D.D.S., City—Dear Sir: It affords me great pleasure to in this manner testify my appreciation of your skill and methods. I have at various times during the past six months received treatment personally, and also for my family, at your office, and the usual torture in extracting teeth and filling the same is changed into complete satisfaction, if not pleasure, through the painless system you employ. I would therefore heartily recommend any of my friends to you who may be in need of your valuable services. Yours truly,
S. A. D. JONES.
General Agent New York Life Ins. Co.

MR. JOHN H. SCHUMACHER SAYS:
Dr. Schiffman has filled teeth and done other work for me, and I must say that he is the easiest dentist that ever worked for me. The doctor is exceedingly gentle in his handling of and working on the teeth, and I consider his work of the very best. All his work on my teeth was PERFECTLY PAINLESS. I highly recommend him to my friends.
JOHN H. SCHUMACHER,
No. 107 North Spring street.

It is with pleasure that I state that I have had several teeth filled by Dr. Schiffman, and that he killed the nerve and extracted and filled the root of one of my teeth and put a porcelain crown which cannot be distinguished from a natural tooth, all of which was done without pain.
JUDSON R. RUSH,
Fulton Block, 207 New High st.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 20, 1895.
To Whom it may concern: This is to certify that I had two (2) teeth extracted this day by Dr. Schiffman ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN, and without the use of gas, ether, chloroform or any other dangerous anesthetic. The local anesthetic is not unpleasant and the whole procedure of extraction is performed in the most gentle as well as the most efficient manner. I consider Dr. Schiffman as a benefactor to the human race in relieving surgical dentistry of its indescribable tortures.
N. SAUNDERS.
Professor of Modern Languages, Throop Pol. Institute, Pasadena, Cal.

LOS ANGELES, April 11, 1896.
I have had a great deal of trouble in having my teeth extracted, but at last I have found Dr. Schiffman, who has just extracted two of my largest teeth without pain whatever. I indorse his method with great satisfaction.
JEWELL PEASE.
339 South Spring st., with Niles Pease Furniture Company.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 15, 1896.
Dr. Schiffman has just extracted for me a back tooth which had been tried and given up by two reputable, first-class dentists of this city. He did it without but one application, and upon the first trial. He is unquestionably thoroughly scientific and should rank very high among his profession.
MRS. G. M. HOLTON,
227 South Bunker Hill avenue.

Dr. Schiffman extracted an ulcerated tooth for me WITHOUT A PARTICLE OF PAIN.
C. J. LEHMAN,
Ticket Broker, 213 South Spring street.

I had a badly ulcerated wisdom tooth extracted, without hurting, by Dr. Schiffman.
B. F. DAY,
Southern California Music Company.

INGLEWOOD (Cal.,) Nov. 27, 1895.
As regards physical suffering, I am a "super-sensitive," having never been able to obtain the slightest relief by the use of anesthetics. Recently I had three teeth extracted by the Schiffman process, and although two of them were badly ulcerated, the operation was absolutely painless, with no disagreeable after-sensations, and I am pleased to add one more signature to Dr. Schiffman's long list of unsolicited testimonials.
MRS. J. C. DAVIS.
DUARTE (Cal.,) Dec. 5, 1895.

I met Dr. Schiffman some four or five years ago, through Dr. Bryant (the Police Surgeon,) an old friend of his, who knew him in St. Paul, Minn. My teeth were in bad shape, and from having had a tooth crushed in extracting, had completely lost my nerve, and preferred neuralgia and toothache to again getting into a dentist's chair. I finally called on Dr. Schiffman, who extracted six or eight teeth, made me a temporary plate, filled three teeth, and afterward made me a permanent gold plate, which I have since worn. I can only say that Dr. Schiffman has saved me hours of suffering; that everything he did for me was in every way satisfactory, and that I shall consider myself under obligations to him to the end of time.
WM. G TAYLOR,
Editor Herald.

Dr. Schiffman filled a very sensitive tooth and extracted one ulcerated root for me, WITHOUT A PARTICLE OF PAIN, by His new method.
MRS. O. H. BURKE,
Orange, Cal.

OTHER DENTISTS SAID COULD NOT BE SAVED.
My little boy, 5 years old, had suffered a great deal with toothache, and his teeth were unusually badly decayed for one so young, in fact, so much so that other dentists said that nothing could be done, and that the teeth must be extracted. I heard of Dr. Schiffman and decided to give him a trial. The doctor filled and saved all of the little teeth (some fifteen or sixteen fillings,) and did it without even the slightest pain. He also filled three teeth and extracted two teeth for my little girl, aged 10, without a particle of pain. I am delighted with the Doctor's work, and take great pleasure in recommending him to all.
MRS. J. A. BERNSTEIN,
No. 820 West Tenth street.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 13, 1896.
Having had eleven teeth extracted this morning by Dr. A. F. Schiffman, it gives me pleasure to attest to his method. I did not suffer in the least, and would recommend his method as being the most humane I have ever experienced.
CHARLES W. EDDS,
Contractor and Builder, 127 E. 32d st., city.

The dental work done by Dr. S. for members of my family was executed skillfully, and I can recommend him as a scientific and UP-TO-DATE dentist.
E. C. BOWER,
Fulton Block, New High street.

I am afflicted with heart trouble, and last time I had a tooth extracted it greatly injured me and I did not recover for three days. Dr. Schiffman extracted some teeth for me which did NOT HURT ME A PARTICLE, and I can recommend his new method for extraction of teeth.
S. L. SKINNER,
801 Yolo avenue, Pasadena.

It affords me great pleasure to say that I have this day had three teeth extracted by the Schiffman Method Dental Company, two of which were very bad and hard to get, one being ulcerated, and best of all, it gave me NO PAIN WHATEVER. I can cheerfully recommend Dr. Schiffman's method to all wishing teeth extracted; they are very careful to do their work thoroughly and POSITIVELY WITHOUT PAIN. Respectfully,
C. M. BALDWIN, Photographer.
261 N. Fair Oaks ave., Pasadena,

While waiting for the train and nursing a throbbing tooth, I thought of the half-page ad. that I had often seen in the Los Angeles Times, "Dr. Schiffman extracts teeth without pain," etc., etc. To think was to act, I was soon in the chair and that tooth was out, yes, and "without pain," and all for half a dollar. I never got more satisfactory results from a small investment. Doctor thanks awfully, once again
R. S. BASSETT, Pomona, Cal.

I cheerfully recommend Dr. Schiffman's method for extracting teeth.
MISS F. HASKIN, Compton.

I have just had a wisdom tooth extracted that three other dentists failed on. One dentist in Texas worked on it for three hours and two dentists in Los Angeles for two hours. It was extracted here without pain. For anyone that is suffering with their teeth I can heartily recommend them to Dr. Schiffman.
G. T. BENNETT, 136 W. Fifth Street.

Open every day but Sunday.

Hours: 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

SCHIFFMAN METHOD DENTAL CO.

ROOMS 22 TO 26 SCHUMACHER BLOCK, 107 NORTH SPRING STREET.

Telephone Main 1485.

Santa Paula.

THE following description of Santa Paula, written by Mary M. Bowman of that place, appeared in a recent edition of the Land of Sunshine:

"The Santa Clara Valley of the south holds the thriving little town of Santa Paula on its heart, the central setting in its chain of possessions. Extending southwest from the San Fernando Mountains to the sea, the valley is forty-five miles long and averages two to three miles wide, with a funnel-shaped flare at the end. On the north it is rimmed by a broken range of mountains and foothills, that hide in their depths smaller valleys and cañons, the paradise of the sportsman, and

"One million dollars' worth of beans—mainly limas, small white and bayous (a small brown bean)—are shipped annually East, presumably to Boston. In 1893 the area planted to this useful edible in the Santa Clara Valley was 26,000 acres, and the average yield per acre was 1000 pounds, though in certain sections it ran as high as 1900. The soil is as loamy and fertile eighty feet deep as on the surface, and the conditions of soil, fogs and climate are such that no irrigation is used or needed, except for alfalfa and citrus fruits.

"Cut off from the world, Ventura county could produce the necessities and luxuries of life within itself—cattle, sheep and hogs; beans, corn, barley; fruits, nuts, oil and wine. It is a vale of plenty, of peace and of beauty."

SANTA PAULA UNION HIGH SCHOOL.

in beauty of scenery unsurpassed. The clear streams tumbling noisily down cañons, breaking into cascades over rocks, loitering in still pools, rushing on through ferns and brakes and wooded hills, under branching sycamores and clean-limbed alders, lure the lover of trout fishing till the very abundance of the catch impels him to desist.

"On the south, a lower spur of the Coast range stands sentinel until midway between the town and the ocean it ends abruptly at Punta de Loma. From here there is a wide, open stretch of country skirting the sea, to where the blue Conejos bound the horizon and Point Magu rears an impregnable bastion against the restless, dashing waves.

"There is no district in the county so remote that it has not a handsome schoolhouse of modern architecture and ample accommodations; and the sponsors at christening displayed rare good taste in perpetuating the musical names of the country.

"Santa Paula is situated at the confluence of Santa Paula, or Mupu Creek and the Santa Clara River. The townsite is the east end of the grant described in the records as the Rancho Santa Paula y Saticoy. An abundant supply of water is obtained from the creek, a mountain stream, and is piped five miles down the valley. Like all streams in California, it varies with the rainfall; but if by any freak of nature it should fail, the river, winding round the base of South Mountain, can fill all demands. A few miles above the town Sespe and Piru creeks pour their waters into the Santa Clara, which has a fall of several hundred feet before it is swallowed in old ocean's hungry maw.

"To say that Santa Paula has a population of 1200 conveys no adequate idea of the number of people who buy and sell in its markets and form its society. From here to San Buenaventura the valley is an almost continuous town, with its miles of apricot and other fruit orchards, and its elegant homes fast displacing the plainer dwellings of early days.

"It is a community of good churches, excellent schools and intelligent, enterprising citizens, fully in touch with all progressive ideas and movements.

"Previous to the recent oil development in Los Angeles, this was the center of the largest petroleum-producing district on the Coast, and while Los Angeles may lead a close race in quantity, Santa Paula yields an oil of finer grade. The Union Oil Company owns the largest refinery on the Coast, with a pipe line to San Buenaventura, where the oil is run into storage tanks for steamer shipment. It manufactures gasoline, naphtha and other distillates.

"The Santa Clara Valley possesses exceptional advantages in its variety of resources. In the Sespe Cañon are the quarries of beautiful brown stone, which enters into the construction of many of the finest buildings in the State. 'Sespe grapes' stand for the richest and most luscious product of the vineyard. On the hillsides are long rows of white stands that resemble the camp of a miniature army. It is an army of busy workers, making tons of the delicious white sage honey that carries off the prize in many competitive exhibits.

"The largest citrus grove is that of N. W. Blanchard, one of the pioneer orange-growers of the State. His orchard embraces 100 acres, sixty in oranges and forty in lemons. So fully has he solved the problem of lemon-curing that fruit from 'La Naranjal' commands the highest prices in the market. He employs from seventy-five to one hundred hands and ships from sixty to seventy-five carloads a season. One of the projected industries of the valley is the manufacture of olive oil, as many acres of that berry are coming into bearing.

Nathan W. Blanchard.

Of Santa Paula it may truthfully be said that Nathan W. Blanchard is its founder. He located upon the townsite in 1872, at which time he engaged in the raising of alfalfa, sheep culture and hog-breeding. In 1874 he planted 100 acres, or thereabouts, to lemons and oranges. With the lapse of time the earlier ventures were abandoned for the more profitable business of fruit-raising. Today Mr. Blanchard's orchards are models of the highest achievement in the production of the lemon and the orange, and his product always brings a figure considerably above the market. His orchards are reputed to be the most profitable in California.

The home of N. W. Blanchard, a cut of which accompanies this review, is a model one. The residence occupies a conspicuous knoll a little removed from the center of the city, which it overlooks. It is surrounded by a wealth of tropical and semi-tropical verdure, the lawns being traversed by graveled drives and adorned by shrubs of a hundred varieties, set in the highest type of the landscape gardener's art. The premises are approached by a palm-bordered drive one-half mile in length.

The orchards immediately adjoin the residence site. They are divided into various "sections" by eucalyptus and pepper trees, so planted as to furnish "breaks" for the shelter of the fruit trees from the wind. The entire orchard area is traversed by irrigation pipes, while an emergency reservoir of immense capacity furnishes immunity from the danger of drought. The packing-house of the orchard is a commodious structure, located upon a spur of the Southern Pacific Railway, upon the premises.

Of the 100 acres of Mr. Blanchard's orchard, thirty acres are devoted to lemons and seventy acres to oranges. A careful estimate of the crop of '97 is: Lemons, 8000 to 9000 boxes; oranges, 20,000 to 25,000 boxes.

The history of Santa Paula is comprised within a score of years. It is an important shipping point, enjoys a delightful climate, affords all the advantages of high living afforded by select society, and abundant schools and churches. Its homes are well built, its business streets are well built, its banks, hotels and public buildings are all first-class. The Santa Paula Union High School building, a particularly beautiful structure, being built of cut stone and wood in happy combination, and surrounded by an attractive campus, adorned with drives, walks and an abundance of flower beds, tropical shrubs and trees. This building was originally designed as the Santa Paula Academy. It was built by N. W. Blanchard, C. H. McKevett, W. L. Hardison, F. E. Davis, W. C. Richmond and others, and, by them, donated, free of all cost, to the city. It cost $17,000.

The Lemoneira Company.

One of the many interesting enterprises about Santa Paula is that of the Lemoneira Company. By it 400 acres have recently been planted to lemons, 40,000 trees having been set out, one, two, three and four years ago. Some of the trees bore fruit first during 1896, and the promise is that a goodly harvest will be gathered in 1897. The tract is divided into the usual sheltered sections by eucalyptus hedges, and is provided with irrigation reservoirs, pipe lines and all other necessary accessories. The ranch is situated four miles from the city.

The officers of the Lemoneira Company are: President, N. W. Blanchard; vice-president, C. H. McKevett; treasurer, F. E. Davis; secretary, N. W. Blanchard, Jr. The officers, excepting the secretary, with Charles C. Teague and D. W. Mott constitute the board of directors. The corporation has a capital stock of $1,000,000.

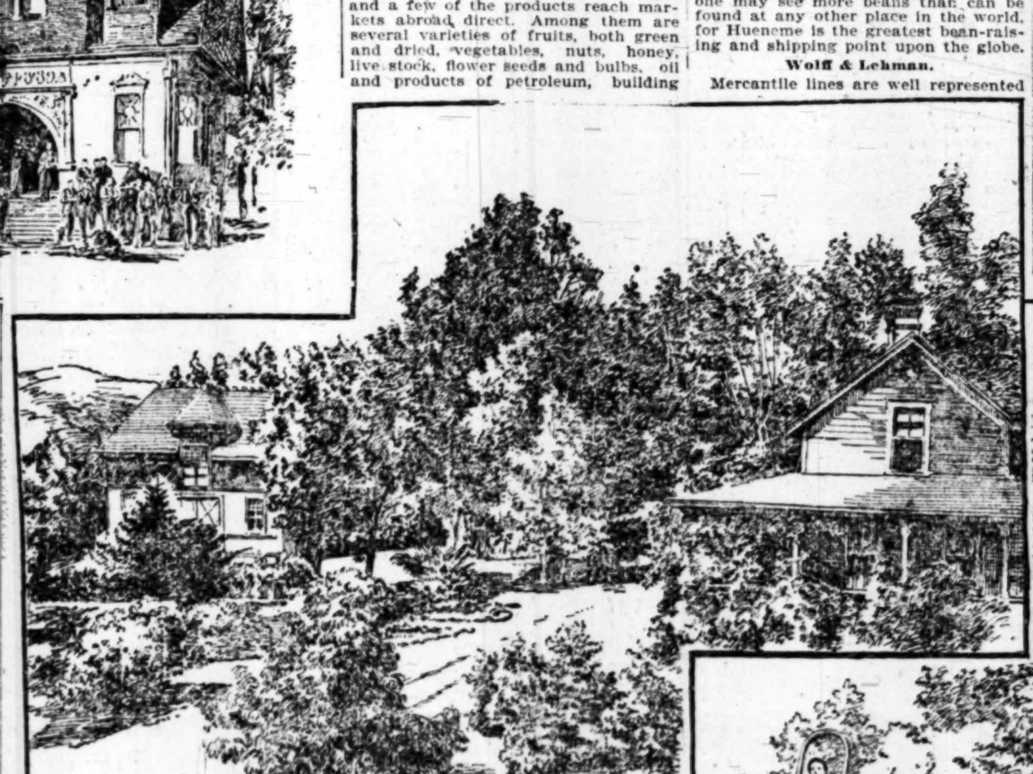
Ventura County Lumber Company.

The leading lumbering institution of Ventura county is the Ventura County Lumber Company of Hueneme, Santa Paula, Nordhoff and Ventura. Planing mills are operated at Ventura and Santa Paula. The general office is located at the latter place. The officers or the corporation are: President, A. J. Salsbury; vice-presdent, D. T. Perkns; treasurer, secretary and general manager, C. H. McKevett.

First National Bank.

The leading bank of Santa Paula is the First National, organized in 1889. Formerly it was a state bank. It has capital stock of the value of $75,000, with a surplus of $16,000. Its officers are: President, C. H. McKevett; vice-president, N. W. Blanchard; cashier, Joseph R. Haugh. These, with F. E. Davis and D. W. Mott, constitute the board of directors. The bank owns its own building.

Santa Paula is supplied by an abundance of pure water through the Thermal Belt Water Company, which pipes water from unfailing sources along the valley for miles. From this source the Santa Paula waterworks draws its supply. The two corporations are composed of the same group of progressive men whose names are connected with the many Santa Paula industries above enumerated.



RESIDENCE OF NATHAN W. BLANCHARD, SANTA PAULA, CAL.

Santa Paula Horse and Cattle Company.

One of the finest properties in the rich and beautiful country surrounding the town of Santa Paula, and one of the most prolific in natural advantages in variety of resources and in adaptability of soil, is the immense and picturesque ranch of the Santa Paula Horse and Cattle Company.

This large ranch of 7000 acres lies about three miles northwest of Santa Paula and extends its broad acres over hill, mountain and valley, affording abundant facilities for a stock range on an extensive scale, and with its rich soil and abundant water cannot be excelled in its adaptability to the cultivation of almost any variety of fruit and grain.

The cañon land, of which there are hundreds of acres, is especially well suited to the profitable growing of olives, of which the company has now set out about three thousand trees, a large part of which are now in bearing.

Oranges, lemons, apricots and peaches likewise thrive abundantly, as evidenced by the forty acres of navel oranges now in bearing and the smaller orchards of apricots and peaches, all of which are in splendid condition and the rich quality of their fruit is eloquent of the productive capacity of the soil.

The character of the soil is a heavy loam and very rich. The uplands of this ranch are especially well adapted to stock raising, being well watered and exceptionally good grazing ground.

This company has been an extensive breeder of fancy and high bred trotting horses and gentlemen's roadsters, and now has about three hundred head of as fine horses as can be found on the Pacific Coast. The stock of this company is sired by two royally bred stallions, and is from a high class of selected mares.

The owners of this ranch have other extensive investments elsewhere demanding their more immediate attention and are therefore closing out this ranch business and property. The entire ranch has been sub-divided into small farms containing from 100 to 300 acres. These farms are so arranged that each contains a portion of the valley land and enough of the hill land for a good pasture.

These lands will be put on the market in the near future and a good farm can then be purchased for a small amount of money. In order to attain this end the company is selling out its horses at very low figures.

In addition to the above-mentioned property, this company has also several hundred acres of the very finest kind of alfalfa land, also for sale.

Any reader contemplating an investment in California property, either on a large or small scale, cannot do better than correspond with the following-named officers of the company: C. C. Teague, vice-president, or F. M. Vale, secretary, who will be pleased to furnish any desired information in their power relative to the above-mentioned property.

Hueneme.

HUENEME, Ventura county, with a population of 1100 progressive people, is situated upon a projection of the Colonia Rancho, a point running into the sea. It lies twelve miles south of Ventura, the county seat, and about the same distance north of Point Magu, and is one of the most prosperous, enterprising and beautifully located towns in Southern California. It is in the midst of the greatest grain and bean-producing area in the State. Hueneme (pronounced Y-na-me) enjoys the distinction of being the largest shipping point upon this coast, excepting alone San Francisco. Next to the Sunset City its wharves, 1500 feet in length, are the largest upon the coast. The average shipments per annum from this somewhat unique commercial center are about as follows: Beans, 200,000 sacks; wheat, 55,000; corn, 75,000 sacks; barley, 450,000 sacks; mustard, 425 sacks; oats, 1500 sacks; eggs, 350 boxes; hogs 650; wool, 180,000 pounds, and many smaller products. Diversified farming is well exemplified in that immediate section, and a few of the products reach markets abroad direct. Among them are several varieties of fruits, both green and dried, vegetables, nuts, honey, live stock, flower seeds and bulbs, oil and products of petroleum, building rock and asphaltum. Only about one-tenth of the ranch lands require or utilize irrigation, the rainfall for the past twenty-one years having averaged seventeen inches per season, a sufficient quantity of water to insure the highest results. The climate is of the all-the-year-round quality, the temperature varying but little between winter and summer. The lowest point ever reached in winter was 43 deg., while in summer 83 deg. is the maximum heat. Bathing along the beach at Hueneme is not surpassed in California. An annual fair is held there each year at which $8000 in premiums is distributed. Contiguous to the halfmile track upon the fair ground are 150 box-stalls, housing, during the racing season, many of the finest horses which have won fame upon the turf all over the world.

Hueneme has an excellent public school system, and many religious organizations, as well as secret societies, represented by considerable bodies. With its large hotel, mercantile houses, business blocks, banking institutions, public halls and theaters, this interesting little municipality presents the greatest activity shown by any Southern California town even of thrice its size. An excellent government light occupies a conspicuous projection at the mouth of the harbor, and is provided with a fourth-order light, together with accommodations for two families. One particular advantage enjoyed by Hueneme above all other coast points along California, is the fact that its wharf is what is known as a "free wharf;" that is, it is neither owned nor controlled by the steamship companies. An abundance of game, such as deer, bear, California lions, wildcat, coyote, rabbit, hare, ducks, quail, etc., etc., are obtainable in the region, while sea fishing of all kinds is at hand.

Hueneme may truthfully be said to be fathered by the Hon. Thomas R. Bard, who, twenty-five years ago, took up his residence near the present townsite. Aside from his extensive private enterprises, he is associated with many corporations which are developing the resources of California. With Mr. Bard, engaged in many important enterprises, are associated many of the prominent citizens of the town.

Hueneme Wharf Company.

First among the corporations of this business center is the Hueneme Wharf Company, a corporation to which the little city owes the great measure of prosperity which it enjoys, and through the liberal management of which it has won its proud distinction of being California's second port. The company owns 1500 feet of wharves, together with all tracks, trucks, tram cars, engines, pile-drivers, etc., etc., which usually belong to such properties when maintained at the highest efficiency. Several acres of land contiguous to the wharf are owned by the company, upon which have been erected the six huge warehouses. These structures contain a floor space of several acres, and, when filled with the diversified harvest of the prolific territory thereabout, present an interior view that is as novel as it is surprising. Rods upon rods of solid piles of beans, barley and other products are pile twenty-five to thirty feet in height throughout the length and breadth of the vast interiors, and so closely ranked that there is scarcely room for egress of the tram cars which traverse the buildings in all directions. It is at these great storehouses that one may see more beans than can be found at any other place in the world, for Hueneme is the greatest bean-raising and shipping point upon the globe.

Wolff & Lehman.

Mercantile lines are well represented and conducted upon liberal methods The leading house of the city, if not of California, in its line, is that of Wolff & Lehman. This firm owns an immense brick and stone structure, comprising many store fronts in width and covering a ground area of 80x100 feet. It is thoroughly metropolitan in its appurtenances; gas-lighted, plate-glass windows, oak-finish throughout, hanging balconies, cash-carrier system, elevator, parlors for ladies, fine service, a capacious vault and all accessories which subserve the highest convenience and expedition. The stock carried comprises everything required in an agricultural community. A fine line of dry goods, the best of groceries, clothing, hardware and furniture—every line of merchandise known to trade—is represented in the immense stock. The business of the house foots up into the hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. A great portion of its business consists of the purchase and shipment of farm products, of which, during the year, many cargoes are handled Farm implements, too, as well as vehicles of all kinds are a part of the vast aggregation to be found within this great enterprise.

The firm is composed of M. L. Wolff and L. Lehman, two men whose reputation for business acumen, integrity and geniality is second to none.

A. Levy.

The celebrity of Hueneme as the greatest bean market in the world is due, in great measure, to the enterprise and ingenuity of A. Levy. It was this gentleman who first conceived the idea of sending a solid bean train from his own warehouses to the East. This novel undertaking was accomplished in October, 1890, during which month three solid trains were sent east. The famous pioneer train left the Coast upon the 18th, followed by two others within ten days. Each car bore a large placard, which read as follows:

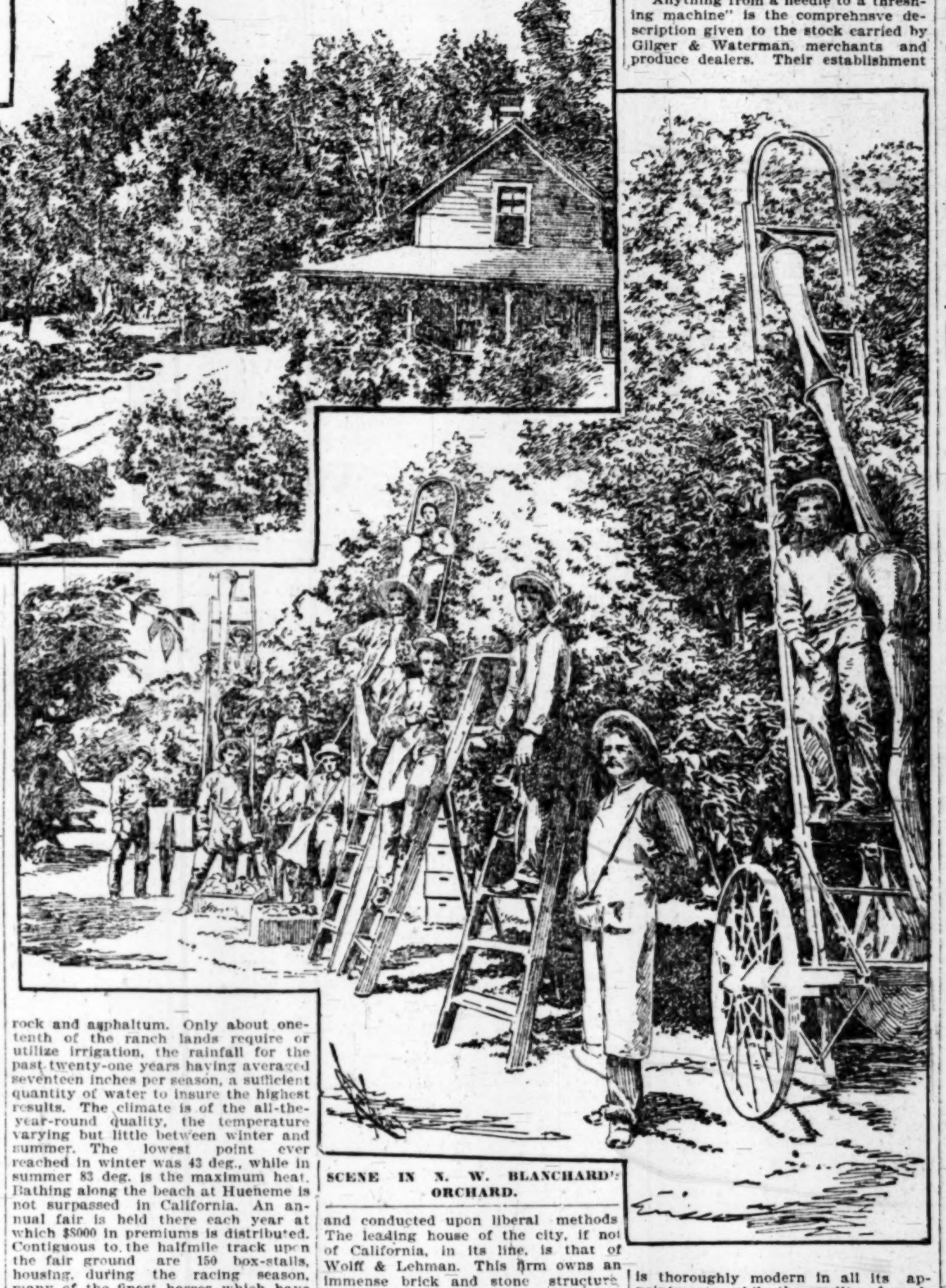
CALIFORNIA BEANS.
From
A. LEVY,
Wholesale Dealer and Shipper
of
California Products,
Hueneme, Cal.

Mr. Levy was for many years engaged in mercantile lines. At present he deals in all kinds of produce, having commission-houses or agencies at all points, from Lompoc to Newhall. The walnut industry of the Hueneme territory is advancing rapidly and Mr. Levy predicts that by 1900 not less than 100 carloads will be the measure of the output of that center. This product is said to exceed the famous French "Grenoble" walnut. Not less than 750 carloads of beans pass through Mr. Levy's hands annually, while a greater quantity reach San Francisco by means of chartered steamers. The free wharf of the port gives it the advantage of the lowest freight rate enjoyed by any point along the coast, and is the cause, in great measure, of the comparatively high prices realized there by producers. Ninety cents per ton carries merchandise and commodities to and from San Francisco.

Mr. Levy is actively interested in many of the institutions which are aiding in the advancement of the city and county in which he lives, and is justly regarded as a most important figure in commercial life.

Gilger & Waterman.

"Anything from a needle to a threshing machine" is the comprehnsve description given to the stock carried by Gilger & Waterman, merchants and produce dealers. Their establishment is thoroughly modern in all its appointments, while the quality of goods carried is fully the equal of the foremost metropolitan houses in quality. Their establishment is 100 by 80 feet n dimensions, includng the main store and two large warehouses.



SCENE IN N. W. BLANCHARD'S ORCHARD.

The Bank of Hueneme is one of the foremost banks of this Coast, its exchanges running far into the boundaries of thousands of dollars, the result of the immense tonnage of products handled at Hueneme. It is capitalized at $100,000, transacts a general banking business, and owns its own building, a handsome and massive brick and stone structure. Its officers are: President, Thomas R. Bard; vice-president, A. Levy; [illegible], Thomas J. Gregg. These, with [illegible] Perkins, A. J. Salsburg, A. B. Smith and M. L. Wolff, constitute the board of directors.

Experiments recently conducted at Hueneme have demonstrated the superior value of lands thereabouts for the culture of the sugar-beet. During the season of 1896 many ranchmen, situated in widely separated parts of the peninsula and upon soils of varying qualities, made painstaking experiments in this line, which resulted in a most gratifying showing of profit, and further produced a product which was of higher saccharine value than that of Chino or of any other California point. The location is exceptionally advantageous for the location of a sugar factory, and many of the best informed men of that territory confidently predict the early establishment there of such an institution.

The particular thing which seems now to be most essential to Hueneme is railway transportation direct to its docks and warehouses. For many years this subject has been seriously considered, and many projects exploited. The one most in favor by the townsmen is a coast road north from Santa Monica to connect Ventura and northern points. Another route proposed is from Burbank, on the Southern Pacific main line, by the way of Chatsworth, Santa Susana Pass and Montalvo or Saticoy. A spur track from Montalvo is not wanted by the people of Hueneme.

The schools, churches and hotels of Hueneme are thoroughly first-class. The social advantages are unsurpassed, while good order and congenial relationships characterize the life and activities of the city. From a purely sanitary point of view Hueneme is second to no point in this favored land.

The residences of Hueneme are second to none in California, many of them being exceptionally luxurious in their appointments. Among them those of Hon. Thomas R. Bard and D. T. Perkins are ideal homes, in the midst of wide areas of cultivated lawns. Mr. Perkins is the owner of a superb tract of land, and is identified with many of the foremost enterprises of Ventura county.

In advanced stages of Consumption, Scott's Emulsion soothes the cough, checks the night sweats and prevents extreme emaciation. In this way it prolongs life and makes more comfortable the last days. In every case of consumption—from its first appearance to its most advanced stages—no remedy promises a greater hope for recovery or brings comfort and relief equal to Scott's Emulsion. Book on the subject free for the asking.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

NO MERCURY.

No potash—no mineral—no danger—in S. S. S. This means a great deal to all who know the disastrous effects of these drugs. It is the only blood remedy guaranteed

Purely Vegetable.

S. S. S. forces the disease out through the skin—does not dry up the poison to decay the bones, like mercurial mixtures do.

"I was almost a physical wreck, the result of mercurial treatment for blood poison; S.S.S. is a real blood remedy, for it cured me permanently." Henry Roth, 1848 South Ninth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

SSS

Books free; address, Swift Specific Co., Atlanta.

Your Liver

LIVER Furred tongue.
LIVER Drowsy feelings.
LIVER Hacking cough.
LIVER Pain in right side.
LIVER Pain in region of the liver.
LIVER Yellow skin.

If you are suffering from liver troubles you can be cured. Call on the doctors of Hudson or write for "Liver Book."

HUDYAN— Cures Lost Manhood,
HUDYAN— Nervous Debility, Mel-
HUDYAN— ancholia, Constipation,
HUDYAN— Falling Sensations,
HUDYAN— Lack of Energy, Lack
HUDYAN— of Power, Lack of
HUDYAN— Capacity.

The entire system is renewed and reinvigorated. You can get Hudyan only by calling or writing to the old doctors of Hudson. No one else can give you Hudyan.

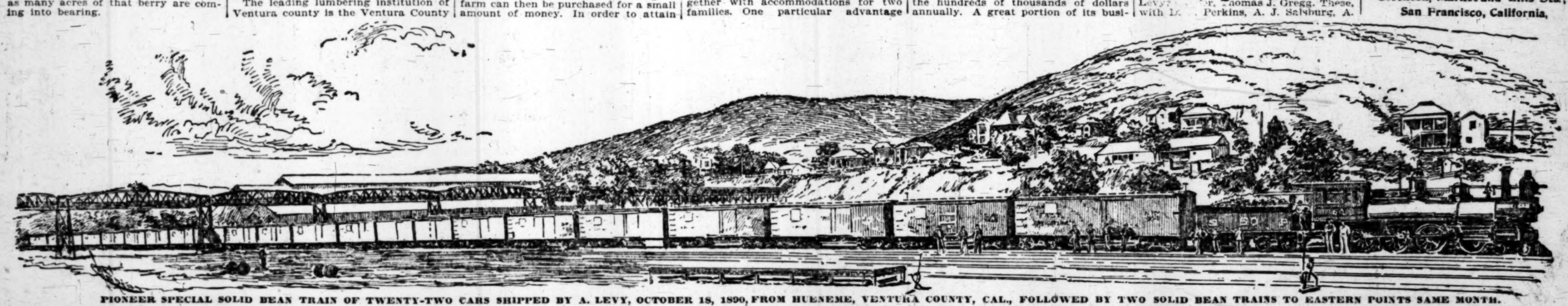
Hudyon Circulars Free.

TAINTED BLOOD TAINTED BLOOD TAINTED BLOOD TAINTED BLOOD — When your hair is falling, your throat parched, spots appear over the body, ulcers in mouth, your blood is disordered. If taken in time the thirty-day cures act like magic.

Good results sure to follow. This is sure. Call or write for Thirty-Day Cure Circulars.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts.,
San Francisco, California,



PIONEER SPECIAL SOLID BEAN TRAIN OF TWENTY-TWO CARS SHIPPED BY A. LEVY, OCTOBER 18, 1890, FROM HUENEME, VENTURA COUNTY, CAL., FOLLOWED BY TWO SOLID BEAN TRAINS TO EASTERN POINTS SAME MONTH.

Smith and M. L. Wolff, constitute ... board of directors. ... Experiments recently conducted at Hueneme have demonstrated the superior value of lands thereabouts for the culture of the sugar-beet. During the season of 1896 many ranchmen, situated widely separated parts of the peninsula and upon soils of varying quality, made painstaking experiments in this line, which resulted in a most gratifying showing of profit, and further produced a product which was of higher saccharine value than that of Chino or of any other California point. The location is exceptionally advantageous ... the location of a sugar factory, and ... warehouses. For many years ... territory contiguous to that ... the best informed men of that ... establishment there of such an institution.

The particular thing which seems now ... be most essential to Hueneme is ... railway transportation direct to its ... docks and warehouses. For many years ... this subject has been seriously considered, and of recent years ...

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SEE TABLE OF CONTENTS ON PAGE 42.

PAPER TRUST.

The World Man Says There is One.

Warner Miller and Mr. Russell Deny the Charge.

Publishers Apparently Expect No Higher Prices.

Effect of the Free List Discussed Before the Ways and Means Committee—Wood Pulp and Lumber Interests.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The disputed existence of a paper trust was a bone of contention before the Ways and Means Committee this afternoon, and furnished the most interesting episode of the tariff hearings up to date. Ther was a warm controversy between John Norris, the business manager of the New York World, who attacked the alleged trust, and ex-Congressman William A. Russell of Massachusetts, who is reputed to be at the head of the combination, and ex-Senator Warner Miller of New York, who has large interests in paper manufacturing.

Messrs. Russell and Miller denied absolutely the existence of a trust.

The lumber, pulp and paper schedules were the order of the day. During the morning session a big delegation of lumber men appeared, with C. W. Goodyear of Buffalo as spokesman, the choice of the convention held in Cincinnati. Speaking for $1,000,000,000 capital and 600,000 workingmen, he asked to have white pine, hemlock, bass and sycamore restored to the rate of $2 per thousand feet, from the existing $1 rate.

The Wilson Bill, he declared, had given a market for $13,000,000 worth of Canadian lumber, and diverted $1,500,000 of revenue.

Represenattive Boutelle of Maine spoke at the request of the lumbermen in the East. The others who appeared on behalf of the lumber trade were Judge Page Morris, Congressman-elect from Duluth, Minn.; J. B. Ennochs of Jackson, Miss.; T. D. Walker of Minneapolis, and A. H. Winchester of West Virginia. All asked to have the raw material kept on the free list.

Other speakers were C. H. Lang of Boston, for the rattan manufacturers; Lewis C. Wagner of New York, regarding cigar labels; Wellington Smith of Massachusetts, for tissue and copying-paper manufacture; William G. Reed of Boston, the maker of photographic paper, and Henry Ives of New York, for the book interests. All asked the restoration of McKinley schedules, or higher rates.

THE HEARING.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The hearings before the Ways and Means Committee today covered wood pulp, paper and books. There were several large delegations present. The forenoon was given to the lumber interests. C. W. Goodyear of Buffalo appeared as a representative of the Committee of Twenty appointed by the lumberman's convention. The committee yesterday prepared the outline of a formal petition to the Ways and Means Committee which Goodyear said would be presented later.

Goodyear said the results of the election convinced them protection was to be the policy of the next administration and the lumbermen demanded a share of that policy. They appeared, Goodyear said, as representatives of fully $1,000,000,000 capital, and 600,000 lumbermen, not including those engaged in the retail lumber trade or the transportation of lumber. He thought 3,000,000 of our people dependent on this industry for a livelihood.

They did not come, Goodyear said, asking anything exorbitant. Substantially what they asked in the West was that white pine, hemlock, basswood and sycamore be placed at $2 and classed the same as spruce. With a graceful tribute to Senator Frye, Speaker Reed, Chairman Dingley and Mr. Boutelle, he announced it was through them that spruce, the great staple product of Maine, had always previous to the present law, remained in the $2 class.

"But," interposed Mr. Dingley, smiling, "Maine is the Pine Tree State."

"Without any pine," retorted Goodyear quickly.

"Who is responsible," asked Mr. Bolliver, "for the dropping of white pine from the $2 class?"

"The lumbermen," replied Mr. Goodyear, emphatically. "But the result of the tariff law has aroused them. Their industry has gone into decay and today is languishing from foreign competition."

"If we should fix the duty on spruce at $1," asked Mr. Dingley, "would you be satisfied?"

"No," replied Mr. Goodyear; "$2 on spruce was right and we want $2 also on white pine."

In reply to questions, Mr. Goodyear said what he asked was practically a restoration of the duty of 1883; that is, that white pine and the lumbers, placed in the $1 class by the act of 1890, be restored to the $2 class.

"Do the lumber men desire a duty on logs?" asked Mr. Evans.

"We are not here," replied Mr. Goodyear, "to ask you to place a tax on logs. We do not ask it because some lumber men in Michigan and other States whose timber is exhausted are giving a large number of men employment by importing logs for sawing in their mills. We consider this a matter of policy rather than of tariff principles. We do not want to antagonize interests which employ American labor."

He said that last year about 800,000,000 feet of lumber was imported; that the exports were valued at $27,000,000, principally from southern ports and the Pacific Coast. The result of free trade in lumber, he said, had been a great reduction of wages to lumber men and of the number of days employed. The former had been reduced 20 per cent. and the number of days 40 per cent.

In conclusion Mr. Goodyear said that the lumber men believed that if the protective idea was to be enforced in regard to any industry none stood on a firmer footing than they. He estimated that the schedule they asked for would be but 20 per cent. ad valorem, while the act of 1890 averaged 50 per cent. and the act of 1894, 40 per cent.; that what they asked for was below the average tariff for thirty years.

"There is an impression," suggested Mr. Tawney of Minnesota, "that there is a trust to control the output or the price of lumber. What do you say to that?"

"There exists no such institution," declared Mr. Goodyear. "A lumber trust is not possible. There may be iron trusts and other trusts, but it would be as impossible to form a lumber trust as to combine all the people of the United States in a trust against themselves."

Judge Page Morris, Congressman-elect from Duluth; I. C. Enoch of Jackson, Miss.; T. B. Walker of Minneapolis; A. H. Winchester of Buchanan, W. Va., and representative Boutelle of Maine also made brief arguments in behalf of the lumber interests.

The afternoon session was opened by C. H. Lang of Boston, who presented a memorial from rattan manufacturers. The present ad valorem schedule, Mr. Lang declared, afforded no protection to American manufacturers. The pulp and paper schedule was next announced.

John Norris, business manager of the New York World, first spoke, explaining that while the World consumed one-thirteenth of all the paper used in the United States, he thought he voiced the sentiments of all newspapers. He continued:

"I appear to formally apprise this committee of the fact the twenty-four or twenty-five manufacturers of white paper in the United States are perfecting their arrangements for a combination by which every newspaper shall be at the mercy of a central agency, by which these manufacturers shall receive an additional profit of four or five millions a year and tax knowledge to that extent.

"The purpose of the trust," said Mr. Norris, "is to keep the price of paper at about 2½ cents, while the present ruling price is about 2 cents, and by cutting off various concessions to newspaper publishers to increase their profits in that way also."

Being asked by Mr. Tawney whether the trust had been actually formed, Mr. Norris explained that he had been informed by members of it that all the details had been arranged by the manufacturers, it having been in process of germination for a year and a half; that lawyers were now tinkering upon the agreement and had practically finished it in twenty-four hours; that the central office had been established in New York and the men who were to represent the combine in London, San Francisco, Chicago and other cities, had been selected.

Messr. Dingley, Payne and other members of the committee questioned Mr. Norris closely to show that if paper was put on the free-list American manufacturers would be driven out of business. If prices were unduly raised by the trust, Mr. Norris said newspaper publishers would establish their own paper factories. He had no recommendations to make as to the proper duty, he concluded, but thought it well that Congress should be informed of the situation, that it might make the bill a menace to such a combination as the one being formed.

Ex-Congressman W. R. Russell of Massachusetts said: "I deny that any combination has been practically formed, or that any consideration of such a combination by the manufacturers has contemplated a raise in prices."

The newspaper publishers knew that no raise of prices was contemplated, because they had refused to avail themselves of opportunities to make contracts for terms of years at the present prices. It may seem incredulous, but the fifteen or twenty gentlemen who came together about a year and a half ago had for their object economy in conducting their plants. They figured that they might save a million and a half a year by reducing their working forces.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller of New York repeated practically the statements made by Mr. Russell.

Wellington Smith of Lee, Mass., spoke for the manufacturers of Essex and copying paper. They argued for duties on tissue, copying, stereotyping, Japanese and all thin papers.

William G. Reed of Boston appeared in behalf of the American Photographic Paper Company of South Lee, Mass.

"The time has come for us to bind the better class of books in this country," began Henry Ives of New York. "There is one hindrance. Labor in England, Germany and France is 65 per cent. cheaper. The McKinley rate of 5 per cent. ad valorem has been retained. That is not enough. We ask you to raise it to 40 per cent. Our better methods will offset the difference."

Then the committee adjourned over New Year's.

SILVER SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The silver Senators have been considering during the Christmas recess the attitude they shall assume on nominations to office made in the place of the silver men removed because of their alleged participation in the recent campaign, and have decided with practical unanimity to oppose the confirmation. The matter has been placed largely in the hands of Senator Jones of Arkansas, because he is both a silver advocate and chairman of the National Democratic Committee.

Senator Jones says that, while ordinarily he has no disposition to interfere with the Presidential prerogative, he thinks that in cases where this has been the cause of removal, justice to all calls for an investigation of the charges upon which the displacements were made. It now looks as if the question which these removals will raise will be the first since election to cause an alignment of the parties on the financial questions in the Senate. The indications are that the silver Republicans who bolted the St. Louis convention and the Populists will stand with the silver Democrats in opposing confirmations, while it is probable the Republicans and gold Democrats will support the Presidential appointees' cases. Some Republicans are not very zealous, however, in their support for the reason that they realize that the failure to confirm Democratic nominees will throw the nominations to their party after March 4, and thus increase the Republican patronage.

In the case of Henry G. Clavenell, District Attorney for Alabama, his successor George S. Moore, is finding difficulty in securing the indorsement of the Senate, because he is opposed by silver Senators. The silver men assert that there are instances in which officeholders of good proclivities participated in the campaign as actively as did the silver men who aroused the displeasure of their superiors at Washington.

In remonstrances sent to Senators against the confirmation of the appointees for the Illinois offices made vacant because of "pernicious political activity," it is urged that the men removed participated in the campaign to no greater extent than did Secretary Carlisle, Comptroller Eckels and Postmaster Hesing of Chicago and hundreds of other officials. Senator Jones says he does not want the nominations pigeon-holed or confirmations defeated in any indirect way, but he wants them voted upon in the Senate and directly confirmed or rejected. He thinks the Senate should pass upon the question involved in the nominations.

HIS NEW YEAR

McCullagh Faces it in Another World.

Tragic Death of the Great St. Louis Editor.

Found on the Pavement Beneath His Open Window.

Hints of Attempted Suicide—The Gas Turned on in His Room—Had Been a Sufferer Since the Convention—Kept to His Work.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31.—Joseph B. McCullagh, editor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, and one of the best-known newspaper men in the country, is dead, as the result of a fall of twenty feet from a second-story window of his apartments at the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Kate Manion, at No. 3837 Pine Boulevard.

There seems to be a difference of opinion as to whether Mr. McCullagh's death was due to an accidental fall, or was the result of his own act. This latter story is scouted by the dead man's friends.

The body, which was cold in death, and clad only in a nightgown, was discovered by Mrs. Manion's colored man servant about 7 o'clock this morning. Waters, the colored servant, without touching the body, ran frightened into the house, where he told the cook of the discovery. She immediately called Mrs. Manion, who had not yet arisen, and told her that Mr. McCullagh had "fallen out of his window and killed himself."

Immediately on being notified by the servant, Mrs. Manion dispatched her coachman to summon Dr. C. H. Hughes, who resides in the neighborhood, and who was Mr. McCullagh's physician during his last illness. He hastened to the house, and after examining the body, ordered it removed to the house.

The Globe-Democrat will say that Dr. Hughes's conclusion, from the condition of the body when he examined it, is that Mr. McCullagh plunged head first from the window about 3:30 o'clock. On the ground around the foundation of the house is a stone water table. In the fall Mr. McCullagh struck a sharp corner of this stone with the left side of his head, fracturing the parietal bone. The physician is of the opinion that death followed immediately after the shock of the fall. The victim's head was lying in a small pool of blood which had dripped from the wound.

Just how Mr. McCullagh happened to fall out of the window can only be a matter of conjecture. He had been ill several months, and latterly was compelled to keep to his room. He passed his last night unattended, as he had always slept during his illness.

Wednesday evening Mr. McCullagh was in the best of spirits, although he complained of not being quite so well. The smothering sensation which had troubled him at intervals during his illness had returned to him in a mild form and rendered him languid and drowsy. He retired to bed at 7 o'clock, leaving word with the household that he did not wish to be disturbed, unless it was by his physician.

Dr. Hughes made his customary night call about 7:30 o'clock and expressed surprise to Mr. McCullagh at finding him in bed at such an early hour.

"I am very weary," Mr. McCullagh said, "and I thought I would get as much rest as possible tonight. I expect my barber early in the morning to trim my hair, and I want to be up when he arrives."

The physician administered to his patient's needs, saw that everything in the room was fixed for the night, and that the north window was raised about an inch for ventilation. Then he bade Mr. McCullagh good night, turned off the electric light and retired.

Before going to bed, Mrs. Manion looked into Mr. McCullagh's room. She saw that everything in the room was in order, and then retired to her own apartments. About midnight she woke up and detected an odor of escaping gas. She investigated and found a burner in the combination gas and electric light chandelier, which hangs suspended in the center of Mr. McCullagh's room, open. The odor of gas was very strong in the apartment. Mrs. Manion turned on an electric light and shut off the gas. Mr. McCullagh woke up.

"Joe," she said, "did you know gas was escaping in your room? You would have been a dead man in the morning if I had not discovered it."

Mr. McCullagh was apparently too drowsy to realize what his sister-in-law said. He murmured an inaudible reply and fell asleep again. Mrs. Manion raised the open window a little higher, so that the fumes of the gas could leave the room, and then returned to bed. Indications seemed to be that Mr. McCullagh had got out of bed for something, and in trying to turn on an electric light he turned on the gas. He did not notice the error and retired again, unconscious of danger.

Careful investigation warrants the conclusion that Mr. McCullagh was awakened later in the morning by a smothering attack, and climbing out of bed again, nervous and unsteady from the spell, went to the window for more air. As he threw the sash up to its full height he was probably overcome with weakness, lost his balance and rolled out over the window-sill and fell to his death.

The funeral is set for 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon at Mrs. Manion's residence. Rev. Dr. W. W. Boyd, pastor of the Second Baptist Church, and Rev. John Snyder, a prominent Unitarian minister of this city, will conduct the services. The interment will be at Bellefontaine Cemetery.

The Post-Dispatch says:

"Mr. McCullagh's illness came upon him shortly after the close of the last Republican National Convention. It took the form of acute asthma, complicated with nervous depression. When he passed through the acute stage, his arms were numb, and there were premonitions that his brain had been under a shadowy spell. McCullagh would not admit that he was failing, either physically or mentally. He insisted on managing his newspaper from his bedroom. All through the day he sat in an armchair wrapped in blankets, received reports from his subordinates, and gave them orders for the conduct of the paper."

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

A Great War Correspondent and Inventor of the Interview.

(BY THE TIMES' SPECIAL WIRE.)

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31.—(Special Dispatch.) J. B. McCullagh, or "Mac," as he was familiarly known, was one of the greatest war correspondents this country has ever seen. He was also the inventor of the newspaper interview, and was a brilliant paragrapher, who could distill a large amount of vitriol in a three or four-line editorial note. What he didn't know about inside national politics for the last thirty years was not worth knowing. This year, in the Globe-Democrat, he contributed a page article, giving the moving causes which led to the nomination of Presidential candidates since Buchanan. He enjoyed the friendship of many famous Americans, and if he had ever taken the time, he could have written one of the most readable books of recollections.

McCullagh was an Irishman, and came to this country when 11 years old. After serving as a printer's apprentice in New York he went to St. Louis, and from a compositor became a reporter. He was working on the Cincinnati Commercial when the civil war broke out, and he was sent as a special correspondent. As "Mac," he soon became the most widely-known of Washington correspondents. After the war he came to be recognized as the chief medium of communication between President Andrew Johnson and the public.

It was two years after the close of the war that he did his first great work as an interviewer. He was at the time correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, and as such he made a tour through the South, writing up the condition of the different States.

During this tour he surprised the press by a three-column talk with Alexander H. Stephens at his home in Georgia. It was the first interview of the kind ever given to the public, and the prominence of Stephens as Vice-President of the Confederacy, and the striking ideas which McCullagh elicited from him caused a sensation.

McCullagh returned to Cincinnati in 1868 as managing editor of the Enquirer, and after two years went to Chicago, and, in conjunction with Charles A. Dana, now of the New York Sun, started the Republican, but lost everything in the great fire of October, 1871. Going back to St. Louis, he became, in 1875, managing editor of the Globe-Democrat, the position which he held until his death.

McCullagh was one of the most tireless workers in the profession. He made a reputation as one of the greatest editorial paragraphers of the country. He practically lived in his editorial office. He personally superintended the work of all the departments of his paper, and directed the make-up of its editorial page. He was at his desk always at 10 o'clock in the morning, and never left it until 1 o'clock the next morning. The strongest constitution could not stand the strain, and his health broke down.

Mr. McCullagh was never married, and left no relatives in this country. A brother, Mrs. Manion's first husband, died a few years ago in St. Louis.

THE MORNING'S NEWS —IN— The Times IN BRIEF.

The City—Pages 42, 43, 44, 48.

Berger's time to swear off....Cases in the courts....Contractor Rebman's bill paid....Kramer convicted of forgery....Last session of the Council....Supervisors clear the decks....Parkhursters win another case....Call for the charter election....New Year festivities....S. B. Carlisle's gift to charity.

Southern California—Page 47.

Bloodshed in Santa Ynez Valley....Lompoc's unique deadlock....The Pasadena tournament....Wounded Deputy Sheriff Wilson recovering....Railroad project in San Diego....Berkeley defeats San Diego at football....Queer marriage at sea....Ventura's election contest.

Pacific Coast—Page 42.

In the suit of W. A. Frick against the city of Los Angeles, the city wins....Naval Constructor Baxter asks for improvements at Mare Island....Arizona's mineral output....Republican State Committee will meet in Sacramento during the sessions of the Legislature....Bulls and bears have fun with San Francisco cops....The State Teachers' Association meets and adjourns....First decisions under the Paris Award....H. E. Armstrong, Republican nominee for the Assembly from Ukiah, dead.

General Eastern—Pages 37, 38, 42.

Death of Gen. Maceo denied by Señora Mirabel—The Cuban junta does not believe him alive....Editor Joseph B. McCullagh kills himself by throwing himself out of a window....Hearings of lumbermen by the Ways and Means Committee....An insane farmer attempts to burn himself and son....Horrible double murder at Butte....Startling testimony against Wanamaker's political manager....Police Capt. Chapman out for young blood.

By Cable—Pages 37, 38, 42.

The Imparcial of Madrid, demands the recall of Gen. Weyler—News from the island....Lord Beresford seriously hurt....Disbanded Turkish marines make a hostile demonstration....A French steamer goes down and fifteen of her crew drown....Gen. Rivera and other Cuban leaders reported dead.

At Large—Pages 37, 38, 42.

Dispatches were also received from St. Paul, Elmira, N. Y.; San Francisco, Denver, Salt Lake, Cincinnati, Bedford, Mass.; Monmouth, Ill.; Havana, Madrid, London, Chicago, Washington and other places.

Financial and Commercial—Page 46.

Review of the week's trade by the Dun and Bradstreet agencies....Fluctuations during the year in cereals and provisions.

SECOND-HAND.

The Report That Gen. Maceo Lives.

No Credence Given it by the Cuban Junta.

Senora Mirabel's Version of the Alleged Killing.

Letter from Gomez to Campos in Regard to Arranging for Peace. Thirty-seven Bohemian Volunteers—Bermuda Followed to Sea.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

KEY WEST (Fla.,) Dec. 31.—Señora Dolores Mirabel, widow of Lieut.-Col. Mirabel of the insurgent army, killed in a machete charge at Tapaste in September last, arrived here last night on the Olivette, en route to Tampa, Fla. It was first reported that she had come direct from the insurgents' camp in Western Cuba, where she had been attending Maceo. It appears, however, that Señora Mirabel did not see Maceo, but says that just before her departure from Cuba she was informed by a gentleman of Maceo's staff, who had just arrived from the field, that Maceo was still alive, but seriously wounded, with four physicians attending him.

Her informant added that Maceo was recovering slowly. He stated that during the engagement between the insurgents and Spanish troops under Cirujeda, Dr. Zertucha, unobserved, shot Maceo and afterward hastened to join the Spaniards. For this the doctor is said to have received $50,000. Señora Mirabel lived eight months in the hiding place known as St. Julia cave, province of Havana.

THE JUNTA INCREDULOUS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—A representative of Dr. Palma at the Cuban junta was asked today about the dispatch from Key West which alleged that Antonio Maceo was alive and in a Cuban hospital recovering from wounds and also that the wife of a prominent Cuban landed at Key West confirmed the statement that Maceo was alive. He smiled incredulously and said: "You can say the Cuban junta believes Maceo dead, and that he died in the manner described in the circular recently printed by the junta. We fully satisfied ourselves of his death."

BOHEMIAN VOLUNTEERS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Thirty-seven Bohemian veterans of the Austrian army have signed their names to a roster of volunteers who are willing to fight for the success of the Cuban insurgents and have signified their readiness to start at a moment's notice, and, if necessary, walk the greater part of the way. A meeting to elect officers was held, and Lajos Farsky, who was for eighteen years a lieutenant in the Austrian army, was chosen to lead the volunteers, with the rank of colonel.

The officers of the regiment say that they will be able to raise $4000 from the Bohemian business men, and in addition to that sum a fund is being raised from the volunteers, who are nearly all workingmen and are willing to contribute liberally.

WITHOUT CLEARANCE PAPERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—If either of the suspected filibustering crafts, the Dauntless or Commodore, sail from Jacksonville for Neuvitas or Santiago, they will do so without clearance from the Spanish Consul, and therefore be deterred from enteing a Cuban port. Instructions have been sent to the Spanish Consul at Jacksonville not to issue clearance papers; also to withhold bills of health. Under the Spanish law, no arms, ammunitions or explosives can be landed on Spanish soil without a special permit in each case.

THE BERMUDA FOLLOWED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The steamer Bermuda, which cleared yesterday for Bermuda, passed out of quarantine today. The revenue cutter Manhattan, watching her, passed out just ahead. It is expected the cutter will keep in company with the Bermuda to the three-mile limit.

GEN. RIVERA DEAD.

HAVANA, Dec. 31.—Gen Ruis Rivera, who succeeded Antonio Maceo at the head of the patriot forces in the province of Pinar del Rio, is wounded, according to advices received here from Artemisa. It was stated here this evening that Gen. Rivera subsequently died of his wounds.

GOMEZ TO CAMPOS.

Text of an Alleged Letter Expressing Desire for Peace.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—A special to the World from Madrid says the Tiempo published the alleged text of a letter addressed by Maximo Gomez to Marshal Campos at the end of January, 1895, a few days before Gen. Campos left Cuba, to which Gen. Campos replied that he could do nothing, as he had resigned his commission, but would communicate the letter to his successor. The letter ran thus:

"General: As you are a gentleman and, owing to your high qualities, deserve the sympathy of the whole country, I appeal to you. I would not do so to any other person representing the authority of Spain on the island. We must all lament the shedding of blood and the ruin of Cuba. For my part, I wish to contribute to stopping so much desolation. If you can find some means for working out peace, have no scruples in telling me so, because I will make any sacrifice to devise on my side some formula of compromise."

Strangely enough, Gen. Campos was not allowed to carry out home-rule reforms, which might have checked the uprising. Most Spaniards, especially the Liberals, cannot help thinking now, how practical and politic it would be under the present circumstances to send the gallant marshal back to Cuba. There is a widespread rumor in military circles that Gen. Weyler probably will be recalled, and will be succeeded by Marshal Primo de Rivera, the Captain-General of Madrid, who will have two able assistants in the persons of Lieuts.-Gen. Marcia and Correa.

See Table of Contents on Page 42.

(SPORTING RECORD.)

GAVE UP HIS CHANCE

ENGLISHMAN CHAPPLE QUITS THE BICYCLE RACE.

He Was in Sixth Place and Might Have Won One of the Five Cash Prizes Had He Stayed.

"FLYING DUTCHMAN" LEADING.

MADDOX, THE AMERICAN, ONLY A LAP BEHIND HIM.

Con Doyle Knocks Out Mike Farrell. The Weekly L.A.W. Bulletin. Bicycle Exposition—Chess by Telegraph.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—One more rider surrendered today his chances for a portion of the prize money in the big six-day international bicycle race at Convention Hall. Chapple, the Englishman, was the latest who has proven unable to keep up the terrific pace set by the "Flying Dutchman" Waller and Maddox of Asbury Park, N. J., who are now up at the head, with only a lap distance in favor of the former.

Chapple was in the sixth place when he dropped out, and as there are five cash prizes, it is considered that he did a very unwise thing when he left the track. His withdrawal makes it almost certain that the men who are now in the first five places will occupy almost the same relative positions when they cross the tape line at the finish, for Forster, who is now in sixth place, is over a mile behind Hunter.

Chapple left the track on his four hundred and thirty-sixth mile, and during the afternoon after a good rest, he helped pace the other riders for several miles at a time.

Eddie Bald lowered his three-quarters of a mile indoor record from 1m. 45sec. to 1m. 41sec. tonight. Tom Linton lowered his ten-mile record from 26m. 45sec. to 24m. 36sec.

The score tonight was as follows: Waller, 583 miles; Maddox, 582 miles, 11 laps; Ashinger, 582 miles, laps; Lawson, 581 miles, 2 laps; Hunter, 580 miles, 5 laps; Forster, 579 miles, 5 laps.

CHESS BY TELEGRAPH.

San Francisco and Victoria Experts Booked for a Contest.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—The chess match by telegraph, arranged to take place between a representative team of San Francisco players and a strong aggregation of experts of Victoria, B. C., will commence at 7 o'clock on the 1st of January. The Postal Telegraph Company has placed a special wire in the chess-room of the Mechanic's Institute for the use of the local players, and the moves will be transmitted direct to Driard's Hall, Victoria, as quickly as made.

Although Victoria has lost one of her best players since the last match, in James R. Hunnex, it will have a strong team on the present occasion. T. W. Piper, who won his game in the last match, will act as captain of the Victoria Club. He will be assisted by Dr. Chapman, an Englishman, who has played against some of the best players in the old country, and Ben Williams and Alderman Marchant will complete the team. The San Francisco team will probably consist of the following players: Kendrick, Lovegrove, Samuels and Coles.

GIDEON'S BULLETIN.

Matters of Interest to the League of American Wheelmen.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

PHILDELPHIA, Dec. 31.—Chairman Gideon of the L.A.W. issues the following bulletin:

"Art. 4, sec. 7 of the L.A.W. bylaws, clause F, reads as follows: 'Any wheelman who has been declared a professional or suspended for misconduct shall have the right to appeal only to the national assembly of the L.A.W., and shall be reinstated only upon recommendation of the racing board and by unanimous vote of the assembly.' Any riders who believe that they have cause for such appeal should send at once to the member of the racing board in charge of their district a full statement of the case, giving reason for asking the recommendation of the board for reinstatement.

"Declared professionals—W. M. Jenkins, Los Angeles.

"Records accepted—Two miles, professional, paced, standing start, competition, 4:13. Thomas Cooper, Memphis, November 3, 1896.

"Five miles, professional, flying start, unpaced, against time, 11:42, Henry Bradis, Memphis, November 21, 1896. Fifty miles, professional, flying start, unpaced, against time, 2hr. 16m. 3s., John Lawson, Memphis, November 17, 1896.

"Suspended for competing in unsanctioned races—Dean Cromwell, W. D. Widney, Harry Fish, L. B. Chandler and Morgan Galbraith of Los Angeles.

"For insubordination on the track—F. A. Bell of Los Angeles, until February 1, 1897.

"For unfair riding—John Hartwick of Fresno, until January 1, 1897.

Suspended pending investigation—J. M. Long, Phoenix; Albert Cooper, Charles F. Hoff, Tucson."

Doyle Knocked Out Farrell.

ELMIRA (N. Y.,) Dec. 31.—Con Doyle knocked out Mike Farrell of Buffalo in two minutes and a half of the first round before the Queen City Club last night. The men, who are welter-weights, were matched to fight fifteen rounds. M. P. Gillespie of the Athletic Club was referee.

A Bicycle Exposition.

CINCINNATI (O.,) Dec. 31.—The Cincinnati Bicycle Board of Trade has announced that an explosion of the products of the bicycle manufacturers of the country in all branches will begin on February 22 at Horticultural Hall and continue until March 27.

An Inspector-General Removed.

ALBANY (N. Y.,) Dec. 31.—Frank C. McLewee, Inspector-General of the National Guard of New York, has been removed from office by Gov. Morton for having made his annual report public before submitting it to the Adjutant-General. In that report, McLewee, it is claimed, committed the additional breach of military rules by criticising the staff of the Governor, who is commander-in-chief of the National Guard of this State.

Will Enforce the Laws.

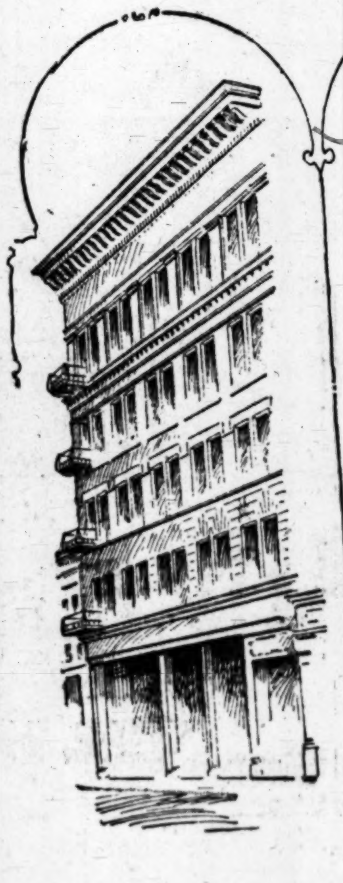
LEADVILLE (Colo.,) Dec. 31.—The county board today elected Thomas F. O'Mahoney Sheriff. He is a Populist and has been considered favorable to the strikers. In an interview he said he would enforce the laws to the letter. He discharged the under-sheriff and all deputies and announced he would have no Miners' Union man in his office.

THE HENNE BUILDING.

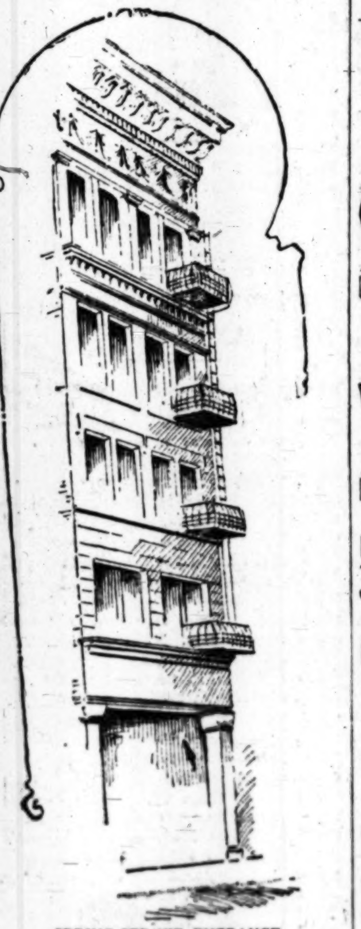
Details of Construction of the Latest Commercial Structure.

Mention of the Firms and Agencies Employed in Bringing the Building from Plans to Perfection.

The construction of the Henne building, now rapidly approaching completion, marks the achievement of the most considerable enterprise in commercial architecture within the last quarter of the year. The building is conspicuous alike for its central location and its large proportions and the beauty and grace of its architectural lines.



THIRD-STREET FRONT.



SPRING-STREET ENTRANCE.

The ground dimensions of the building are thirty-seven feet frontage on Spring street, with an eighty-foot frontage on Third street, with a depth from the Spring-street side of a hundred and seventy-two feet. The building stands five stories in height above the finished basement and is supported upon a skeleton steel frame of the Chicago method. In general terms the building may be described as a modification of the late period of the French renaissance. Every precaution is taken throughout the interior to make the structure as nearly fire proof as possible. The walls are covered with steel lath and steam heat employed.

The stair routes are constructed of iron and marble while the elevator ways and cages are finished in black metal. All exterior glass in the building is polished French plate. The finish employed throughout the entire building is natural oak of a pattern conformed to the architectural outline. A light well of spacious proportions extends from the roof to the floor, near the rear of the Third-street front, a means employed for illuminating all offices on the upper floors. The office floors on the Spring-street front are also abundantly lighted. Two high-speed electric elevators will be installed in the building, while the lighting system will also be electric. All offices will be supplied with cabinet lavatories finished in marbel and nickle plate, with clothes closets attached. The design of the building was to produce a thoroughly first-class modern office building and to that end no useful accessory or convenient porter service will be omitted. The building will be ready for occupancy in March or April.

C. F. CUBACH, CONTRACTOR.

The general contractor of the Henne building is C. F. Kubach, the well-known builder. No better or further recommendation of his work can be made than to state the simple fact that he carries the construction of this building from bottom to top, putting the entire structure under roof within sixty days. Mr. Kubach has been in this city eighteen years. In 1883 he established himself in his present avocation. His shop any yards are located at Wall and Seventh streets, where also are his storage sheds for cranes, derricks, tackle, trestle, trucks, tools and the endless number of instruments employed in contract construction upon a large scale.

Among many prominent buildings erected by Mr. Kubach in this city may be mentioned the Stimson residence and block, the Bradbury residence, Turner Hall, the Meek Bakery, the residences of Dr. Causlas, A. P. Griffith and Mr. Poehler. The particular point to which Mr. Kubach gives much attention in his work is the accomplishment of a given task within the briefest possible time commensurate with the best results. He employs thirty to forty men every day in the year.

H. CLEMENT, STONE CONTRACTOR.

In supplying the stone work for the Henne and Lankershim blocks Mr. Clement has demonstrated the fact that stone structural work can be carried forward as fast, if not faster, than that of brick or terra cotta. He began his work on the Lankershim building November 20, and is just now putting on the finishing touches of the stone work. When not delayed by the lagging of other contractors, he has put up a story a week. Mr. Clement, aside from being a contractor in stone work, is also agent for the famous Arizona pink sandstone, from the quarries at Flagstaff, Ariz. This stone is not only durable and handsomely tinted, but possesses the further advantages of holding its color and of being easily worked. The quarries from which it is taken are the most thoroughly equipped with mechanical appliances of any like institution in the West. Mr. Clement's yards are located on Santa Fé avenue, adjacent to the tracks of the Southern California Railroad and below the roundhouse. He employs from twenty-five to thirty-five men the year around, and in the near future will add an equipment of lathes, planers and moulders of the latest type to his plant.

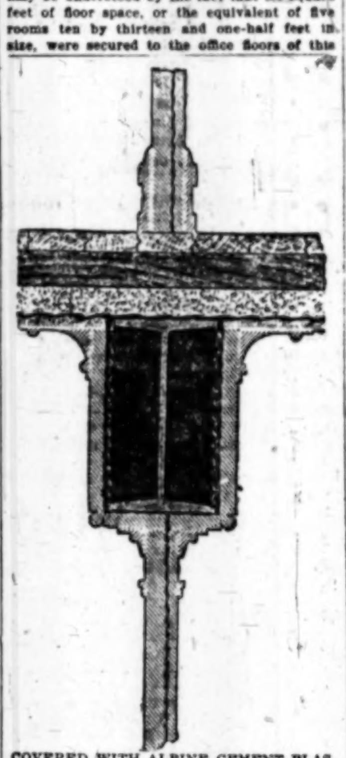
Among many prominent buildings which Mr. Clement has constructed may be mentioned the City Hall, the government building, Hellman Block, on Main street; Bradbury Bicknell and McDonald blocks, the residences of O. T. Johnson, Wolfskill and Henne.

CARROLL H. BROWN, ARCHITECT.

The architect of the Henne building is the author of many of the finest structures of Southern California, Mr. Carroll H. Brown. No more eloquent indorsement of him can be made than to simply mention his works. Mr. Brown has supplied to the city, T. D. Stimson, Willard Stimson, Harper & Reynolds, S. W. Lutweiler, E. Redick, Griffith and Henne buildings; the T. D. Stimson stone residence, Stimson Flats and California Club, with the following prominent residences: W. G. Whorton, Charles H. Ruddock, J. D. Hooker, J. W. A. Off, E. A. Miller, Dr. Norman Bridge, J. M. Elliott, W. T. Maurice, H. L. McNeil, Thomas A. Lewis, J. Winston, J. W. Hinton, James C. Kays, Judge John B. Cohrs, Dr. F. T. Bicknell, J. Boyd Francisco and M. D. Chamberlain. The Alhambra Hotel and Arizona Territorial Reform School are also his work.

THE OSBORNE PRICE CO.

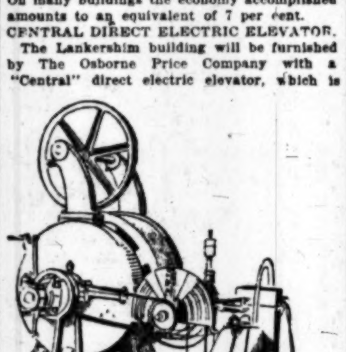
In the Lankershim building, which is inclosed upon two sides by the Henne, the structural steel and partitions are being supplied by The Osborne Price Company of 222 Bullard Block. The Z-bar construction is employed. The ceilings and partitions of the building will be built of the expanded metal system, a patented device which subserves economy of space, perfect sanitation and immunity from fire. Partitions are only one and one-half inches in thickness complete, for ordinary purposes, and two to two and one-half inches when unusual height or strain obtains. The economy of space thus secured may be understood by the fact that 680 square feet of floor space, or the equivalent of five rooms ten by thirteen and one-half feet in size, were secured to the office floors of this building through the thinness of these partitions. But it must not be thought that because these partitions are thin they are frail. On the contrary, they are as rigid as adamant. They are sustained upon channel steel studs, to which the expanded metal perforated sheet is firmly wired. This perforated sheet is so shaped that any side thrust is met by the full resistance of the tensile strength of steel. Attached to this steel structure is a coating of Alpine cement placed simultaneously upon the two sides. This coating brings the partition out to the required thickness and, when seasoned, is more rigid than a partition sustained by wood, besides being absoultely fire, vermin and sound proof. Ceilings, vault walls and other structural work supplied under these patents are all done in a manner similar to the above described. The work affords the highest opportunity for decoration; mouldings, bases, centers and corners being placed as the cement is applied. Over 300,000 yards of this partition were placed last year, many of the leading commercial structures of the East containing it. On many buildings the economy accomplished amounts to an equivalent of 7 per cent.



COVERED WITH ALPINE CEMENT PLASTER.

CENTRAL DIRECT ELECTRIC ELEVATOR.

The Lankershim building will be furnished by The Osborne Price Company with a "Central" direct electric elevator, which is shown in the cut presented herewith, the especial features of which are absolute and positive safety devices, the extreme economy of current required, its simplicity of construction, avoiding the necessity of a skilled electrician. These points clearly place the "Central" in the first rank in the elevator field.



The same type of elevator is being installed by the same company in the Johnson-Ball hotel building on Main street.

HOTELS—

Resorts and Cafes.

GRANDEST WINTER RESORT On the Pacific Slope.

BEAUTIFUL SANTA BARBARA.

Never Closes. The Arlington Hotel. Never Closes.

The flower festival not being held this spring is drawing a great many people to Santa Barbara during December, one of the best months for fishing, ocean bathing and driving. Famous Veronica Springs one mile from hotel. Write or telegraph. E. P. DUNN.

A MAGIC ISLAND— SANTA CATALINA.

Charming climate, wonderful natural attractions, famous fishing, quail, dove and wild goat shooting. Delightful coast excursions. HOTEL METROPOLE open all the year. Greatly reduced rates for fall and winter. Ideal accommodations for ladies and gentlemen at Eagle Camp; heart of the game country. Our special coupon ticket includes transportation Los Angeles to Avalon, accommodations Hotel Metropole and Eagle Camp, saddle animals, etc. Regular service per R. R. Time Tables, Los Angeles daily papers. Full information and illustrated pamphlets from BANNING CO., 222 South Spring St., Los Angeles.

UNDER ENTIRELY NEW MANAGEMENT

THE HOTEL FLORENCE, SAN DIEGO, CAL.

E. E. Nichols and son of the Cliff House, Manitou, have taken the above house for the winter season.

Replete with every accessory demanded of a modern hotle, The Florence offers superior accomodations for the winter's sojourn.

Write for further particulars, rates, etc.

CASA LOMA— REDLANDS, CAL.,

Just completed and now open. Built in suites, each suite supplied with bath, hot and cold water, radiator and telephone. Magnificent view from each room. Famous Smiley Heights, valley and mountain. J. T. RITCHEY, Prop.

HEALTH, SPORT— FOR ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH AND ALL Pulmonary troubles Hemet has the best climate known; 30 miles from the sea; 1650 feet above sea level; high and dry; no fogs; convenient of access; 80 miles from Los Angeles on Santa Fe R. R. Sportsmen find the very best of quail shooting and other game 2 miles from town. HOTEL MAYBERRY, the finest finished and furnished hotel in Southern California. Lighted with electricity; table first class; family cooking; rates $2 per day or $9 to $12 per week. Address HOTEL MAYBERRY, Hemet, Riverside County, Cal.

WILSON'S PEAK— OVER A MILE HIGH. FIRST-CLASS HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS at Martin's Camp, $2.00 per day; $10 per week. Camping privileges at the Peak. Camp among the Pines, 6000 feet up. Tents by the day, week or month, furnished or unfurnished. Daily Mail and Telephone connection. Fare, Round Trip, $3.50; parties of 5 to 10, $3; 10 and over, $2.50. Stage leaves 44 S. Raymond ave., Pasadena, 8:30 a.m. For transportation by way of Toll Road or Sierra Madre Trail apply to L. D. LOWRY, 44 S. Raymond Ave., Pasadena, Cal. Tel. Main 56.

HOTEL SAN GABRIEL E. SAN GABRIEL, CAL. AMONG ROSES AND ORANGE blossoms, only 9 miles from Los Angeles on S.P. Ry. Modern appointments, tennis, croquet, bowling, fine livery, beautiful new ballroom; very moderate prices; special rates to "Raymond & Whitcomb" parties. N. S. MULLAN

HOTEL LINCOLN SECOND AND HILL—FAMILY HOTEL; APPOINTMENT perfect; electric cars to all points. [illegible], Prop.

Greeting

Messrs. Lissner & Co. extend to their friends their very best wishes for the New Year, and thanks for the encouraging patronage of the past.

It is a source of satisfaction to know that our efforts to conduct a first-class, thoroughly reliable business have been appreciated so fully, as has been evidenced by the liberal share of business we have received.

We shall continue to conduct our establishment on the same fair lines, and in every way endeavor to retain the confidence of our patrons.

A Happy New Year.

LISSNER & CO.,

GOLDSMITHS, SILVERSMITHS, OPTICIANS.

235 South Spring Street, Los Angeles.

Broadway and 13 St., Oakland.

VISITORS TO LOS ANGELES

Are especially invited to visit the Representative Jewelry Establishment of Southern California. Perhaps there is no store in this city that offers so much of interest to the casual visitor as ours. We endeavor to make the SHOWING of wares a feature of the business and every one is very welcome to view the goods and ask questions without the least thought of purchasing.

Montgomery Bros.,

Jewelers and Silversmiths

120-122 NORTH SPRING STREET.

MATERNITY INSTITUTE.

1315 W. SEVENTH ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of California, July 10, 1895.

FEMALE DISEASES A SPECIALTY.

This institution may more appropriately be called a private home for ladies during the state of pregnancy and confinement. It offers the same accommodations to women during pregnancy as they could enjoy while awaiting the time of their delivery in a household of their own, for everything is first-class in this Institute.

The Home building is located on Seventh St., between Broadway and Westlake Park. It is elevated above the surrounding buildings in the healthiest part of the city and gets the full benefit of the sea breeze, and is surrounded by a garden of flowers and luxurious fruit trees of tropical beauty the whole year round, which can only be had in this climate. Office hours, 8 to 10 and 1 to 3. DR. H. NEWLAND, Superintendent.

Postum Cereal, THE GRAIN COFFEE. Makes Red Blood. Ask your Grocer for it.

For Delicacy, for purity, and for improvement of the complexion nothing equals Pozzoni's Powder.

Silverwood

STOCK-TAKING SALE.

In order to reduce stock and close out all broken lines, odds and ends and unreplaceable goods we have made great reduction in all departments.

Underwear.

Light French Rib........40c
Heavy German Rib......45c
Heavy English Merino...45c
Fine Wool Fleece Lined..75c
Fine Full Finished Rib...75c
Heavy Natural Wool.....90c
Heavy Wool Fleece Lined..............$1.00
Heavy Regular Made Wool................$1.25

Socks.

Fine German Balbriggan, 2 pair................25c
German Maco Tans, 2 pair................25c
Fine Seamless Merino....15c
Extra Maco Blacks and Tans, 3 pair...........50c
Fine English Cashmere...25c

Reduction in Neckwear, Shirts, Umbrellas, Canes, Mackintoshes, Sweaters, etc.

Silverwood the Men's Furnisher

124 SOUTH SPRING ST.

LOS ANGELES, CAL

"Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy, not expressed in fancy; rich, not gaudy. For The Apparel Oft Proclaims the Man"

If old Polonius were in town today, he would probably add: "Go to Polaski Bros."

Trousers, $8, $9, $10

Suits, $25, $30, $35

The choicest stock of Woolens in the city to select from. No suit is permitted to leave our store unless it is absolutely perfect in every detail. Start in the New Year with a New Suit, "for the apparel oft proclaims the man."

Polaski Bros.

MERCHANT TAILORS, 224 W. THIRD ST

Bradbury Building.

GREATEST of all Holiday Presents.

Regina Music Boxes—$20 to $300.

Bartlett Bros.

Established 1875. 103 N. Spring St.

Sole Agents Southern California, Arizona and New Mexico.

FREE COUPON

We take one of these coupons for Ten Dollars on every purchase of a new Piano in our warerooms from now until January 1st, 1897.

Southern California Music Co. 'PHONE MAIN 585 for PIANO TUNING, Etc.

216-218 W. Third St.

$8, $9, $10 buys made-to-measure Trousers that fit. You need not be ashamed of what you get at

POLASKI BROS.,

224 W. Third St.

HALF PRICE MILLINERY At.... Moffatt's 329 South Spring Street

JANUARY 1, 1897.

...rwood

STOCK-
TAKING
SALE.

...n order to reduce stock and close out all broken lines, odds and ends and unreplaceable goods we have made great reduction in all departments.

Underwear.

Light French Rib........40c
Heavy German Rib.....45c
Heavy English Merino...45c
Fine Wool Fleece Lined..75c
Fine Full Finished Rib...75c
Heavy Natural Wool.....90c
Heavy Wool Fleece Lined.............$1.00
Heavy Regular Made Wool...............$1.25

Socks.

Fine German Balbriggan, 2 pair.................25c
German Maco Tans, 2 pair.................25c
Fine Seamless Merino....15c
Extra Maco Blacks and Tans, 3 pair...........50c
Fine English Cashmere...25c

...Reduction in Neckwear, Shirts, Umbrellas, Canes, Mackintoshes, Sweaters, etc.

...rwood
...s Furnisher
...NG ST.
...ANGELES, CAL

...as thy purse can buy, not ...; rich, not gaudy. For
...rel Oft
...ns the Man"
...town today, he would ...Polaski Bros."

..., $9, $10
...30, $35

...in the city to select ... leave our store unless ...ry detail. Start in the ... for the apparel oft

...Bros.

224 W. THIRD ST
...ilding.

FREE
COUPON

We take one of these coupons for Ten Dollars on every purchase of a new Piano in our warerooms from now until January 1st, 1897.

Southern California Music Co. 'PHONE MAIN 585 for PIANO TUNING, Etc.

216-218 W. Third St.

HALF PRICE MILLINERY At.... Moffatt's 319 South Spring Street

CONSUMPTION CURED.

Not by Miracles, but by a Rational and Scientific Method of Treatment.

The Medical Profession Convinced.

Overwhelming Evidence and Testimonials from Physicians and Cured Patients.

The Cure of Consumption No Longer Disputed. Science, Common Sense, Skill, Specific Remedies and Special Apparatus Make Its Cure Positive and Certain.

The cure of consumption is by no means the easiest thing to be accomplished by the medical practitioner, but its cure is possible, and cures are constantly being made by Dr. W. Harrison Ballard, who was himself a victim of tuberculosis and thereby led to make a special study of diseases of the lungs and their cure. He investigated and tried everything, and finally was himself cured by the Koch treatment, which he then made a special study. The result was that he improved the system of treatment by the addition of other remedies to assist the desirable effects of the Koch tuberculine, and still others to counteract the undesirable effects. His perfected method of treatment now used accomplishes remarkable results and cures consumption.

His experience in Chicago before coming here, as well as his experience here in Los Angeles during the last nine months emphatically shows what he can do. He founded the Koch Medical Institute and while there treated and cured many patients, whose testimonials can be seen, or who may be seen personally in regard to the treatment and results if desired and whose addresses will be furnished on application. Some of these testimonials are given below. They were in some cases given at the request of Dr. Ballard to the firm of Ballard & Whitman, then proprietors of the Koch Medical Institute. The testimonials thus became the property of the firm, which explains their use now by others than Dr. Ballard. All persons interested and influenced in any way by any of the testimonials are urged to communicate with the writers, whether they are seen in the newspapers or in pamphlets, and ascertain the truth of the matter, by whom treated and with what effect, and wherever addresses are not appended in full to such testimonials they will be furnished correctly by Dr. Ballard. All such letters of inquiry will verify the fact that these patients were treated and cured by Dr. Ballard.

The firm of Ballard & Whitman was dissolved on December 7, and Dr. Ballard has opened new offices at No. 404 Stimson Block, which he has thoroughly equipped with new and expensive apparatus, to be used in connection with his specific treatment, enabling him to combat the germs, the cause of the disease, by different and combined methods, thus increasing the chances of recovery many times.

There are other things to consider besides the administration of a few drops of medicine for a certain disease or class of symptoms pronounced to be consumption. There are many other microbes and bacteria which poison the blood and destroy the life of the patient besides the tubercle bacilli, and the true physician makes his practice an art and not an exact science. Dr. Ballard, practicing medicine as an art and not as a science, recognizes these various forms of infection, sometimes single and sometimes mixed, and administers his remedies and treatment according to conditions found and not, machine-like, giving one stereotyped treatment for every form of consumption. He finds the cause or the causes, and then aims to remove them, thus curing the patient. This is why he has chronicled so many cures.

A few testimonials are given below as evidence of the facts stated. Call at the office of Dr. Ballard and investigate, and don't be misled by imitators. Ascertain the genuineness of every testimonial you see printed, whether in the newspapers or in any pamphlet sent you, before you accept them as facts.

Literature sent on application. Consultation free.

Dr. W. Harrison Ballard, No. 404 Stimson Block, corner Third and Spring streets, Los Angeles.

Riverside—Office of Dr. C. C. Sherman.

Testimonial from Asbury G. Smith, M.D., formerly superintendent of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, Boston, Mass.:

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 20, 1896.

Dr. W. Harrison Ballard—Dear Sir: In May last, at the earnest request of friends, I placed myself under your professional care, you being at that time a member of the firm of Ballard & Whitman. I had been sick and unable to attend to business continuously for nearly three years, and had been suffering from consumption for nine years. Under successive trials of various treatments and remedies I experienced alternate periods of improvement and decline, but in the end a steadily increasing decline was evident. The benefits of different climates were tried, and the advice of several prominent brother physicians was sought, but all to no purpose as to permanent gain. Cough, expectoration, fever, night sweats, occasional slight hemorrhages, loss of weight and weakness seemed to have permanently settled upon me. I then took your Koch's tuberculine treatment for two months, all that time being treated by you alone, and was apparently cured and treatment discontinued. At that time I wrote a testimonial, addressed at your request to the firm of Ballard & Whitman. I am glad, for my own sake as well as yours, to be able now, after six months' time, to testify to the continued and permanent improvement effected by your improved Koch treatment in my own case. I cannot say too much in favor of your Koch treatment, nor urge too strongly any one affected with tuberculosis to take the treatment at once, and I not only indorse the treatment, but also heartily recommend the skill and experience of Dr. Ballard, who administered the treatment to me. Sincerely yours,

ASBURY G. SMITH.

Address, No. 337 Winona ave., Pasadena, Cal.

From a young lady now returned to her home in Iowa:

Sept. 28, 1896.

Dr. W. H. Ballard—Dear Sir: Having received such great benefit from your treatment, I think a testimonial from me may lead some other sufferer to take the treatment. I went to Califronia in November, 1895, thinking to regain my health in that much-talked-of climate. I had been losing strength for some time, but did not know the real cause. February 7, 1896, I was taken down with something like pneumonia, and was under a doctor's care for ten weeks, getting better at times, but in the end being very much worse. My father went to a prominent doctor in Los Angeles, who sent him to Drs. Ballard & Whitman, saying they made a specialty of lung troubles, and could cure me if any one could.

Dr. Ballard came to my home and, after a careful examination, pronounced my case consumption in the second stage. At that time I had a severe cough, night sweats, temperature of 103 deg., and other symptoms, and was losing weight and strength continually. I commenced to take your Koch treatment April 28. At the end of one month I was a little better, but at the end of the second month I was much worse, and during the third month I had two hemorrhages, and the temperature rose to 104½ deg. The treatment was continued until, little by little, the symptoms disappeared, my appetite returned, and I am a surprise to all who knew me, and am gaining in strength and weight continually, and now, after taking the treatment for four months and three weeks, I consider myself cured of tuberculosis. Very gratefully yours,

MISS OLIVE L. COX.

Address, Harlan, Shelby county, Iowa.

In a letter received from Miss Cox by Dr. Ballard, dated November 23, 1896, she says: "Thinking you might like to know how I am getting along since I left California, I write to tell you. I have felt real well most of the time since I came home, and so far have not regretted that I came. I now weigh 118 pounds. Most everybody says I look much better than they expected to see me. I cannot too highly praise and recommend your treatment, for it has done so much for me."

From the wife of the auditor of the Western Union Telegraph Company, Chicago, Ill.:

July 29, 1896.

Dr. W. H. Ballard—Dear Sir: I am feeling so well now, and a month's rest has so refreshed me after my long illness, that I feel impelled from gratitude to express my appreciation for all that your consumption treatment, coupled with your skill, has done for me. When I left Chicago in November, 1895, in search of health, I little realized that the irregular temperature, night sweats, and complete exhaustion upon the slightest exertion that I was then experiencing were the unwelcome harbingers of that dreaded disease consumption. Even under the influence of California's balmy climate, a four months' sojourn found me worse than ever, although constantly under a physician's care, and with a racking cough growing upon me daily. It was then that my husband urged me daily, by mail and by telegraph from Chicago, to consult you, and to take your Koch treatment, with which he was familiar, but of which, up to that time, I had not heard. Acting upon his advice I began the treatment about April 1, and in about six weeks the cough had disappeared and the variations in temperature were very much reduced; in ten weeks the night sweats were a thing of the past, and in three months I felt well, and when discharged from your care, a few weeks ago, after less than four months' treatment, I believed then, and am positive now, that every trace of that dreaded disease consumption had been eradicated from my system. I am grateful to you for what your skill has done for me, grateful to the science that placed the means of helping me at your disposal, and, above all, grateful to the Providence that directed me to you in my extremity. I write this out of the fullness of a grateful heart, with the hope that it may be the means of influencing others who, unfortunately, may be afflicted with pulmonary trouble, to lose no time in seeking relief by your Koch treatment. With kind regards I am, gratefully your,

MRS. F. W. RIORDAN.

Address, No. 5321 Indiana street, Chicago, Cook county, Ill.

In a letter received by Dr. Ballard from Mr. F. D. Riordan, dated November 1, 1896, he says: "My wife and children are in splendid health; in fact I cannot remember when Mrs. Riordan was better than she is today, and I have a great deal to thank you for."

From a well-known real estate man of this city:

Dec. 16, 1896.

Dr. W. H. Ballard—Dear Sir: Having been a sufferer for more than eight years from pulmonary trouble, which had reduced me in health and strength to such an extent that I had almost given up all hope of ever gaining relief. I was induced to try your improved Koch treatment, and I am glad to be able to testify to its merits as a complete cure for consumption. I feel better today than for years, and I am steadily gaining strength. In fact I am experiencing the great boon of health after years of suffering. I have tried all the noted health resorts of the West, but the effects, while beneficial, were not permanent. I consider that your treatment has prolonged my life, and am indeed grateful to you. Trusting that others may find that relief which I have experienced through your treatment, I am very gratefully yours,

R. S. DYAS.

Address, 404 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

From a young lady whose statements can be easily verified:

Dec. 20, 1896.

Dr. W. Harrison Ballard—Dear Sir: I take the pleasure to write to you and to thank you for what you have done for me by your treatment for tuberculosis. I was afflicted with tuberculosis of the lungs and of the glands of the neck, and went to some of the most prominent physicians of Los Angeles, and tried everything possible to reduce the swoolen glands, including electricity and everything suggested by the different physicians. I got no better, and the trouble in my lungs increased. I was sent to the mountains to try change of climate, all to no purpose. The cough and expectoration increased and were very severe, and all the treatment by other physiciasn did no good. Fortunately I learned of your treatment and decided to try it, with most happy results, for I now consider myself absolutely cured of tuberculosis. The symptoms, including the swelling of the glands, have entirely disappeared, and I am perfectly well, have gained in weight and feel as well as ever in my life. For this happy result I am sincerely thankful to you and to your treatment, and I heartily indorse it and recommend it to all sufferers from tuberculosis. Your truly,

MISS A. SPRY.

Address, No. 1614 Orange street, Los Angeles.

From another recently-cured patient:

Dec. 30, 1896.

Dr. W. Harrison Ballard—Dear Sir: I cheerfully give my testimony in favor of your treatment for diseases of the lungs. I was suffering with consumption and was in a very bad condition, having a cough, with a great deal of expectoration, and night sweats, and was reduced in weight and strength so that I was unable to do anything. I consulted four other physicians, but got no relief, and finally went to you and took your treatemnt, which benefited me immediately, and continued to do so all the time while taking it, until now I seem to be perfectly cured, having no cough, no expectoration, no night sweats, no fever, have gained in weight and strength and am able to attend to my daily duties, feling perfectly well and enjoying perfect health. I am confident that your treatment has cured me, and I recommend it as a perfect cure for consumption. Respectfully yours,

MRS. LEAH JOHNSON.

Address, No. 224 South Broadway, Los Angeles.

From a patient given up by twelve different physicians:

Dec 30, 1896.

Dr. W. Harrison Ballard—Dear Sir: There is no room for any doubt as to the success of your treatment for tuberculosis unless it be in the minds of rival physicians, whose patients you have cured after they have been given up to die. It is easy to judge of a tree by its fruits, and of a physician and his treatment by his cures. I know that you have saved my life, after having been examined and treated by twelve eminent physicians, all of whom pronounced my case consumption, and said that there was no cure for me and that I must die. I had become finally discouraged and gave up; was so weak I could no longer keep about my work and support myself and family, and was harassed into an incessant cough, and expectorated quantities of vile-smelling matter, so that my friends could hardly stay in the room with me. I began taking your treatment three months ago, at the request of friends, and have improved to such an extent that I now am able to work hard every day without exhaustion, and nearly all the distressing symptoms have disappeared. I cannot say too much in favor of your treatment, which has brought me out of the grave almost and given me a new lease of life. Though not yet completely cured, and though still taking the treatment, I am confident that my complete cure is a question of but a very short time, and I consider your treatment the most remarkable and positive cure for consumption of any with which I am acquainted. Respectfully yours,

MRS. M. E. JONES.

Address, No. 126 A, North Hill street, Los Angeles.

A few further references are given below, to any of whom letters of inquiry concerning the treatment or concerning Dr. Ballard's skill and experience in the use of the remedy, may be sent.

W. P. Cary, Toluca, Cal., or No. 217 Bunker Hill avenue, Los Angeles.

Mrs. A. E. Torrey, No. 1222 Forrester avenue, Los Angeles.

A. McKiegan, No. 1810 Bridge street, Los Angeles.

Mrs. D. K. Shrode, El Monte, Cal.

Mrs. Eva Hensley, Lamanda Park, Cal.

J. Enwright, Pasadena, Cal.

Norman Mortimer, No. 456 Belmont avenue, Los Angeles.

Irving Gourley, Carleton Hotel, Pasadena, Cal.

Dr. W. H. Weaver, consumption specialist, No. 126 State street, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. J. E. White, consumption specialist, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Dr. C. C. Sherman, County Coroner, Riverside, Cal.

Dr. A. M. Tuttle, City Health Officer, Phoenix, Aris.

ONE—TWO—THREE
South Spring St.

New Year
Candies

1897—Where is there a place in town that you can buy choice confections made THIS year, except at Germain's?

Our candy-maker is working for you this morning, and there will be fresh lots every hour through the day.

Our confectionary business is growing—getting to be the candy place of the town.

Our chocolate confections are delicious—fresh every hour and prices not too high.

Try a box of "Germain's" today—or tomorrow. Always the same, always the best.

The
DRAGON
DRUG
STORE.

ONE—TWO—THREE
South Spring St.

Our Sharp Knife....

Of close buying cuts the profit of all drugs, patent medicines and toilet articles in your favor.

...WE CUT...

25c	Articles to 15c and..............	20c
50c	Articles to 35c and..............	40c
75c	Articles to 50c to..............	65c
$1.00	Articles to 50c to..............	85c

...WE SAVE...

You 25 to 50 per cent on all you buy in the drug line.

No Prescription goes out of our store unless filled rightly and checked by two men.

All Medicines at Cut Rates.

GET YOUR DRUGS AT
Boswell & Noyes Drug Co.
Bradbury Block.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS.

A Perfect Scientific

FIT OF GLASSES

Is a great comfort and a joy forever. You can buy the best Fitting Glasses of us at less cost than ill-fitting ones from elsewhere. A trial will bear us out. Fit, Comfort, and Workmanship

Are the combined features of Marshutz's Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

With us Optical Work is not a Side Issue as with others. It is important enough for us to be our exclusive business and specialty; therefore you know where it's best to trade.

Solid Gold Frames from $1.75 up.

HAVE YOU SEEN OUR NEW PATENTED SPECTACLES THAT CANNOT HURT THE EARS AND NOSE? OUR OWN INVENTION.

S. G. Marshutz, OPTICIAN, 245 S. Spring. Established 1886. Look for CROWN on the window.

STRAUSS

The New Dry Goods Store,
425-427 South Spring St.

We're not even a year among you, yet we have a firm hold upon the purchasing affections of thousands of buyers. These endearing prices are for tomorrow, Saturday, January 2, 1897.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL.

Dress Goods — All Wool Boucle Novelty Suitings, 38 inches wide, worth 50c and 60c per yard. Saturday Price Only......... 34c

Dress Suitings — Come in Plaids, Checks and Shot patterns, worth 15c per yard. Saturday Price Only......... 8⅓c

Black Gros Grain Silk — 10 different patterns in stripes and figured silks, worth $1.00 per yard. Saturday Price Only......... 79c

Bedspreads — Extra Size Honeycomb Spreads, full weight and Marseilles patterns, worth $1.25 each. Saturday Price Only......... 95c

Drapery Swisses — Just arrived, new designs, with taped edges, all ready for use, worth 25c per yard, very choice. Saturday Price Only......... 15c

Ladies' Gloves — One lot of odd gloves in black and colored suede and glace, worth $1.00 and $1.50 per pair. Saturday Price Only......... 65c

Ladies' Fancy Hose — Half and Half, with fancy tops and black boots, fast colors, full finished, worth 25c. Saturday Price Only......... 14c

Navy Blue Calicoes — Fast colors (warranted), sold with a one customer limit of 20 yards. Saturday Price Only......... 4c

Ladies' Handkerchiefs — Fancy Embroidered Handkerchiefs, always sold at 25c each. Saturday Price Only......... 16⅔c

Ladies' Wrappers — Made of good quality Percale, extra width and length, all sizes, in dark patterns, worth 85c. Saturday Price Only......... 69c

Flannelette Skirts. — Ladies' Underskirts, short lengths, with yoke bands, worth 35c. Saturday Price Only......... 21c

Boys' and Misses' Underwear — Shirts, Drawers and Pants, all sizes, in natural colors, 75 per cent wool, worth 60c. Saturday Price Only......... 42c

The New Dry Goods Store,
425-427 South Spring St.

STRAUSS

Boston Dry Goods Store

J. W. Robinson Co.

239 Broadway Opposite City Hall.

Importers Wholesale and Retail

Telephone 904 Main.

The Boston Store As it Stands Today.

Is a revelation in architecture, an ornament to Los Angeles, and a monument to its promoters. It is the only store in the city built expressly and used exclusively for Dry Goods. The management has always striven to make this the leading house in Southern California. How well they have succeeded is shown by the constantly increasing trade, the enlargement of their premises, and the unequivocal success which has attended their efforts.

First and Second Floors.

Retail exclusively. These stocks are constantly supplied from the best markets of the world, selected by men of wide experience, and being long residents of Los Angeles know the requirements of the trade.

Third and Fourth Floors

Are wholly devoted to the wholesale. Here the merchants of Southern California can find large and complete stocks of merchandise adapted to the wants of their customers. Our facilities for purchasing are unsurpassed, and the narrowness in margins will save a trip North or East.

Mail Order Department

Is one of the prominent features of our business. This department was established with a view of supplying out of the city trade, and affording them the same facilities they would have were they here in person. Latest methods and the best ideas in use have been adopted. Unquestionably this is the best organized and Quickest Mail Order Department on the Coast.

We *move, pack, store and ship household goods and pianos. We ship goods East at reduced rates.*

THE VAN AND STORAGE COMPANY,

M. BEKINS, Manager. 140 SOUTH BROADWAY. TELEPHONE 1140.

LINERS.

SPECIAL NOTICES—

COME OR WRITE AND LEARN HOW TO own a cheap farm; choice section school land near Acton; good grazing section near Big Rock Creek; a fine half section near Oro Grande; also one near Daggett; half section farm land near the coast, in Ventura and Santa Barbara counties; section near Randsburg, also government land there; one at Rosamond and two patented ¼ section west of Lancaster. There are good houses to be had near Fallbrook, El Cajon and Piedmont; some in canyons in Los Angeles county; school lands, any person, male or female, over the age of 21 years, may take up from 80 to 640 acres; only $1.25 acre, easy terms, 25c acre cash; think of an investment, even as a speculation, at such prices in California; no conditions on school lands; remember, that they are going all the time, so don't delay. Circulars and information sent. WISEMAN'S LAND BUREAU, established 1885, 221 W. First st. 1

LOS ANGELES, DEC. 29, 1896—KNOW ALL men by these presents that the firm of Keith & Van Vranken, doing a real estate business in the city of Los Angeles, State of California, have this day dissolved copartnership by mutual consent. D. A. Van Vranken will continue the business at the old stand, 114½ S. Broadway, where he will be glad to meet his friends and do business with people in general.

1 F. H. KEITH.
D. A. VAN VRANKEN.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING— NOTICE IS hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Baker Iron Works will be held at the office of their works, in the city of Los Angeles, State of California, at 5 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, January 19, 1897, for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. J. E. SILLS, Secretary.

...GOLD! WE PAY THE HIGHest cash price for all miners' gold; also old gold and silver in any form. LONERGAN & CALKINS, gold and silver refiners and assayers, Widney Block, 127 W. First st.; office upstairs.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT — ALTHOUGH still engaged on grand jury work, can devote Sundays and evenings to special examinations of books. F. H. POINDEXTER, 423 Byrne Bldg. 1

WELL-BORERS, ATTENTION—WE MAKE a specialty of well casing; orders given prompt attention; prices beyond competition. Thompson & Boyle, 310 Requena, L. A.

MORGAN & KEPPEL, LAW AND COLLECtions; solicitors of American and foreign patents, copyrights, labels and trade-marks, 319 BYRNE BLDG. 1

FIRE INSURANCE—HOME AND FOREIGN companies represented. C. H. GIRDLESTONE, 237 W. First st., Los Angeles, Cal. Telephone 389. 1

MINNESOTA HEADQUARTERS, K. P. CULLEN & CO., real estate and mining brokers, rooms 213 and 214, 232 W. Second st.

WHEELS IN YOUR HEAD! GET THEM patented! MORGAN & KEPPEL, 319 Byrne Bldg. 1

...OR SALE—STRAWBERRY PLANTS. D. ...ALLEN, 237 W. First st., or Vineland, Cal.

...W SEWING MACHINES RENTED FOR $2 per month. 427 S. B'dway. Tel. 1419 main.

...D KUGEMAN, BOOK-KEEPER AND ACcountant. Address SUB P. O. STATION 2. 1

...OD BUSINESS SUITS TO ORDER, $15. ...ELLAMS, 362 S. Broadway. 1

...N WORKS—BAKER IRON WORKS, 950 to 966 BUENA VISTA ST.

DO YOU KNOW
THAT THE TIMES' RATE IS ONLY
ONE CENT PER WORD
For "Liner" Advertisements? No Advertisement taken for less than fifteen cents.

CHURCH NOTICES—
And Society Meetings.

MISS S. CLARK OF BOSTON WILL SPEAK at the First Spiritual Society Sunday evening, January 3, in So. Cal. Music Hall, 216 ... Third st., on the ground floor; no stairs to climb. 2

WANTED—
Help, Male.

HUMMEL BROS. & CO.,
EMPLOYMENT AGENTS.

A strictly first-class, reliable agency. All kinds of help promptly furnished. Your orders solicited.

300-302 W. Second st., in basement California Bank Building. Telephone 509.

(Office open from 7 a.m. to 7:30 p.m., except Sunday.)

A very happy and prosperous New Year. We extend this greeting heartily to all of our patrons and friends. We endeavored, during the past year, to serve you faithfully and well, and it pleases us to note a large increase in our business; this proves that our agency is efficient and worthy of your patronage.

The employment business is an outgrowth of the people's necessity; therefore a reliable agency where the employer and employé can meet is a convenience to all concerned, and the benefits derived from such an institution are now being generally recognized and appreciated by the public. We save the employer time and annoyance by promptly furnishing the help he may need. Those seeking employment, we put quickly in the way to find suitable work. We are conducting our business on honorable business principles; by these means we have built up a large and extensive business, and we shall always pursue this policy in the future. Our offices are the help center of Southern California, and employers can always secure the right help promptly at our agency.

We shall strive to merit your patronage during the coming year; we would be pleased to have you call at our office or correspond with us. From the present outlook, Southern California has a most prosperous future for 1897. We expect a large increase in our business, but we shall be prepared to meet all demands for help that may be made upon us.

We solicit your patronage, and our motto is, "Prompt and reliable service."

Being a legal holiday, we shall close our offices at 9 a.m., today.

MEN'S DEPARTMENT.

Ranch hand, $15, etc.; all-round butcher, country, $35 to $40, etc.; boy about 16 years for errands, $4 per week; boy to milk and chore, $10, etc.; bushel man, $9 to $12 per week; boy to chore and go to school for home; all-round butcher for Arizona, $40, etc.; dry-goods salesman, country, $12 to $15 per week; man and wife, ranch.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT.

Pastry and meat cook, $40, etc.; third cook, $8, etc., per week.

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

Housegirl, city limits, $20; housegirl, Highland, minister's family, $10; housegirl for about a month, $5 per week; 2 housegirls, country, $15 and $20; housegirl, city, $20.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT.

Waitress for lunch counter and take cash, $5 per week; extra waitress today, $1.50, call early; head waitress, hotel, $25; experienced restaurant cook, $8 per week.

HUMMEL BROS. & CO.

WANTED— A SALESMAN, SHOEMAKER, polisher, cutter, produce man, collector, rancher, box-maker, milker, order man, grocer, unskilled situations. NITTINGER'S, 313½ S. Broadway. 2

WANTED— A JAPANESE AS COOK AND general housework; wages $20; reference; state age. Box 1061, RIVERSIDE, Cal. 2

WANTED — AN EXPERT GALVANIZER. PACIFIC COAST PIPE CO., cor. Third st. and Santa Fé ave. 5

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BUSHELMAN and presser. Apply 517 COMMERCIAL ST. 3

WANTED—
Help, Female.

WANTED—A CORRESPONDENT, OPERAtor, attendant, finisher, housemaid, general domestic, saleslady, box-maker, factory girls, waitresses, chambermaid, assorted situations. EDWARD NITTINGER, 313½ S. Broadway. 2

WANTED— A FIRST-CLASS GLOVE-FITter; must be thoroughly experienced and capable of managing a department. VILLE DE PARIS, 221 and 223 S. Broadway. 3

WANTED— LADY SOLICITORS TO TAKE orders for teas and coffees; city limits; liberal commission. Apply 3150 HOOVER ST., bet. 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. 2

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AGENCY; girls, house and second work, city; chamberwork, Redondo. MRS. FRANK E. ADAMS, 145 N. Spring. 1

WANTED—A LITTLE GIRL THAT LIVES at home to take care of baby afternoons. Room 17, GRAY GABLES. 1

WANTED—GIRL TO DO COOKING IN PRIvate family. 1151 S. HOPE ST. 1

WANTED—
Help, Female.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL for general housework in family of two; wages $20; references. Box 1061, RIVERSIDE, Cal. 2

WANTED— M'DOWELL DRESS-CUTTING Academy; cutting, fitting done; patterns cut to order, 25c up. Room 110, BRYSON BLOCK. 3

WANTED — 2 SISTERS FOR COOK AND housework in family of two and baby. Address Y, box 6, TIMES OFFICE. 1

WANTED—BY A SPECIALIST, CAPABLE lady, past 30, to assist him. Address M. D., Z, box 97, TIMES OFFICE. 2

WANTED—GERMAN GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork. Call 920 W. NINTH ST. 1

WANTED—
Help, Male and Female.

WANTED — ORDERS FOR HOTEL AND household help. MRS. SCOTT & MISS M'CARTHY, 107½ S. Broadway. Tel. 819.

WANTED—
Situations, Male.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF 12 YEARS' experience as a practical machinist and foreman in a large establishment is desirous of coming to this Coast and taking a position of responsibility; has a thorough knowledge of all branches of steel and iron manufacture, forging, etc.; best of references. Address MACHINIST, box 25, Times OFFICE. 1

WANTED—SITUATIONS; BOOK-KEEPER, salesman, operator, bushelman, man and wife, wrapper, clerk, rancher, teamster, stableman, store boy, cook, waiters, watchmen, porter, nurse, butcher, domestics, dressmakers, waitresses, matron, housekeeper, nurse, general servants, cooks. EDWARD NITTINGER, 313½ S. Broadway. 1

WANTED—BY A STEADY SINGLE MAN, situation as coachman and gardener on private place; city references. Address Z, box 83, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED— BY RELIABLE YOUNG MAN, situation on private place; understand care of horses and garden. Address Z, box 68, TIMES OFFICE. 2

WANTED— SITUATION TO SELL GOODS by smart, energetic young man; highest recommendations given. Address BOX 256, Pasadena. 5

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO TREEplanting; 5 years' experience; also carpenter work. Address Z, box 78, TIMES OFFICE. 1

WANTED—BY JAPANESE, NEAT YOUNG boy, position to cook, family, city or country. Address Z, box 95, TIMES OFFICE. 2

WANTED—SITUATION BY A GERMANAmerican skilled nurse and masseur; references. Address J. H., 451 S. HOPE. 3

WANTED—GOOD POSITION, FOR WHICH will pay $20; can give best of references. Address P. O. BOX 88, Pico Heights. 3

WANTED—A SITUATION BY JAPANESE; neat, polite and good cook. Address Z, box 66, TIMES OFFICE. 1

WANTED—
Situations, Female.

WANTED— A SITUATION BY A SCHOOLgirl, 16; a place to work for her board and room with the privilege of attending school. Call Saturday, bet. 2 and 4 p.m., 326 S. MAIN, room 64. 1

WANTED—POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a refined and reliable woman; good cook; is willing to go to Arizona. Address C. E., 158 E. COLORADO ST., Pasadena, Cal. 1

WANTED— SITUATION BY COMPETENT widow with little girl, housekeeping, city or country; most anything acceptable; need work. Address Z, box 44, TIMES OFFICE. 1

WANTED — EMPLOYMENT AS SEAMstress in a private family; experienced on ladies' and children's clothes. Address Z, box 86, TIMES OFFICE. 2

WANTED—A POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPer in hotel, club or large boarding-house; can give best of references. Address Z, box 43, TIMES OFFICE. 5

WANTED—BY MIDDLE-AGED WIDOW, A position as housekeeper in widower's family, city or country. Address Z, box 94, TIMES OFFICE. 1

WANTED—TO COOK, GENERAL HOUSEwork, no washing, or care of baby from birth. Apply at present employer's, 500 W. 20TH ST. 1

WANTED—A POSITION AS AMANUENSIS or reading to invalid for few hours every day. E. K., STATION A. 4

WANTED— POSITION BY GOOD COOK IN mining camp; best reference. Address M. C., 628 SAN JULIAN ST. 1

WANTED— BY A MIDDLE-AGED NURSE, position to care for invalid. Address Y, box 56, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED— SITUATION BY A SWEDISH girl with good family to do housework. Apply 530 CROCKER ST. 1

WANTED—SITUATION AS COOK IN PRIvate family. Call at 1027 W. 16TH ST. 3

WANTED—
To Purchase.

WANTED—TO BUY 5 TO 10 ACRES FRUIT orchard with house, etc.; I have for sale large list of city and country property; also exchanges; California for eastern and eastern for California, city for country and country for city. J. L. PATTERSON, 419 S. Broadway. 1

WANTED—A KODAK OR SMALL CAMERA in good condition; have saddle and tricycle to exchange, or would give cash if reasonable. Address Z, box 76, TIMES OFFICE. 1

WANTED—A GOOD STAMP COLLECTION or stamps from old correspondence. Address ..., box 2, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—4 OR 5 PARLOR CHAIRS AND 2 carpets in good condition. Address Z, box 33, TIMES OFFICE. 1

WANTED—
Agents and Solicitors.

WANTED—RELIABLE MAN TO HANDLE agents for telephone tablet and specialties; pays $5000 a year; inclose stamp. VICTORY MFG. CO., Cleveland, O.

WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS TO EARN $4 per day. Address P. O. BOX 642. 3

WANTED—
To Rent.

WANTED—TO RENT—
HOUSES, FLATS, STORES, ETC.
ALL SIZES, PRICES, LOCATIONS, ETC.
APPLICATIONS BY THE HUNDREDS.
Department to
RENTING EXCLUSIVELY.
IF YOU WANT YOUR HOUSE
PROMPTLY RENTED,
OR MAKE ANY UNPROFITABLE
PROPERTY PAY,
YOU CAN'T DO WITHOUT US.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
SPECIAL COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.
EDWARD D. SILENT & CO.,
Cor. Second and Broadway.
GILBERT S. WRIGHT,
Manager Rental Department. 1

WANTED—
Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MACKNIGHT & CO. WANT TO let non-residents know that we can and will save you money by looking after your property in Los Angeles and Southern California; we do a great deal of this kind of business and guarantee perfect satisfaction or no pay; we also buy and sell property you may want to sell; if so, give us a chance; your property may be idle; if so, let us make it into income property for you; write to us and we will tell you just how to do it; we make this a study; also if you have idle money let us know and we can show you where to place it with first-class security, with no cost to you; our references are every bank in the city; MacKnight & Co. also buy mortgages, stocks, bonds, etc., and pay a good price for same; also loan money at a low rate; see us and make money. GEO. W. MACKNIGHT, general manager, rooms 225 and 223, Byrne Bldg. 1

WANTED — EVERYBODY TO SEE OUR latest improved gasoline and distillate engines; perfect and automatic; also 6 different kinds of second-hand engines; steam, centrifugal and other pumps for sale cheap. LOS ANGELES WINDMILL CO., 223 E. Fourth st. 3

WANTED—$150 FOR TEACHING YOUNG man dentistry; will have opportunity to earn money. Address Z, box 87, TIMES OFFICE. 3

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TO MEET A party going to Randsburg with team and wagon. Address 619 MOULTEN ST., city. 2

WANTED— A BAR-LOCK TYPEWRITER must be in good condition and cheap. Address Z, box 81, TIMES OFFICE. 3

WANTED—HAVE CASH CUSTOMER FOR cigar store in good location. D. A. VAN VRANKEN, 114½ S. Broadway. 1

WANTED—
Partners.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $4000 OR $5000 cash, secured by first mortgage on city property, value $10,000; money to buy machinery and merchandise for manufacturing purposes; fair salary allowed; good opening; light expenses and success assured. Address Z, box 79, TIMES OFFICE. 1

WANTED—PARTNER; RELIABLE PARTY wants partner in hotel and saloon; good lease and money-making investment; capital required, $2500. Address Z, box 98, TIMES OFFICE. 1

WANTED—
Rooms and Board.

WANTED — BOARD IN COUNTRY BY A young man at reasonable rates. Address Z, box 75, TIMES OFFICE. 1

WANTED—
Rooms.

WANTED— A YOUNG MAN WISHES TO teach Latin or German evenings in exchange for room rent. Address Z, box 57, TIMES OFFICE. 1

FOR SALE—
City Lots and Land.

FOR SALE—FOR ELEVEN YEARS WE have neglected the time-honored custom usually observed on the natal day of the new year of turning over a new leaf. We propose to make amends by making a grand turn-over. On the first day of January, 1897, the firm that has done business for so many years will be a thing of the past. We tender our greetings to our clients and the public generally under our new title.

THE GOWEN EBERLE CO.,

(Incorporated.)

present their compliments to all, and wish to every one a happy and prosperous New Year.

The change of name and incorporation has been effected for the purpose of introducing new features and the better systematizing of the business. In future our business will be divided into departments, each to have a separate manager. The

CITY REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT

will be managed by one of the members of the old firm, who is thoroughly posted in values and conditions of city property. The

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT

will receive the exclusive attention of the senior member of the old firm. Our business in this department necessitates this change. Exchanging

CALIFORNIA FOR EASTERN PROPERTY

is one of the main features of our business, and our list is large and varied. The

MANAGEMENT OF ESTATES,

renting, collection of rents and general supervision of property for owners will receive the attention of an officer of the company who has had extensive experience in this branch of the business.

LOANS AND INSURANCE

can be expeditiously arranged through the department established for the purpose.

We have an extensive list of improved and unimproved ranches of all kinds, large and small. If you contemplate purchasing any kind of property in Southern California, write to the company or call at office. We do not offer anything but what we are satisfied is right.

THE GOWEN EBERLE CO.,

1 147 S. Broadway,

Los Angeles.

FOR SALE—GOOD BARGAINS—
$150—50x150, Alta st., near Downey ave.
$175—50x175, Brooklyn tract.
$250—40x137, Thomas st., near East Side Park.
$225—40x170, 9th st.
$250—Large lot, Santa Fé ave., near 9th street.
$250—McGarry st., near 9th st.
$800—Pico st., near Union ave.
$950—60x110, W. 22d, near Figueroa.
$500—30 ft., 22d, near Figueroa.
$2000—58x125, cor. Hill and 18th st.
$2000—50x150, Pico near Flower.
$625—Large lot, Pearl st., near 2 car lines.
$500—Big lot, Urmston tract.
Easy terms, or will build a home on monthly payments.
1 CHARLES M. STIMSON, 320 Byrne Bldg.

FOR SALE—MUST SELL DURING NEXT 30 days to close an estate; house and lot, 152 Kern st., city; also house and lot, 132 W. 12th st.; also house and 18 acres land 3 miles west of city, rich soil, under cultivation; also 10 acres land and house at Irwindale Station, S. P. Ry., Los Angeles county; also 10 lots in Spence's addition to Monrovia; title good; terms, ½ cash, balance secured by mortgage. Address bids to or call on S. P. MULFORD, attorney, 303-4-5-6 Bullard Bldg., trustee. Also 7-room house, lot 9, block "M," Monroe's addition to Monrovia, and lots 2 and 3, block "J," and lot 31, Pasadena subdivision, Monrovia. S. P. MULFORD, executor. 1-3

FOR SALE—
$425—Cheapest lot, 28th st., Shaw tract.
$500—Adams-st. tract, 27th st.
$650—Girard st., near Union ave.
$800—Central ave., bet. 7th and 8th.
$950—Maple ave., near 11th.
$1050—30th st., just east of Hoover.
$1200—28th st., bet. Grand and Figueroa.
$2400—Cottage, Winfield st., 6 rooms.
$2500—6-room cottage, City Center tract.
$3000—6-room cottage, Georgia Bell and 17th.
RICHARD ALTSCHUL, Sole Agent, 408 S. Broadway, Chamber of Commerce Bldg. 1

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS—
$1500—2 lots, close to Seventh on Vernon st.; 127x120; this great slaughter.
$1700—4 lots on best electric car line, 260x130; these are sure bargain.
$900—Lot on 15th close to Grand ave.
$1000—2 lovely lots, Angeleno Heights.
FOR EXCHANGE.
Equity 2 houses and lot, 21st, for country; $4500.
Equity 1 fine house, Grand ave., $7500. 12-acre orange orchard, 6-room house, Alhambra (clear,) for city.
W. H. GRIFFIN, 136 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—
$250 AND $300.
$25 CASH; $10 PER MONTH.
Choice lots on 23d st., all within 1 block of electric car line; clean side of street; they are the best lots for the money to be had in the city; just 15 in the block, so make your selection early.
W. J. SCHERER CO.,
227 W. Second st.
Branch office S. W. cor. Adams and Central ave. 1

FOR SALE — $1500 WILL BUY MY N.W. CORNER OF HOOVER AND 30TH STS., WITH BOTH STREETS GRADED, CURBED, ETC.; LOT IN THE HARPER TRACT DISTRICT, 58x148 TO ALLEY; IS SUITED FOR A FINE RESIDENCE. IT IS REASONABLY WORTH $2000.

I CAN SUIT YOU IN FINE RESIDENCE LOTS AT THE VERY LOWEST FIGURES.
3 D. A. MEEKINS,
315 S. BROADWAY.

FOR SALE—$1500 WILL PAY FOR 100x175 on Main st., that cannot be equalled for a gilt-edge investment; where buildings would pay from the day they are up and that will double in value within two years. If you want a permanent investment, or a purchase for profits, look this up, as property on Main st. will advance more rapidly than property in any other part of Los Angeles on account of the improvements now going on. We recommend this. Come and see it. FRANK M. KELSTY, 235 W. Third st. 1

FOR SALE—
LOOK!
For the horseshoe if you want bargains. CORTELYOU & GIFFEN, real estate, 404 S. Broadway. 1

FOR SALE—
$1400—As good as 90 feet on W. Beacon between 10th and 11th sts.; a bargain.
$1500—58x148 to alley, northwest corner Hoover and 30th; both streets made.
$800—50x160 to alley, Bush near 18th st.
$1650—Fine corner, Grand ave. and 21st st., for gilt-edged residence or prospective business.
1 D. A. MEEKINS,
315 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—$700—A VERY FINE LOT ON the hills overlooking Westlake and near 6th st., 50x150; street graded and paved; lots in the immediate vicinity are held from $1000 to $2000; if you want a desirable residence lot in a choice location, make me an offer on this. FRANK M. KELSEY, 235 W. Third st. 1

FOR SALE—$4500 BUYS CHEAPEST 60-FT. on Olive st., just north of First st.; good for flats or lodging-house. R. ALTSCHUL, 408 S. Broadway. 1

FOR SALE—
City Lots and Lands.

FOR SALE—A 10-ACRE RANCH WITHIN the city limits, with frontage to 3 principal streets; alfalfa, berries and all kinds of fruits; house contains 13 rooms, with all conveniences; barn, stable, etc., owner about leaving Los Angeles, hence sale; an eastern seeking pleasant home, with fair income and large prospective value should not neglect this opportunity. J. M. TAYLOR & CO., 102 Broadway. 1

FOR SALE—$1450—
111x150 feet to alley, fronting on Central ave., and within 50 feet of Adams st.; this is the cheapest frontage on Central ave., and must be sold this week.
W. J. SCHERER CO.,
227 W. Second st.
Branch office, cor. Adams and Central ave. 1

FOR SALE—
Lot on Clinton ave., Urmston tract.
Lot on Winfield st.
Lot on W. 18th st.
Lot on Burlington ave.
Street work all in; owners need money and will sell cheap.
1 A. K. CRAWFORD,
Room 18, Potomac Block.

FOR SALE—$250—CHOICE LOTS, ANGEleno Heights; size 50x150; ten minutes from Courthouse.
$350—Lot 29x150, Buckley st., near 10th.
$650—Lot 50x150, Vernon st., near P co.
$1100—Lot 50x150, Alvarado st., near 6th.
$1250—Lot 50x155, Westlake and 6th.
3 S. K. LINDLEY,
106 Broadway.

FOR SALE — CHEAP LOTS—
$450—Choice lot on Pico st., near San Pedro st.
$500—Good lot on 22d st., near Grand ave.
$900—Beautiful lot on Alvarado st., near Sixth st.
$725—Bargain; Winfield st., near Vernon st.
1 LOCKHART & LOCKHART,
132 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—$1850; THAT BEAUTIFUL CORner of 15th and Los Angeles sts.; the N.E. corner; big lot to alley; surrounded by finest new improvements; street sewered, graded and paid; also cement sidewalk; a sacrifice and a sure profit for a quick turn. STILSON & PARSONS, S.E. cor. Second and Broadway. 1

FOR SALE—50x150 TO ALLEY, SOUTH SIDE 30th st., bet. Figuero and Hoover.
50x140 to alley, Peabody street off W. Adams.
150 feet frontage, Pasadena avenue.
40x140, South Santa Monica, new. C. H. GIRDLESTONE, 237 W. First st. 1

FOR SALE—LARGE, BEAUTIFUL LOTS IN Sycamore Grove tract, $75 up; easy terms; also 5-acre lots in famous Highland View tract, $750 up; cash or installments; other good property at very low prices and easy terms. I. H. PRESTON, owner, 217 New High st.

FOR SALE—2 SNAP BARGAINS—
$975—Fine lot on Maple near 12th, 50x150 to alley; good houses both sides.
$800—Fine lot, 1 block from Westlake Park; street graded, cement walks, etc.
1 G. C. EDWARDS, 230 W. First st.

FOR SALE—$375—WE HAVE 3 LOTS ON the hills near Temple st.; fine double corner; faces 3 streets; they belong to a nonresident and he wants cash; it's small but it is a speculation we can guarantee. FRANK M. KELSEY, 235 W. Third st. 1

FOR SALE — ONLY A FEW MORE OF those beautiful lots for homes in C. A. Smith's third addition, located close in on Eighth st.; price per lot, $280—$10 down, $10 per month; call for map and information. C. A. SMITH, 213 W. First st.

FOR SALE—$1800—A VERY DESIRABLE building lot on Grand avenue, 50x190. It's among the bon ton, and well worth $2500. It is a force-of-circumstance sale. We offer it at $1800. FRANK M. KELSEY, 235 W. Third st. 1

FOR SALE—$625; 51x125 TO ALLEY, CLEAN side Iowa close to corner of Bush and 16th; street work paid. CALKINS & CLAPP, 105 S. Broadway. 1-3

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE LOTS, INcluding 43 trees, bearing, variety fruit; barn, splendid well, tankhouse, mill; also 3 fine residence properties at a bargain. MORGAN & KEPPEL, 219 Byrne Bldg. 1

FOR SALE — THE CHOICEST LOTS AT Garvanza, close to electric cars, at prices that defy competition, to close up trust estate; terms easy. I. H. PRESTON, trustee, 217 New High st.

FOR SALE—$3000—5 ACRES, SUBDIVIDED, on the clean side of beautiful Adams street; on Traction line. It's the buy for an investor. FRANK M. KELSEY, 235 W. Third st. 1

FOR SALE — $12,500; THE CHEAPEST piece of Hill st., this side of Fifth; a snap; sure and quick profit. STILSON & PARSONS, S. E. cor. Second and Broadway. 1

...LOTS ON WASHINGTON AND 20th sts., bargains for parties building. NILES, Washington and Maple ave.

FOR SALE—$5500—CHOICE COR. LOT, 60x135, Main st.; close in. For particulars see S. K. LINDLEY, 106 Broadway. 3

FOR SALE—$750—EAST FRONT LOT ON Central ave.; third south of Pico. FRANK M. KELSEY, 235 W. Third st. 1

FOR SALE—$1650—COR. ON GRAND AVE. This would be cheap at $2500. FRANK M. KELSEY, 235 W. Third st. 1

FOR SALE—
Country Property.

FOR SALE—41 ACRES AT ALTADENA, partially planted to bearing oranges, lemons and deciduous fruits; modern 2-story dwelling, 10 rooms, barns, etc.; climate and view unsurpassed; only $14,000.

40 acres near Fullerton; 26 acres walnuts, 4 acres oranges, 6 acres deciduous orchard; house 7 rooms, good outbuildings; stock and farming implements only $12,000; pays now 10 per cent. on $25,000, and when in full bearing income will be more than double; one of the finest income places on the market; owner obliged to sell on account of health.

1000 acres in San Gabriel Valley; 110 acres in oranges and lemons, 190 acres in deciduous fruits in bearing, 200 acres in alfalfa; water piped over the entire tract for irrigation, 1000 miner's inches of water belong to the land; all fenced; first-class buildings, costing over $30,000; this is one of the finest ranches in Southern California, and suitable for subdivision and colonization; it must be sold, and can be had at a bargain.

10 acres near Lordsburg, planted solid to orange, lemon and deciduous fruit trees; new 9-room house, barn, etc.; convenient to transportation; price, $4500.

160 acres near Newhall; 140 acres under cultivation, balance wood land; soil suitable for grain or fruits; small house, good barn, blacksmith shop, etc.; price, including all stock and tools, only $4000.

66 acres in Ojai Valley near Ventura; one of the finest deciduous fruit ranches in the State, all but 10 acres under cultivation and producing choicest varieties of fruit grown; good outbuildings, and very healthful location; will pay 10 per cent. on price asked now, and will rapidly increase; price, including farming outfit, stock, etc., $13,500.

We have some very choice orange groves at Redlands, Highland and Riverside.
1 HINTON & WHITAKER,
122 W. Second St.

FOR SALE — JURUPA RANCH, 150,000 acres, adjoining Chino Ranch, damp land, rich soil plowed ready for beets, corn or alfalfa; water 10 feet below surface; price $20 to 60 per acre; easy terms; choice citrus fruit land near Riverside, free of frost; oldest water right in Southern California, 1 inch of water to each 5 acres of land, $70 per acre; sales since 1891, 8600 acres; 6000 acres to rent for grain, in tracts of 100 acres up; price 50c per acre cash. I. D. & C. W. ROGERS, 214 Wilcox Bldg., Los Angeles.

FOR SALE—IN THE CAHUENGA VALLEY near Griffith Park, bet. Vermont ave. and Laurel Cañon, from the electric line to the foothills, the most desirable homes in the valley, in lots of 1, 2, 5 and 10 acres, improved and unimproved. I have a number of bargains in lemon ranches in the frostless belt in this valley.

This is undoubtedly the best suburb of Los Angeles, and splendid opportunities for investment there are now offered the speculator and the homeseeker.
1 F. J. MOLL, SR.,
123 S. Broadway and Prospect Park.

FOR SALE—CAHUENGA VALLEY FROSTless belt; 9½ acres, very desirable home; 8-room house; finest lemon orchard in the valley, trees 4 years old, bearing heavily; abundance of water, guaranteed to pay at least 10 per cent. this year on price asked; also all or part of 4½ acres on electric road, short distance from city limits, $300 per acre, and other bargains. CHARLES ALLIN, room 18, Potomac Block, or E. C. HARRINGTON, Sunset boulevard, one mile west of Hollywood. 1

FOR SALE — ON THE FAMOUS DUARTE, one of the nicest 20-acre homes; lemons, oranges, grape fruit; owner going into other business. Address box 29, DUARTE, Cal. 1

FOR SALE—
Country Property.

FOR SALE — 7½ ACRES, ¾ OF A MILE from Downey, ready for alfalfa, $600 cash.

20 acres 1 mile from Downey; 10 to alfalfa; good 4-room house and barn; $2500.

35 acres 2 miles from Downey, all to alfalfa; 20 acres was cut nine times last year; $100 per acre.

25 acres of fine land 1 mile from Downey; good 6-room house, barn, crib and stable, for $2500.

16 acres 1½ miles from Downey; 10 acres in cultivation; 6 for pasture; 2-room house, good well and small barn; $1200—1-3 cash, balance 1 and 2 years.

20 acres 2 miles from Downey; 17 acres in alfalfa, cut 100 tons last year; 2½ for corn, ½ acre to variety fruits; good 5-room house, barn, crib, stable and chicken-house; $3500.

62 acres 1 mile from Downey; about 35 to alfalfa, 25 acres for corn, 2 acres to bearing orchard; good 7-room house; all fenced and cross-fenced; $100 per acre.

37 acres 2 miles from Downey; nearly all in alfalfa, seeded in December; 4-room house, barn, stable, wagon-shed; fruits for family use; $100 per acre.

100 acres 1½ miles from Downey; all good for corn, barley or alfalfa; in cultivation; all fenced and cross-fenced; 2 small houses; $80 per acre; ½ cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years.

10 to 15 acres 12-year-old hard and softshell walnuts, paying well; several acres interset to alfalfa and fruits; good 7-room house, barn, cribs, stables and 2 wells; $400 per acre, ½ cash.

49 acres; 5 to oranges, fruits and beets; 35 to alfalfa, which paid $65 per acre in 1894 and $50 last year; 3-room house, barn, crib and stable; good well; $8000—$2000 cash, balance to suit purchaser.

42 acres 2 miles from Downey; 20 acres to alfalfa, 12 to softshell bearing walnuts, 5 to corn, 2 to oranges and vineyard and a variety of deciduous fruits; 6-room house, barn, crib and stable; $5000.

20 acres 2 miles from Downey; 2 acres to fruits and berries; 2 fine artesian wells; 17 acres were in corn and beets; 6-room house, barn, crib, stable, henhouse and smokehouse; $2250—½ cash, balance 1 and 2 years.

3 acres 1 mile from Downey; 1 in alfalfa, fruits for family use; fine well of water and four-hours' run of ditch water for irrigating; 4-room house, barn, crib, stable and chicken-house; $550 cash.

8½ acres 1 mile from Downey; 1½ acres to apples, ½ acre to prunes, ½ acre to bluegums, ½ acre to apricots, 1½ acres to alfalfa, 50 orange trees, 40 walnut trees; everything in bearing; 4-room house, barn, crib and stable; $2200.

40 acres 1 mile from Downey; 5 to 14-yearold softshell walnuts; 35 acres as fine alfalfa as there is in the valley, sowed in March, 1895, and cut 7 times that year; cut 9 times last year, or 300 tons; 4-room house, barn, crib and stable; $200 per acre.

23 acres 1 mile from Downey; 2 acres to bearing fruits; 25 bearing softshell walnut trees; 4 acres to alfalfa; good 6-room house, large barn, with good crib, stable, cowsheds for 9 cows, wagon-shed, chicken-house and chicken corrals; ranch newly fenced and cross-fenced; $3000.

10 acres, with a good 6-room house, ½ mile from Downey; well located, and has 2 good wells, fine water-right, small barn and other outhouses; 3 to 5 acres in oranges and deciduous fruits in bearing; 1 acre to Bermuda grass pasture, balance for alfalfa, corn or barley; owner is anxious to go East and will take $1800.

40 acres alfalfa, corn or barley land, 3 miles from Downey; 3 acres to variety of deciduous fruits in bearing; 7 acres for pasture; 30 acres plowed, harrowed and ready to sow in alfalfa; 5-room house, barn, crib, stable and a fine artesian well; improvements new and cost $1700; owner will sacrifice this ranch for $2700.

A water-right of 100 miner's inches goes free of cost with every ranch I sell, and will flood 10 acres in 10 hours and cost 10c per hour, or $1 for 10 hours.

The lands of this valley are not incumbered by school or irrigation bonds. All the water companies have money in their treasuries. We owe nothing on our roads and we have some 10 or 12 miles of our main irrigation ditch flumed and paid for. All this speaks well for this locality, and but few valleys in the State can say as much.

In Southern California, water—not land—is of the first importance. Irrigation insures crops and is the foundation of successful horticulture. The Los Nietos Valley offers the best all-around water supply in the southern part of the State, and this should be remembered by intending settlers. If you seek a home in California visit the Los Nietos Valley, whose varied interests assure it, under any and all circumstances, a large and ever-growing prosperity in the years which lie before it.

You can live in Downey for half what it costs to live in Los Angeles; house rent, $5 to $7 per month; wood, $4 per cord at your door; no water bills; no city nor corporation license; 4 trains a day each day; 20c round trip for monthly commutation tickets.

We have more water and cheaper water for irrigation than any valley in California. Within a radius of 7 miles we have 17 water companies, all owned by the farmers.

Our creameries pay $1 per 100 lbs. for 4 per cent. milk and give you the whey for your hogs.

Downey and Rivera, 12 miles southeast of Los Angeles, in the Los Nietos Valley, is the best all-around farming country on earth.
1 B. M. BLYTHE,
Downey, Cal.

FOR SALE—
—We Sell the Earth—
—BASSETT & SMITH,—
Pomona, Cal.

The Howland Olive Orchard and Olive Mill—You have heard the old saying, "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at its flood, leads on to fortune." Well, here is a case in point; and it is addressed to those who have already climbed the ladder of fortune quite a distance, but are still ready to let the flood tide of their prosperity carry them to still greater heights. The Howland orchard consists of 30 acres at North Pomona, about 20 acres in bearing olive trees of the best varieties and balance planted mostly to orange trees, also in bearing. On this property is located the Howland olive mill, which cost about $5000, and in which was made the oil which won a blue ribbon at the World's Fair at Chicago, a first, second and third premium at the Midwinter Fair in San Francisco; also a gold medal at the Atlanta Exposition, besides many awards at State and county fairs. It is one of the best-equipped mills in the State, and the most thorough attention and intelligent care has been given to the manufacture of the oil, with a view of building up a reputation and a brand that would be commercially valuable. Success has crowned the owner's efforts in this direction, and wherever introduced the oil has met with the most unqualified approval. The annual income of the olive orchard on this property has been great, the crop converted into oil bringing in 1894 over $3500; in 1895 over $8000; in 1896 over $6000. In addition to this, the orange orchard, now in good bearing condition, produces good crops. In addition to the orchard at North Pomona, Mr. Howland owns one-half the capital stock of the Ontario Olive Company, representing a half interest in 120 acres, 115 acres in olive orchard, now five years old and just reaching bearing age. This 120-acre tract lies about 12 miles southeast of Pomona, and the orchard is as bright and pretty as any in Southern California and gives promise of large returns from this time on. A year ago the Howland orchard at North Pomona and the half interest in the 120-acre tract (115-acre orchard) could not have been bought for less than $50,000, but the pressure of boom investments and indebtedness carried along from year to year has become intolerable to owner and creditors, and at the present time we are authorized to quote a price of $26,000.

This orchard property must be sold, aye, and will be promptly, at figures quoted, for it will pay out the entire investment quicker than anything we know of in the market. The price includes good will of the oil business, which in itself is of considerable value. Should the purchaser wish to buy the other half interest in the 120-acre tract (115 acres in olive orchard,) we have arranged with the owners thereof to sell the same for $15,000. This would make the whole proposition cost purchaser $41,000. One-half of the purchase price must be cash; terms can be arranged on the balance. Should purchaser desire it, parties owning half interest in 120-acre tract will unite with him in consolidating both properties on equitable terms, retaining their interest in the consolidated property. Address
1 BASSETT & SMITH,
Pomona, Cal.

FOR SALE—$2500—LOT 40 IN TOLLES Drawing tract, Lugonia, in city of Redlands, containing 10 acres, planted to lemon and navel orange trees in bearing; free water-right in the Sunnyside Canal deeded with the land. Inquire at corner of Lugonia ave. and Judson st., in REDLANDS, or write to OWNER, box 1811, San Pedro, Cal. 3

FOR SALE—WE HAVE SOME OF THE best fruit and alfalfa ranches in Southern California, several near the city and along the railroad from Pasadena to Pomona, Ontario, Redlands, Riverside, Santa Ana, Whittier and Santa Monica. Owners want an offer. MARTIN & KURTZ, room 223 Byrne Bldg. 1

FOR SALE—RIGHT IN THE TOWN OF Glendale, 7½ acres all in bearing fruit: 3 acres lemons, balance in apricots, peaches, prunes, etc.; nice cottage house, plenty of water for irrigation; owner going East and must sell. A. K. CRAWFORD, room 18, Potomac Block. 1

FOR SALE—
Country Property.

FOR SALE—
—We Sell the Earth—
—BASSETT & SMITH,—
—Pomona, Cal.—

A Word as to Pomona: To the stranger now within the gates of sunny California, and to those who, looking from the East, desire to enter, we would say there is no fairer spot and no more generally prosperous community than that centering around Pomona. The Santa Fé or Southern Pacific railroads will both take you there in an hour, and there are 10 trains a day each way on the two lines. The city is located on an elevated mesa about 1000 feet above the sea, half way between Los Angeles and Riverside; present population is over 6000, and an average of 100 houses have been built each year for the past five years. It is in the center of the best orange and lemon-growing district and produces in addition to about 700 acres of citrus fruit, 3000 tons of apricots, 2000 tons of peaches, 2000 tons of prunes, besides hundreds of tons of pears, grapes and other deciduous fruits per year. In the way of climate, one strikes the golden mean between the mountain climate on the east and the cooler ocean climate on the west. The city has paved streets, miles of cement sidewalks, the best of domestic and irrigating water, fine business blocks and an enterprising and progressive class of citizens. If you are looking for a pleasant home, come and see Pomona, and call on Bassett & Smith for bargains. Cast your eye over the properties described below, and you will find something of interest to you:

9 ACRES NET; 7 acres in bearing navel orange trees, 1 acre prunes, ½ acre apricots, balance variety orchard, all in bearing; good 6-room house, with bathroom, cellar, pantry, closets, etc.; barn and corrals; good irrigating water right piped place; free domestic water delivered in pressure pipes; fine location, in excellent neighborhood, two miles northeast of postoffice, Pomona; cost owner $7500 spot cash last spring; business calls him back to the East, and he feels he must sell at once; $5000 will now buy the property; this is the best bargain in the valley; be prompt if you want to secure it.

926 ACRES; fine level land, fenced; has frontage of 1¾ miles on good avenue; adjoins the Chino ranch on the east; surface water on one-half the land at 8 to 15 feet; good deciduous fruit land, lower part for crops, alfalfa, canaigre, etc.; foreclosure of mortgage threatened; can be bought for $35 an acre; suitable for subdivision; easy terms.

10 ACRES, 1½ miles northeast of postoffice, almost solid to Washington navel oranges 7 years old, a few lemons and small variety orchard; 5-room house, barn, corrals, etc.; first-class home; $7500; easy terms.

20 ACRES, planted to navel oranges, (16 acres) olives, grape fruit and variety orchard; small house and barn; about 12 acres of oranges in good bearing condition, 2 acres 12 years old; price, $10,000; ask for extended description of the Oak Tree Ranch, 2½ miles northeast of Pomona.

40 ACRES; the best ranch near the city; 28 acres in bearing oranges and lemons, 2 acres in apricots, 10 acres in prunes; a giltedge property; everything about it firstclass; price, $32,000; a paying investment. Just coming into good bearing condition; paid over $4000 last year.

46½ ACRES; 17 acres in bearing oranges and lemons; 6 miles northwest of Pomona; income from 10 acres navel oranges up to date, not yet 7 years old, has been $10,300; the finest orchard in Southern California; double water right; price, $25,000.

6500 ACRES; stock, dairy and timber ranch, in Riverside county, about 3000 acres good timber land; $40,000, or will rent to good party.

10 ACRES; 5-year-old olive orchard, 3½ miles southeast of Pomona, near government experiment station; $3500.

10 ACRES; full-bearing orchard, peaches and apricots, 1¼ miles southeast of Pomona postoffice; good water right piped to corner of place; price, $2700.

2½-ACRE home, 1¼ miles west from postoffice, about 150 bearing orange trees, balance peaches, apricots and variety orchard, berries, etc.; good 5-room house, barn, chicken corrals; good water right; pleasant neighborhood; price only $1800; to be sold cheap to close an estate.

If you want to buy good land close to one of the best towns in Southern California, and have the same planted out in orchard and thoroughly cared for for three years at a cost to you of only $100 to $125 an acre, move quickly, for the tract is selling fast; if in the East, correspond with us. Terms, ¼ cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years. We have business blocks for sale, paying 9 to 10 per cent. net, and good business openings in several lines of business. Good residences from $250 to $10,000, and city lots from $50 up. See us personally if you can; if not, write us; we can do as well for you as any one in Southern California.
1 BASSETT & SMITH,
Pomona, Cal.

FOR SALE—ACRES—
10 acres near Azusa; 7 acres navel oranges 6 years old, 2 acres apricots and peaches in full bearing, 1 acre alfalfa; all trees in best of condition; best of water rights; only $4000.

15 acres, 10 acres Washington navel oranges, near Glendora; 5 acres unimproved; good water right; also private water right; water piped to house and barn; 5-room hard finished house with bath, good barn; this is a choice income place, and getting better every year; will sell with crop for $6500, or reserve crop and sell for $5500.

10 acres to soft-shell walnuts, 6 years old; has always had best of care; located near Fullerton in the walnut belt; this is choice and a great bargain for $2500.

50 acres alfalfa land, 30 acres now in and a good stand; well flowing 7 inches water; fair house and barn; will make a special low price on any or all of it; less than 10 miles from city.
1 W. L. SHERWOOD,
205 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE — HOMESEEKERS WILL DO well to thoroughly investigate homes for sale in and near Orange before locating elsewhere; Orange is on the Santa Fé Railroad, 31 miles south of Los Angeles; is an incorporated city of 1300 people; nice homes, parks, free library, street cars, etc. Craddick & Smith, the pioneer real estate agents of Orange, have at present several special bargains in deciduous orchards, walnut orchards, orange and lemon orchards, vacant land suitable for oranges, lemons, peaches, apricots, walnuts, olives, berries, peanuts, etc., etc.; all land fully water-stocked, title perfect; then if you want a good house, with one or more lots, among intelligent, industrious people, in the midst of fruits and flowers, we can save you money; Orange has 6 churches, but no saloon; has a fine band, an exceptionally fine public library, beautiful parks, etc., while for public schools, including kindergarten, are second to none; the climate of Orange is unexcelled in the State. For further information address or call upon CRADDICK & SMITH, Orange, Cal.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY PROPERTY—
—At—
SANTA MONICA.

$1600 buys fine 6-room house and large lot, furnished, in choice part of city; terms $500 cash and balance time.

—Or—

$300 buys small house (new,) and large lot 50x166 feet, close in; good ocean view; near electric car line; terms $100 cash, 6 months on balance.

I have a few more snaps like these in the city by the sea. Buy now, and when the Harbor Commission reports next March you can double your money.

Call and see me if you have money to invest.
1 W. H. DICKINSON,
147 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE WALNUT RANCH at Rivera; 62½ acres; 12½ acres in trees about 15 years old; 42 acres trees 7 to 10 years old; 8 acres Susquehanna peaches, bearing; ranch is in the walnut belt and in highest state of cultivation; abundant free water-right; all necessary ranch buildings and agricultural implements; immediate possession if desired; liberal terms. Walnut property is especially valuable; no known pests affect the trees and the crop need not necessarily be marketed when harvested; it will keep; property will be divided if desired. Apply to R. G. LUNT, 227 W. Second.

FOR SALE—WISEMAN'S LAND BUREAU, headquarters for school and government lands, 221 W. First st., established 1885; school lands only $1.25 acre, easy terms, 25c acre down; government locations, $20 and up; school lands don't require residence or cultivation unless desired; known to be the easiest, cheapest and safest investment in America; any lady can take school land, remember, and no State sells her school lands at less than $3 to $50 acre except California. We have some very choice pieces in all counties in the State, and you are missing chances in a lifetime. Send for information and circulars. Don't delay. 1

FOR SALE—
—STOCK RANCH.—

Finest stock ranch in Central California; crops or feed never fail; everything desired on the place; 2000 acres; 500 acres can be cultivated; 15 acres choice alfalfa land; a few acres swamp land for hogs; improvements consist of dwellings, barns, fine orchard and vineyard; abundance of water and timber; 19 miles from county seat; 16 miles to nearest railroad town; ¼ mile to creamery; terms easy and will take part in trade.
1 CONANT & JOHNSON,
213 W. First st., Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE— CHEAP LANDS, RIVERSIDE county. HEMET LAND CO., 244 S. Br'dway.

FOR SALE—
Country Property.

FOR SALE—
$7500—Orange grove at Duarte; 10 acres, all set out, all piped, with cement pipes; 10 shares of water, good 7-room house, barn, cistern, etc.; crop estimated at $1000; goes with the place; this is only 80 rods from both depots, etc.

$1000 for 10 acres ¾ mile southwest Burbank; 10 shares of water, 7½ acres to bearing deciduous trees, balance for alfalfa; this is only 6 miles from Los Angeles, and very cheap.
1 D. A. MEEKINS,
315 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—$14,000; TO ANY ONE WANTing a grand home in our glorious country we submit the following 15½ acres, in fullbearing oranges, yielding a large annual income; an 8-room modern house, with all the conveniences of a city home; absolute ownership of water right; standpipes by each row of trees; within ¾ mile of city of Colton; surrounded by typical Southern California homes, and in the best orange belt in the world; an unequalled home and an independent fortune for whoever purchases it. CORTELYOU & GIFFEN,
1 404 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—
ALFALFA AND GRAIN LANDS.

We have some choice alfalfa and grain lands, any number of acres you want, from 5 to 10,000; our prices are always the lowest, as we make a specialty of handling nothing but snaps. W. J. SCHERER CO.,
227 W. Second st.
Branch office, S.W. cor. Adams and Central ave.
N.B.—Come in with your exchange propositions. 1

FOR SALE—50,000 ACRES OF LAND, SUBdivided to suit, in San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara counties; suitable for fruit, vegetables, dairying and diversified farming; climate delightful; soil fertile; water abundant; rail or ocean transportation; price from $5 to $50 per acre; don't buy until you have seen this part of California. For full particulars address PACIFIC LAND CO., San Luis Obispo, Cal., or DARLING & PRATT, 210 and 212 Wilcox Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST 20-ACRE FRUIT ranch in Los Angeles county, 7 miles from city, near foothills; fine house of 10 rooms; all modern conveniences; water piped to house and all over land in 4-inch pipes; fine barn and outbuildings; plenty of water for irrigating; 10 acres prunes, 10 acres apricots, 10 acres oranges and lemons; all bearing; the road from the city finest in county. J. M. TAYLOR & CO., 102 Broadway. 1

FOR SALE—ON THE JURUPA RANCH ADjoining Chino Ranch, damp land, rich soil, plowed ready for beets, corn or alfalfa; water 10 feet below surface; price $20 to $60 per acre; easy terms; choice citrus fruit land near Riverside, free of frost; oldest water-right in Southern California, 1 inch to each 5 acres of land, $70 per acre. I. D. & C. W. ROGERS, 214 Wilcox Bldg., Los Angeles.

FOR SALE — LEMONS, WALNUTS, 28 1-3 acres set chiefly to lemons and walnuts; some grape fruit and deciduous trees; trees all thrifty and even; location frostless; plenty water; land level and easily irrigated; if you want a safe investment that will soon bring in large income, investigate; will be sold at a low figure; house, well, etc. G. W. SHERWOOD, Fullerton, Cal. 1

FOR SALE — ARE YOU LOOKING FOR an investment and a California home? If you are, I have a 14-acre ranch, 10 acres set to budded oranges in full bearing; best water system in California; good buildings, modern style; will bear strict investigation; it will pay you to write for particulars. Address box 59, ORANGE, Cal. 1

FOR SALE—160 ACRES, FRESNO COUNTY 80 will grow alfalfa, etc.; taken for debt; will sell for $500; close to railroad.

Also 50 acres, Kings county, close to Hanford; substantial improvements; finest land in State for alfalfa, peaches, prunes, apricots, raisins, etc.; price $2500. Apply 504-5 STIMSON BLOCK. 1

FOR SALE — A BEAUTIFUL ORANGE grove that pays big interest on the investment; if you have any desire to buy a grove you had better see us as this one is a beauty and we can sell it at a bargain. MACKNIGHT & CO., rooms 225 and 223, Byrne building. 1

FOR SALE—A PRETTY HOME PLACE, 6 acres, all in bearing fruits; No. 1 5-room cottage, bath, etc.; barn; 1 block from Pasadena electric cars; inside city limits, 5 cent car fare; only $3300; bargain. J. M. TAYLOR & CO., 102 Broadway. 3

FOR SALE—AT GREAT BARGAIN, TEN acres, highly improved property, 8-room modern house, barn and outbuildings, in the frostless belt at Hollywood, Cahuenga Valley. See owner and save commissions. Address Y, box 58, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE — WALNUTS; 20 ACRES FULLbearing soft-shells, near Fullerton; a fine property and good investment; I will rent from purchaser for 10 per cent. net on purchase price for 1 or 5 years, if desired. G. W. SHERWOOD, Fullerton, Cal. 1

FOR SALE—7 ACRES OF LEMON GROVE, 6 years old, full bearing, finely situated in Arlington Heights, Riverside; entirely out of frost belt; irrigated by Gage Canal. For further particulars apply to 406 INDIANA AVE., Riverside.

FOR SALE — 8-ACRE RANCH, ALL IN bearing fruits; good 2-story 8-room house, barn, etc.; Glendale, 40 minutes' drive from Courthouse; only $4250; worth $6500; big snap. J. M. TAYLOR & CO., 102 Broadway. 1

FOR SALE — DON'T PAY A FABULOUS price for climate; I offer 10 or 50 acres good fruit land with water at $21; 21 miles from city; must be sold. Address box 22, AZUSA, Cal.

FOR SALE—10 TO 40 ACRES OF FOOTHILL land, improved or unimproved, 3 miles north of city limits. For particulars apply to DR. J. T. SCHOLL, 1401 S. Main st. 1

FOR SALE — AT AUCTION, 160 ACRES; 100 acres farm land, balance pasture, under fence; house and barn; good well. Address HENRY DAY, Whittier, L.A. county. 2

FOR SALE—FOR 3 DAYS, $100 BUYS RElinquishment 640 acres school land 1 mile from station. See DAY, 119½ S. Spring. Established 1883. 1

FOR SALE—2000 ACRES FERTILE LEVEL land, $2.50 per acre, State of Nevada, on railroad. Address T 22, NEVADA BLOCK, San Francisco. 1

FOR SALE — $2800; 23 ACRES IN MISsion olives, 4 year sold, fenced, well, etc.; a rare bargain. HUGH BRADLEY, Fallbrook, Cal.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AT NO. 778 N. FAIR Oaks, Pasadena, $2100 furnished or $1800 unfurnished. OWNER, on premises. 1

FOR SALE — SCHOOL LAND, $1.25 PER acre; headquarters for cheap lands. See DAY, 119½ S. Spring. 1

FOR SALE—$1.50 TO $2 PER ACRE, FRUIT and alfalfa lands, all counties. See DAY, 119½ S. Spring. 1

FOR SALE—
Houses.

FOR SALE—STOP
PAYING
RENT!
$25 A MONTH
pays for a new house
14 minutes' ride from
the Courthouse.
Small payment down.
UNION AVE.,
—FROM GIRARD
TO 12TH ST.
Choice of 5 cottages; all
modern improvements.
Owner is here from the East
and must sell at once.
Call for
MR. GOETZ,
3 Room 44, The Hollenbeck, 12 to 2.

FOR SALE — THE CHOICE 6-ROOM COTtage on Burlington ave., with modern conveniences; fine veranda, large basement and cellar, upper balcony, fine lawn, cement walk, graded streets, fine view, small barn, and in the most prosperous part of the city; only $2500; $500 cash, balance on long time and easy payments. $400—A choice lot, corner of Rich and Alvarado sts.; this is 50 per cent. below the average price of ... vicinity. $400—40x112 on Win... minutes' walk from ...

FOR SAL... A 2-sto... than a ... and Eig... paid for; ... bought fo...

3-story ... ago, 8 ro... west; onl...

2-story ... side Crock... cottage, ... ance time...

8-room ... graded, ce... cation; co... barn; lot ... balance lo...

6-room co... Pearl, only ... street work ... 1 W. L. S...

FOR SALE—... in homes be... west of Pe... $2700—New ... complete, wi... $3300—New ... and all mod... able. $3600—Larg... latest improv... $2500—New ... ave.; porcela... stand, etc. $1650—New ... ave., just bel... $750—New 4-... st., near Post... $900—New c... Pedro sts. These are go... sell on monthl... or terms to su... 1. STIMSON ...

FOR SALE—A ... consisting of ... veranda, gas a... finish through... wood; walls tint... some chandelie... mantels, recept... dining-room, ch... servants' room, ... on first floor; a... en suite with d... closets, fine bat... and convenience... uated in the sou... in the Park Vi... large and healt... tractive home, ... ises, can be bo... or without furni... furniture are all ... W. I. BLANCH... Los Angeles, Ca...

FOR SALE—MAG... If you want ... Los Angeles on ... show you three ... with houses tha... 000, that are ap... from 2 to 5-acre ... out and beautifu... and magnificent ... $40,000; just what...

$3000—A fine ho... ready for occupa... between Orange ... polished floors, ... board with plat... Hill's patent scr... all windows; whi... lar, 12x17, bricke... the lot has fin... paved driveway, ... street work all ... 315 S. Broadway. ...

FOR SALE—BY ... $11,000—Los An... trally located ... month. $4000—Beautiful ... $5500—Fine col... street. $2800—Fine hom... large lot and pr... $4000—Elegant ... $7500—Two new ... rented for $40. $3700—A group ... $40, never vacant ... $10,000—Spring-s... I have a numb... lots. 1

FOR SALE— INSTA... During the pas... eral of our cotta... but we have mo... $800 to $2500 on ... cash, and $10 to ... all bargains, mod... and located in an... 1

FOR SALE—ON I... beautiful 6-room ... dence; modern ... $1650 for a goo... west; only $100 ca... $1500—New 4-roo... porches; nice new ... and 100 beautiful ... only $150 cash an... M. KELSEY, 235 ...

FOR SALE — $3600 ... thing extra good, ... 13 1-3 per cent. in... more valuable ev... good buildings; co... home, modern bui... double corner lot, ... street graded, se... ments paid; Ninth... TELYOU & GIFF...

FOR SALE—$750— A G... Good 4-room cott... cars; good barn ... lot 40x140 to alley ... being graded; will ... $750 cash. 1

FOR SALE—$2500; ... house, closet and ... veniences; fine law... of mature growth ... suit. E. C. CRIB... street.

LINERS.

FOR SALE— Houses.

FOR SALE—

THE BEAUTIFUL —WILSHIRE— BOULEVARD,

THE BEAUTIFUL —WILSHIRE— BOULEVARD,

120 FEET WIDE.

THE WILSHIRE BOULEVARD.

FOR SALE.

We have just completed a modern 9-room house, which we will sell on installments at cost price.

This house was built to improve our adjoining lots in the Wilshire Boulevard tract and we do not look to make a profit on it. The house has porcelain bath, large cellar, Phillips's sanitary heater, is wired for electricity, walls frescoed, etc., and is first-class in every respect; fence around back yard, lawn and flowers set out, etc.; ready for immediate occupancy; lot 61 feet frontage.

The Wilshire Boulevard tract, situated between Sunset Park and Westlake Park, and bisected by the Wilshire boulevard connecting the two parks, is unquestionably the finest property offered for sale in the city of Los Angeles, elevation 300 feet above sea level, over 100 feet above Figueroa, secures immunity from frost and good drainage.

The Wilshire boulevard, with sidewalk 30 feet wide, 20 feet grass and 10 cement, is the "show" street of the city, and marks the beginning of our future chain of boulevards.

To home-builders we will make concessions for immediate improvements.

Lots for sale; price $900 and upward.

Lots all at least 50 feet front, and some 100x162½, large and small; all lots are sold with alignment clause.

Sewers and 4-inch cast-iron water pipes now laid in the streets.

Notice the cement gutters; great improvement over the boulder gutter.

For further particulars see

THE WILSHIRE CO.,
Offices Seventh and Broadway.
Tel. main 14[illegible]
And—
Seventh and Park View,
On the Wilshire Boulevard tract.
Tel. black 1611.

THE BEAUTIFUL —WILSHIRE— BOULEVARD,

THE BEAUTIFUL —WILSHIRE— BOULEVARD,

120 FEET WIDE.
THE BEAUTIFUL —WILSHIRE— BOULEVARD.

FOR SALE—HOUSES—

A 2-story 7-room modern house, built less than a year; less than 3 blocks from Pearl and Eighth sts.; all street work in and paid for; this is cheap at $3000, but can be bought for $2425; part cash, balance time.

2-story modern house, built a few months ago, 8 roms; between two car lines, south; west; only $2500.

2-story 8-room house, hard finish, on clean side Crocker st.; $1500 5-room hard-finished cottage, same street, $1200; part cash, balance time.

8-room 2-story house at Pasadena; street graded, cement curb and walks; choice location; convenient to electric line; good barn; lot 120 feet front, $4500, part cash, balance long time.

6-room cottage, southwest, near 10th and Pearl, only $800 cash, if sold at once; all street work in and paid for.
1 W. L. SHERWOOD, 205 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—FLORIDA TRACT, CLOSE-in homes between 8th and 9th and 1 block west of Pearl street.

$2700—New and stylish 2-story house, all complete, with up-to-date improvements.

$3390—New 2-story house, large rooms and all modern conveniences; very desirable.

$3600—Large modern house with all the latest improvements; north side Florida st.

$2500—New 2-story house, 1061 Bellevue ave.; porcelain bath tub, marble washstand, etc.

$1650—New 6-room cottage, 1065 Bellevue ave., just being completed.

$750—New 4-room cottage, 1223 Tennessee st., near Postoffice and car line.

$900—New cottage near 11th and San Pedro sts.

These are good and safe investments. We sell on monthly installments when desired, or terms to suit purchasers.
1 STIMSON BROS., 320 Byrne Bldg.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME RESIDENCE consisting of twelve rooms, commodious veranda, gas and electric lights; the entire finish throughout the interior is of light wood; walls tinted in the latest style; handsome chandeliers, rich and costly colonial mantels, reception hall, double parlors, dining-room, china closet, kitchen and servants' room, with closets and toilet; all on first floor; six fine sleeping rooms, two en suite with double doors; all have ample closets, fine bath-room with porcelain tub and conveniences; this fine residence is situated in the southwestern part of the city, in the Park Villa tract, in the midst of large and healthy orange trees; this attractive home, with stable on the premises, can be bought cheap for cash, with or without furniture; the house, carpets and furniture are all new and artistic. Address W. I. BLANCHARD, 1941 Lovelace ave., Los Angeles, Cal., University car. 1

FOR SALE—MAGNIFICENT HOMES—

If you want one of choicest houses in Los Angeles on beautiful Adams st., I can show you three between Main and Hoover with houses that cost from $15,000 to $30,000, that are apparently good as new, with from 2 to 5-acre grounds; artistically laid out and beautified by fine full-grown trees and magnificent shrubbery; prices, $30,000 to $40,000; just what the grounds are worth.

$3000—A fine home place; new, well-built, ready for occupancy, west side of Vernon between Orange and Shatto; porcelain bath, polished floors, 4 sliding doors, fine sideboard with plate-glass doors and mirror; Hill's patent screens and inner shades to all windows; white tile over sink; fine cellar, 12x17, bricked up and cemented floor; the lot has fine elevation; nice coping, paved driveway, fenced sides and back; street work all done. D. A. MEEKINS, 315 S. Broadway. 1

FOR SALE—BY FRED W. PEARSON—

$11,000—Los Angeles city property, centrally located and rented for $100 per month.

$4000—Beautiful residence southwest.

$5500—Fine colonial cottage on Ingraham street.

$3000—Fine home, close in, on Maple ave., large lot and pretty grounds.

$4000—Elegant residence on Pico st.

$7500—Two new 7-room houses, close in; rented for $40.

$3700—A group of small houses, rented for $40; never vacant; a bargain.

$10,000—Spring-st. lot.

I have a number of bargains in vacant lots.

FRED W. PEARSON,
1 332 Bradbury building.

FOR SALE—

INSTALLMENTS.

During the past week we have sold several of our cottages on easy installments, but we have more, ranging in price from $800 to $2500 on terms from $100 to $300 cash, and $10 to $25 per month; they are all bargains, modern in design and finish, and located in any part of the city desired.
W. J. SCHERER CO.,
1 227 W. Second st.

FOR SALE—ON INSTALLMENTS, $2.00. A beautiful 6-room modern 2-story new residence; modern in every respect.

$1650 for a good 5-room modern house; west; only $100 cash.

$1300—New 4-room cottage, bath, two porches; nice new barn; two acres of ground and 100 beautiful lemon trees in bearing; only $100 cash and $15 monthly. FRANK M. KELSEY, 235 W. Third st. 1

FOR SALE — $3600; IF YOU WANT SOMEthing extra good, look this up; will pay 13 1-3 per cent. interest on price; growing more valuable every day; surrounded by good buildings; consists of a 2-story 7-room home, modern built, and a 4-room cottage; double corner lot, facing electric car line; street graded, sewered and all improvements paid; Ninth and Moore sts. CORTELYOU & GIFFEN, 404 S. Broadway. 1

FOR SALE—$750—

A GOOD BUY.

Good 4-room cottage on 25th st., close to cars; good barn and other outbuildings; lot 40x140 to alley, all fenced; street now being graded; will offer for a few days for $750 cash.
W. J. SCHERER CO.,
1 227 W. Second st.

FOR SALE—$2500—BEAUTIFUL 6-ROOM house, closet and bath; all modern conveniences; fine lawn, shrubbery and trees of mature growth; $1250 cash, balance to suit. E. C. CRIBB & CO., 127½ W. 2d street. 3

FOR SALE—9-ROOM MODERN HOUSE, nearly new barn, fence, lawn, cement walks, sewered; W. 22d st.; clean side, $3000, 1-3 cash. C. H. GIRDLESTONE, 237 W. 1st st. 1

FOR SALE—8-ROOM HOUSE WITH MODern conveniences, barn, etc., close in, with the finest views of the city, country, ocean and mountains in the city; 10 deg. warmer in the winter and cooler in the summer than the main part of the city; call and investigate; price right; no charge for views. OWNER, 534 St. Paul ave., near Orange st. 1

FOR SALE—$1200—

$100 CASH; $15 PER MONTH

Buys a good, new, hard-finished modern 4-room house; large front and back porches; street improvements and sewer made and paid for; a bargain. See
W. J. SCHERER & CO.,
1 227 W. Second st.

FOR SALE — 25TH ST., NEAR HOOVER, 5-room new modern cottage, every convenience; large lot, lawn, walks, stable, chicken yard, orange trees bearing, southwest, near University and Traction car lines; only $2100; no such bargain ever offered in city; easy terms. J. M. TAYLOR & CO., 102 Broadway. 5

FOR SALE—MAPLE AVE.—

In walking distance, 2 5-room modern cottages, complete in every respect; lots fenced and premises connected with sewer; small cash payment and balance on the installment plan. For further particulars and keys call at office EASTON, ELDRIDGE & CO., 121 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—INSTALLMENT, NEW MODern colonial cottage, 5 rooms, reception hall, bathroom, marble bowl, patent closet, hot and cold water, china closet, mantel, grate, gas, electric bell, curtains, cement walk, fine large porch; owner must go East. 845 E. 27TH ST., 2 blocks west of Central ave. 1

FOR SALE—MODERN 7-ROOM HOUSE ON 18th street, large lot, $2500; modern 8-room house on 24th st., near Grand avenue, $3350; I have bargains in houses and lots in all parts of the city; if you are looking for a home come and see me; also bargains in busines property. F. A. HUTCHINSON, 230 S. Broadway. 1

FOR SALE — $900 ON TERMS; COST A year ago $1200; a neat 5-room cottage, modern, with bath, etc.; neat fence, graded street, paid for; on 15th st.; will make terms; this is no fake, but a brand-new place less than cost. P. A. STANTON, 115 S. Broadway. 2

FOR SALE—$2400 BUYS 6-ROOM COTTAGE, Winfield st., near Union ave.; street graded, sewered, sidewalked; nice lawn, flowers, barn; only $600 cash, balance long time, 7 per cent. interest net. For sale exclusively by R. ALTSCHUL, 408 S. Broadway. 1

FOR SALE — AN IDEAL COTTAGE HOME, 6 rooms, finished in pine; everything in the way of modern conveniences; situated on W. 24th st., near Traction electric car line; only $2400 (cheap at $3000;) easy terms. J. M. TAYLOR & CO., 102 Broadway. 3

FOR SALE—CHEAP; $3000; S.W. CORNER of 14th and Rich sts.; new modern 7-room cottage; street graded, connected with sewer; barn, chicken-house, etc.; this is fine and can give terms to suit. LOCKHART & LOCKHART, 132 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—5-ROOM NEW MODERN COlonial cottage; clean corner, 50x125, one block west Central ave.; small cash payment, balance monthly installments; long time. C. H. GIRDLESTONE, 237 W. 1st street. 1

FOR SALE—A HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS AND barn on Ninth st. near Alvarado st., cheap for cash. Inquire of OWNERS, at the Belmont, cor. Fifth and Main sts.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE SEVERAL FINE houses, southwest, mortgaged, that owners won't offer for equity. MARTIN & KURTZ, room 228 Byrne Bldg. 1

FOR SALE—WEST WESTLAKE PARK, choice new modern cottage, less than cost, $300, cash $25 per month. Call forenoons. OWNER, 752 Rampart st. 1

FOR SALE — $4500; A VERY FINE NEW 9-room house; large lot, modern conveniences; Bonnie Brae tract. J. M. TAYLOR & CO., 102 Broadway. 1

FOR SALE—HOUSES ON NINTH ST. NEAR Stanford ave., cheap; half cash, balance on time. Call or address J. W. VEJOR, 1658 Flower. 2

FOR SALE—CHEAP, HOUSE OF 5 LARGE hard-finished rooms; lot 50x155, fenced, well improved, cement walks, etc. Inquire 142 W. 38TH ST. 4

FOR SALE—$7500—6-ROOM HOUSE ON 50-ft. lot on Broadway, close to 10th st.; will take part trade. S. K. LINDLEY, 106 Broadway. 3

FOR SALE—4-ROOM FURNISHED HOUSE, 205 N. Broadway, opposite Courthouse. Owner leaving city. Apply on PREMISES. 3

FOR SALE— Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—A 3-SPRING 9-FOOT BED, covered wagon with 4 seats and pole; it is suitable for grocer, butcher, fruiter, rancher, camper; just the thing for a trip to Randsburg; good harness to match; also double surrey harness, 2 sets, heavy and light lead-bars, 1 Spanish saddle, 1 new pack saddle, 5 new Langstroth bee hives, ice chest, family size; 2 dry gold-washers; everything in the best condition. 661 BUENA VISTA ST. 1

FOR SALE—EXCHANGE, OR RENT—price $2800; a 10-acre ranch, well improved; 8 acres in alfalfa, balance in barley; house 4 rooms, good barn, 2 good wells, brooder house, incubator house, chicken houses, corrals, etc., 3 acres chicken tight; beautiful place, completely furnished if desired; furniture and implements go with place. Address Z, box 72, TIMES OFFICE. 3

FOR SALE—6 SECOND-HAND GAS AND distillate engines, from 2 to 14-horse-power; also cream separator, centrifugal, steam, triple-action and other power and hand-pumps; all in good running order and very cheap. LOS ANGELES WINDMILL CO., 223 E. Fourth st. 3

FOR SALE—TYPEWRITERS, CHEAP; Smith-Premier, $50; Remington, $40; Densmore, $40; Caligraph, $25; Yost, $25; Hammond, $25; Bar-lock, $35. ALEXANDER & CO., 301 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE— STRAWBERRY PLANTS AT bottom prices; Monarch, Arizona Everbearing and Shepard's Pets. HARRY ROBSON, 133 E. 33d st., sole Los Angeles agent for Gardena berries. 6

FOR SALE—6-FOOT OAK DINING TABLE, $3; parlor heating stove, 6x9 ingrain rug, $2.50; wringer, good as new, $1.25. Address X, box 84, TIMES OFFICE. 1

FOR SALE — FURNITURE OF EIGHT rooms, on account sickness, rent $30; rooms all filled; call today or Saturday, 720 S. SPRING; price $225. 1

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ONE SECOND-HAND Daniel Best 3-horse-power gasoline engine. J. D. HOOKER CO., Requena and Los Angeles sts. 4

FOR SALE — A RARE COLLECTION OF Alaska Indian curios. On exhibition at office LONERGAN & CALKINS, 127 W. First st. 2

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS ESTEY ORGAN, walnut case, loud tone, a beauty; will take $25; worth $100. Address P. O. BOX 711, city. 1

FOR SALE— ELEGANT NEW UPRIGHT piano worth $400 for $190 for cash; must be sold. L. A. LOAN CO., 415½ S. Spring. 3

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE LODGING-house, 25 rooms; Broadway; cheap. PARKER & FLOYD, 102 S. Broadway. 1

FOR SALE—SURREY, CHEAP; WILL EXchange for fresh Jersey cow. Address Z, box 80, TIMES OFFICE. 1

FOR SALE— NICE UPRIGHT PIANO IN good condition for $100; gasoline stove for $6. 221 W. 30TH ST. 1

FOR SALE — BICYCLE; A CLEVELAND swell special, as good as new. Can be seen at 314 W. FIFTH ST. 1

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, 15,000 olive trees. Address Z, box 93, TIMES OFFICE. 1

FOR SALE—VERY FINE UPRIGHT PIANO almost new; must have cash; a bargain. 608 E. FIFTH. 3

FOR SALE—BROODER-HOUSE, POULTRY-houses, etc., cheap. A. L. FELL, South Pasadena. 2

FOR SALE—BAND OF ANGORA GOATS, cheap for cash. R. D. LIST, 212 W. Second. 1

FOR SALE—ORANGE, LEMON, GRAPE-fruit trees. Deacon Bros., San Dimas, Cal. 1

FOR SALE—BICYCLE, CHEAP. E. W. WARD, room 18, 307½ W. Second st. 1

FOR SALE—REMINGTON TYPEWRITER, No. 2, cheap. 408 S. BROADWAY. 1

FOR SALE—TENT 24x12; PRICE $12. APply 517 COMMERCIAL ST. 2

LIVE STOCK WANTED—

WANTED — OUR $12 SINGLE HARNESS cannot be beat for the money; call and examine our new stock of riding outfits. Broadway Harness Co., 212 S. Broadway.

WANTED—GENTLE HORSE, GOOD TRAVeler; no fancy price. Call Saturday or Sunday, 30TH and KANSAS. 1

WANTED—THE USE OF HORSE FOR ITS keeping. 1307 HOOVER ST. 1

WANTED—DRIVING TEAM. 820 W. ADAMS ST. 2

FOR SALE— Hotels and Lodging-houses.

FOR SALE— FURNITURE OF 5 ROOMS, $100; rent $16; on S. Hill st., close in.

For sale—Furniture of 10 rooms, $300; beautiful house with yard, central.
MRS. C. S. HEALD,
1 326 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE BEST-PAYING 50-ROOM family hotel in Los Angeles; house and furniture new and modern; well filled with genteel people; deal with owner; save commission. Address Z, box 53, TIMES OFFICE. 1

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST ROOMing-houses on Broadway, 26 rooms; elegant furniture; house clearing $125 per month; very central. MRS. C. S. HEALD, 326 S. Broadway. 1

FOR SALE—HOTEL, 34 ROOMS; OFFICE, furniture, billiard tables; low rent; cheap for cash; owners have other business. Call at the BELMONT, cor. Fifth and Main sts.

FOR SALE—I ALWAYS HAVE LODGING-house, any size you wish; some part cash.
1 I. D. BARNARD, 111 N. Broadway.

FOR SALE— Business Property.

FOR SALE— BIG BARGAIN; NAVEL ORange grove at Redlands, 15½ acres, nice cottage, $10,000.

Alfalfa ranch, 75 acres, big water supply, 6 miles southeast Los Angeles; only $7500; would take part trade; easy terms.

House 16 rooms, best part of Pasadena; Orange Grove-ave. bluff; beautiful grounds; on cor. Bellevue Drive and Gordon Terrace, overloking the city; $15,000, easy terms.

Brick business block, 3 stories, center of Pasadena, opposite postoffice, adjoining bank, 50x100 feet, $30,000; might take part in trade; easy terms.

Several magnificent Pasadena residence sites on Orange Grove ave., on bluff on Bellevue Drive, Waverly Drive and Gordon Terrace; also on Monk Hill, south front, corner of Grand View st. and Marengo ave., all of which will be sold at low prices on very easy terms.

All the above properties are unincumbered and titles guaranteed.

Apply to or address the owner,
JAMES SMITH,
1 15 W. Colorado st., Pasadena.

FOR SALE—

$10,000—25 feet front, runs from Spring to Main, near Seventh.

$6500 for 60x90; a fine corner, close in, on paved street near Sixth; cheap.

$3000—60x165 near First st.; 12-room house.

$450 per foot, Broadway north of Seventh.

$5000—Corner on Main; pays 8 per cent.; payments; only partly improved.

I have good leasehold for sale, close in, on Broadway, and other inside places; business properties at bottom prices.
D. A. MEEKINS,
1 315 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—

$36,000—Spring st. between 5th and 6th.

$27,000—Spring st. between 6th and 7th.

$10,000—Spring st. between 7th and 8th.

$10,000—Broadway, near cor. 8th.

$9000—Cor. Grand ave and 9th.

$7500—Cor. 75 feet Hope and 9th.

And many other choice pieces of business and residence property for sale by
R. ALTSCHUL,
1 408 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE — $6250; A SNAP BARGAIN in business lot on First near San Pedro; a highly desirable lot, on which the little old sheds pay $30 per month; owner leaving city is closing out at this sacrifice. STILSON & PARSONS, S.E. cor. Second and Broadway. 1

FOR SALE — THE BIGGEST BARGAIN ever offered on close-in Main-st. property; particulars only to party with cash who means business; this is the greatest snap in Los Angeles. STILSON & PARSONS, S.E. cor. Second and Broadway. 1

FOR SALE—CITY BUSINESS INCOME PROPerty stores and premises for manufacturing purposes; large frontage, deep lots; handy for shipping. C. H. GIRDLESTONE, 237 W. First st. 1

FOR SALE—TO INVESTORS, NEW 2-story cor. brick business block; all rented; paying 10 per cent. on $8000. Address OWNER, Z, box 85, Times office. 1

FOR SALE—BROADWAY, BELOW FIFTH st., 60x165, at a great bargain. FRANK M. KELSEY, 235 W. Third st. 1

FOR EXCHANGE— Real Estate.

FOR EXCHANGE—
OTIS H. LOCKHART,
423 Byrne building.

$4500—10 acres in North Ontario, set to 5-year-old Washington navels, in good condition; plenty of water; clear; want any good property in or near city; would assume if necessary.

$4500—45 acres rich sandy loam on Los Angeles River, southeast of Burbank; 5-room good house, barn, etc.; 5 acres in assorted fruits, 25 acres under ditch, plenty water; this is a real money-maker for right man; will sell on long time, or trade for good property in city.

$3000—9-room house, close in; all street work done; clear; want acreage close in, in Cahuenga Valley.

$2000—Elegant 70-foot lot, southwest, near University car line, clear; want vacant acreage west, between First and Sixth sts.; assume.

$2000—80 acres near Elizabeth Lake; artesian belt; good level land; all been in wheat; clear; want city or country near Los Angeles.

$2750—20 acres 4 miles up the river from city limits; 12 acres assorted fruits, 8 acres in alfalfa; all under ditch; want city property, clear.

$2400—10 acres near Sacred Heart school, Ramona; set to lemons, prunes, etc., 4 years old; want house and lot in city, clear.

Having been engaged in farming, buying and selling lands and live stock in this county for the past 24 years, I feel I have gained some information that may be of benefit to you, if you will call on
OTIS H. LOCKHART,
423 Byrne bldg., cor. Third and Broadway. 1

FOR EXCHANGE—BY FRED W. PEARSON

CITY FOR CITY.

$5000—4½ acres, improved; want house.

$6000—Figueroa-st. acreage, clear.

$7500—Orange orchard, clear.

$8500—Broadway lot and city acreage.

$30,000—Well-rented residence, clear.

CITY FOR COUNTRY.

$1200—7-room house, clear.

$2500—6-room modern house, clear.

$5500—8-room house, clear, and 320 acres of land; want improved ranch, close in.

$6500—6½ acres in city lots; want ranch.

Several good equities for improved ranches.

COUNTRY FOR CITY.

I have ranches to exchange for city property, ranging in value from $1000 to $40,000, in the following localities: CLEARWATER, LONG BEACH, RAMONA, ALHAMBRA, TOLUCA, FLORENCE, SAN BERNARDINO, ORANGE, COLTON, FULLERTON, SOUTH RIVERSIDE, LANKERSHIM, NORWALK, SOUTH PASADENA, SAN JACINTO, SAN DIEGO, CAHUENGA, SANTA MONICA, GLENDALE, REDLANDS, GARDENA, BEAUMONT, POMONA, ONTARIO, RIALTO, PERRIS, LA CANADA, DOWNEY, COMPTON, VENTURA. Many of these are free and clear and the owners will assume reasonable mortgages on city property.

EASTERN FOR CALIFORNIA.

I have good clear property in the following places to exchange for California city or country property:

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, COLUMBUS, SEATTLE, NEBRASKA FARMS, PITTSBURGH, KANSAS FARMS, WICHITA LOTS.

FRED W. PEARSON,
1 332 Bradbury Block.

FOR EXCHANGE—$15,000; ONE OF THE handsomest suburban homes in California in Alhambra, only 30 minutes to Los Angeles; fine 10-room cottage; 2 baths, porcelain; all modern conveniences; cellar, coal, oil house, stable, carriage, cow, chicken and wood houses; good barn; 100 navel oranges and 50 assorted fruit trees, full bearing; beautiful lawn and very fine shrubbery; flowers, etc.; choice location; will take as part pay $10,000 in eastern property, balance long time. J. M. TAYLOR & CO., 102 Broadway. 1

FOR EXCHANGE—

$1000—145 feet front in eastern Capitol Hill, Denver; want Los Angeles city or country; will assume.

$1500—10 acres at Burbank, 10 shares of water, 7½ acres to 3-year-old apricots and peaches; want house and lot in city.

$10,000—Orange grove at Duarte for ½ cash and ½ eastern; it is well improved and a producer.

$15,000—A fine place in the city; 20 acres, large house and barn; want residence close in for ½.
1 D. A. MEEKINS, 315 S. Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—700 ACRES IN SAN Fernando Valley; 400 acres in deciduous fruit trees; all very choice land; will exchange all or in part for Los Angeles city or improved eastern city property.

200 acres near Perris, all fenced, soil suitable for grain, alfalfa or fruit; house, barn, etc.; price, $10,000; will exchange for Illinois or Iowa farm property.
HINTON & WHITAKER,
1 123 W. Second St.

FOR EXCHANGE—11 ACRES HIGHLY IMproved, close to city; large house, conservatory, barn, etc.; cost over $12,000; to trade for residence in city; will assume small incumbrance. C. A. SUMNER & CO., 134 S. Broadway. 1

FOR EXCHANGE—$5000 EQUITY IN $7000 home on Grand avenue; $4000 equity in $6000 home on South Flower.

Large house and grounds, Daly street, $1000 mortgage.

$7500 residence on South Flower, clear.

$5000 home on Beaudry avenue, clear, and $3000 cottage in Pasadena, clear.

Any of the above for ranch property. MARTIN & KURTZ, room 228 Byrne Bldg. 1

FOR EXCHANGE — 9 FINE RESIDENCE lots, San Pedro; 3 fine business lots in same place; for property in southwest part of city; price each from $400 to $1500; will assume; is a bargain for exchange; party wants to move here; besides chances of free harbor being located at San Pedro, choice business property for sale. Address D. NEUHART for particulars, 151 S. Broadway. 1

FOR EXCHANGE—CITY BUSINESS INcome property, value $12,000; also 9-room dwelling, southwest, value $4000; also 5-room dwelling, south, value $2000; want lots or close to city acreage. C. H. GIRDLESTONE, 237 W. First st. 1

FOR EXCHANGE— 2 FINE RESIDENCES in Minneapolis; business property in Redlands; good lots in Chicago and Kansas City, all clear, for good residence or income property in Los Angeles. Address box 591, PASADENA, Cal. 1

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR PROPERTY IN New England States or Eastern Canada, bearing orange orchard in Highland; fifty acres in apricots, olives, etc., and 640 acres in grain, in Riverside county. J. S., box 394, San Bernardino. 1

FOR EXCHANGE—THE CALIFORNIA INVESTMENT COMPANY of Pasadena have Los Angeles and Pasadena properties, also ranches and orchards all kinds, for sale; they make a specialty of exchanging real estate; write them. 1

FOR EXCHANGE — $16,000; A BEAUTIFUL 20 acres in south part of city, highly improved; good income; owner will sacrifice equity for clear residence. STILSON & PARSONS, S.E. cor. Second and Broadway. 1

FOR EXCHANGE — $11,500; FINE 2-STORY residence on Hill near Eighth; lot 60x165; in fine shape; will take Main or S. Spring, and pay cash difference. STILSON & PARSONS, S.E. cor. Second and Broadway. 1

FOR EXCHANGE—RANCH OF 75 ACRES in high state of cultivation; grain and fruit; good house, barn, etc.; price $3500; will take ½ cash, balance eastern property. Address Z, box 62, TIMES OFFICE. 1

FOR EXCHANGE—SEVERAL PIECES good clear property in Oregon and Washington for Los Angeles and will assume a few thousand mortgage. J. C. WILLMON, 121½ S. Broadway. 1

FOR EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS LOS ANgeles city property, income $115 per month; would take good eastern city income property, clear. F. A. MEAGHER, 227 N. Hill street. 1

FOR EXCHANGE—MAGNIFICENT RANCH south of city, alfalfa, corn and strawberries, for good eastern; price $40,000; incumbrance $13,233. Inquire R. D. LIST, 212 W. Second. 1

FOR EXCHANGE — $2500; A GOOD COTtage; lot 60x150, in best part of East Los Angeles, for eastern farm land. LOCKHART & LOCKHART, 132 S. Broadway. 1

FOR EXCHANGE—80 ACRES, IMPROVED near Westminster, Orange county; mortgage $2100; for eastern property. J. C. WILLMON, 121½ S. Broadway. 1

FOR EXCHANGE— FINE 10-ACRE FULL-bearing orange grove, Magnolia ave., Riverside, for good eastern property. Address Z, box 46, TIMES OFFICE. 3

FOR EXCHANGE — 10 ACRES OF NICE level land 3 miles southwest of the city, for cottage in the city. A. K. CRAWFORD, room 18, Potomac Block. 1

FOR EXCHANGE—$5000—MODERN RESIdence, Portland, Or., for acreage, radius 12 miles of Los Angeles. Address Z, box 91, TIMES OFFICE. 1

FOR EXCHANGE— A FINE HILL RANCH close to Redlands for good eastern; small incumbrance. R. D. LIST, 212 W. Second. 1

FOR EXCHANGE—FRUIT RANCHES CLOSE to the city for houses; will assume. MARTIN & KURTZ, room 228 Byrne Bldg. 1

SWAPS— All Sorts, Big and Little.

FOR EXCHANGE—A PARLOR ORGAN, good as new (cost $150.) for A1 ladies' wheel, or what have you? Address Z, box 89, TIMES OFFICE. 1

FOR EXCHANGE — A DOUBLE-BARreled muzzle-loading shotgun, silver-mounted. Apply to GEOFFREY F. MORGAN, Chino. 1

FOR EXCHANGE — $125; CIGARS FOR cheap lot; give description and price of lot. Address Z, box 77, TIMES OFFICE. 1

FOR EXCHANGE—NURSERY STOCK FOR hauling sand. Apply JEROME CALDWELL, 312 S. Broadway. 1

FOR SALE—A1 JERSEY BULL, 10 MONTHS old, for chickens or breech-loading gun. 750 E. EIGHTH ST. 1

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES— Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE; THE OWNer of several good and long-established businesses has satisfactory reasons for selling; they are located in some of the best towns of the State and range in value from $2000 to $38,500; might trade for good property; if you have such to exchange, give description, location and value; if you are looking for a $200 business, don't answer. Address box 1088, RIVERSIDE, Cal. 1-3

WE HAVE A FIRST-CLASS PAYING BUSIness for a live man who has $2000 in cash or real estate; will bear the strictest investigation. C. A. SUMNER & CO., 134 S. Broadway. 4

YOUR SPARE MONEY INVESTED IN guaranteed dividend-paying mining stock will earn you from 12 to 100 per cent. per annum, 12 per cent. of which a banker here will guarantee; for our proposition and prospectus call at rooms 19 and 20, No. 356 S. Broadway. THE VOLCANIC COPPER MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY. 6

FOR SALE — HIGH-CLASS GROCERY business; a rare opportunity for a grocer who understands catering to the better class; average monthly sales for past year, $4600; one of the best stocks in Southern California; best of reasons for selling; will require $6000 to $7500. STILSON & PARSONS, S.E. cor. Second and Broadway. 1

$500—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FINE stock millinery in working order; location Spring st.; nice trade; exceedingly low rent; satisfactory reasons for selling at this sacrifice; will sell or exchange for grocery, general merchandise or city property. Address Z, box 34, TIMES OFFICE. 1

FOR SALE—

½ interest in a good paying and well-located furniture and general house-furnishing stores, both new and second-hand goods; location best in the city; can be bought at less than invoice. W. J. SCHERER CO., 227 W. Second st. 1

FOR SALE—$5000—

Manufacturing business, well established, including large lot, good house and factory buildings; a sure investment and would be cheap at $8000; only $5000, part cash, balance time. W. J. SCHERER CO., 227 W. Second st. 1

FOR SALE—$2.50 PER ACRE; I WILL SELL you 160 or 480 acres of good level land, every acre tillable; located near railroad in San Bernardino county; title perfect; terms ½ cash. Call or address J. E. HUNSICKER, 1527 Girard street, city. 1

FOR SALE — PHYSICIAN'S PRACTICE, drugs, fine furniture for 4 rooms, etc.; all for $300, worth twice that; best country location, in center of mining, farming and railroads; a snap, quick. Address Box 115, COLFAX, Cal. 5

FOR SALE—HALF OR WHOLE INTEREST in nice corner saloon; cash required for whole, $900, or will take part real estate, balance on long time. Address Z, box 51, TIMES OFFICE. 1

COAL-MINING EXPERT SPENDING THE winter here would be pleased to meet any one having use for his services in that line. Address Z, box 100, TIMES OFFICE. 4

I SELL OUT ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS. I. D. BARNARD, 111 N. Broadway. 1

FOR SALE — FRUIT, CIGAR, TOBACCO, branch bakery and confectionery business; good-paying business; low rent; long lease. Address Z, box 96, TIMES OFFICE. 1

FOR SALE—A SNAP IN VERY NEAT REStaurant, doing all it can handle; must sell on account of sickness. I. D. BARNARD, 111 N. Broadway. 3

WANTED—A PARTNER IN WHOLESALE business in this city with not less than $15,000 capital. Address Z, box 74, TIMES OFFICE. 1

FOR SALE—CIGAR BUSINESS, SITUATED on S. Main; splendid chance for small investment. Address Z, box 49, TIMES OFFICE. 1

FOR SALE—CHOICE HOME RESTAURANT, genteel location, close in; a bargain; $450.
1 I. D. BARNARD, 111 N. Broadway.

FOR SALE—BAKERY IN LIVE COUNTRY town; No. 1 trade; a positive sacrifice; $350.
1 I. D. BARNARD, 111 N. Broadway.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CANDY STORE; IS close in; principal street; big bargain; $450.
1 I. D. BARNARD, 111 N. Broadway.

FOR SALE—PHYSICIAN'S PRACTICE AND residence; a choice, paying business; $3500.
1 I. D. BARNARD, 111 N. Broadway.

FOR SALE—A POULTRY STORE; FINE fixtures; No. 1 trade; a sure bargain; $175.
1 I. D. BARNARD, 111 N. Broadway.

FOR SALE — WOOD, COAL, HAY, GRAIN and feed business; big-paying trade; $400.
1 I. D. BARNARD, 111 N. Broadway.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT FEEDING 700 per day; a snap; good reasons for selling. Apply J. F. JOHNSON, 118 S. Main. 3

DELICACY AND RESTAURANT BUSINESS fine trade; living-room; price $200. HOYT & MYERS, 402 S. Broadway. 1

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS DINING PARlors; receipts $65 per day. Address Z, box 92, TIMES OFFICE. 1

FOR SALE— OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD property, several good businesses. See box 1088, RIVERSIDE. 1-3

FOR SALE— GOOD-PAYING DRUG STORE if sold right away, $1200. Address Z, box 54, TIMES OFFICE. 3

FOR SALE — A GOOD-PAYING SHORT-order restaurant; a bargain. 643 S. BROADWAY. 3

FOR SALE—GROCERY, BRANCH BAKERY and cigar stand. Apply at 904 N. MAIN ST. 5

FOR SALE—GROCERY STORE, OR TRADE; also three heavy teams. Call 413 E. 7TH. 3

TO LET— Rooms.

TO LET — SUNNY FURNISHED ROOMS; building and furnishings new; electric bell service; telephone; house heated; free baths, porcelain tubs; no light housekeeping, children or consumptives; references. "THE CARLING," 422 W. Second st., bet. Hill and Olive. 1

TO LET—AN EASTERN COUPLE MAKING stay in city will find elegant quarters, grates, porcelain bath, grand piano, etc.; excellent table; 10 minutes from Spring st.; private family; call from 10 a.m. 624 S. PEARL ST. 2

TO LET—THE SPENCER; NEW MANAGEment; first-class rooms; porcelain baths; hot water, steam heat; no children; no housekeeping; special rate to gentlemen. Third, bet. Hill and Broadway. 2

TO LET—JUST OPENED, THE NEW HOtel Buckley, 734 S. Hill st.; rooms large and furnished in first-class style; prices moderate by the day, week or month. MRS. FRANK KILBOURNE. 1

TO LET— GO TO THE NARRAGANSETT for the best rooms in the city; sunny suites with private baths; public baths free; radiators in every room. 423 S. BROADWAY. 1

TO LET— 7-ROOM HOUSE, BARN, ETC., 1200 Girard, $16, water free; also 3 rooms furnished for housekeeping, ground floor; close in. Inquire 211 W. FIFTH ST. 1

TO LET— 2 SUITES OF UNFURNISHED housekeeping rooms; private family; reasonable; walking distance, city. Address Z, box 45, TIMES OFFICE. 1

TO LET—SUNNY HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS furnished or unfurnished; new house; baths, gas, porches; no children. 215 W. 16TH, near Grand. 1

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED BAY-WINdow suite, ground floor; light housekeeping; also single rooms; cheap private board. 527 W. SEVENTH ST. 1

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, single and en suite; the cheapest in city; call before locating; sunny; close in. 127 E. THIRD. 1

TO LET— AT THE BANCROFT, FAMILY hotel, 727 S. Broadway, large, sunny rooms, finely furnished; house and equipments new and modern. 1

TO LET—2 SUNNY PARLORS, SOUTHERN exposure; gas, bath and grate, convenient for cars, near Pearl and 11th. Inquire 1227 PEARL. 1

TO LET—FRONT ROOM WITH PRIVATE family near Westlake Park; breakfast if desired. Address Z, box 82, TIMES OFFICE. 1

TO LET — FURNISHED AND UNFURnished rooms, single or en suite, bath free; 350 S. Hill st., THE STANFORD. 5

TO LET— SUNNY ROOMS; HOUSEKEEPing privileges; desirable location; close in. 319 N. BROADWAY, near Courthouse. 1

TO LET— A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, bath, 12th st. near Main; $5 month. Address Z, box 90, TIMES OFFICE. 3

TO LET— FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING rooms, en suite, $6 upward; good location. MR. NITTINGER, 451 S. Hope. 1

TO LET— PARLOR SUITE, ELEGANTLY furnished, suitable for 2 or 3 persons. H. F. HOSMER, 410 S. Broadway. 1

TO LET — FURNISHED SUITE HOUSEkeeping rooms; rent $7. 617 MONTREAL ST., near Bellevue ave. 1

TO LET—727 S. BROADWAY, LARGE SUNny unfurnished rooms; hot baths, etc.; light housekeeping permitted. 1

TO LET— FURNISHED, SUNNY HOUSEkeeping suite; single rooms; good stable. 525 CALIFORNIA ST. 1

TO LET—HANDSOME, FURNISHED rooms at HOTEL LINN, single or en suite, 465½ S. Broadway. 4

TO LET—NICE OUTSIDE UNFURNISHED suite, very cheap; no children. CAMDEN, 618½ S. SPRING. 1

TO LET — 5 ROOMS, FURNISHED FOR housekeeping; single rooms, $1 and up. 523 W. SIXTH ST. 3

TO LET—3 OR MORE PLEASANT ROOMS, furnished; light housekeeping; bath. 1226 W. NINTH ST. 2

TO LET—ONE NICELY FURNISHED OUTside room, first floor, $5 per month. 218½ S. OLIVE. 1

TO LET — SUNNY FURNISHED FRONT rooms. 314 CALIFORNIA ST., bet. Hill and Broadway. 1

TO LET—A SUNNY SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms; single rooms from $1.50 up. 609½ S. SPRING. 1

TO LET—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, $1.25 week; one $2. CAMDEN, 618½ S. Spring. 5

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, suitable for two, $8. 118 W. SIXTH ST. 3

TO LET—TRUNKS DELIVERED 3 FOR 50c. SUNSET EXPRESS CO., 404 S. Broadway. 2

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS; ONE FURnished for housekeeping. 258 S. OLIVE. 1

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms. BROTHERTON, 315½ W. Third.

TO LET—FURNISHED, SUNNY ROOMS, $2.50 per week up. 309 N. BROADWAY. 2

TO LET — 3 FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping, first floor. 311 W. 7TH. 1

TO LET—3 UNFURNISHED ROOMS; LIGHT housekeeping. Call 706 W. TENTH ST. 1

TO LET — 2 UNFURNISHED ROOMS IN center of city. 221½ E. FOURTH ST. 3

TO LET — FURNISHED ROOMS, $5 PER month; suites, $10. 827½ S. SPRING. 1

TO LET—CHEAP, SUNNY FURNISHED rooms. 329 W. FIRST ST., cor. Hill.

TO LET—3 OR MORE FURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping. 820 S. HILL. 3

TO LET— SUNNY CONNECTING ROOMS, bath and piano. 235 S. HILL.

TO LET—HOTEL FLORENCE, ROOMS; private baths. 308 S. MAIN ST.

TO LET—ROOMS AT GREATLY REDUCED rates at 138½ N. SPRING ST. 1

TO LET—2 OR 3 UNFURNISHED ROOMS. 634 S. GRAND AVE. 6

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DR. DORA KING, LADIES' SPECIALIST—Diseases treated successfully. 313 W. 7th. 7

TO LET— Houses.

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EDWARD D. SILENT & CO.,
Cor. Second and Broadway.
GILBERT S. WRIGHT,
Manager Rental Department. 1

TO LET—AN ELEGANT 9-ROOM HOUSE, 1011 S. Olive st.

Modern 12-room house with stable, 416 W. Tenth st., $48.

Modern 7-room house with stable, 1708 Santee st., $25.

Modern 6-room house, cor. 37th and Hough sts., at $17.

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F. A. HUTCHINSON,
2 330 S. Broadway.

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House of 8 rooms on Third st., $16.
House of 9 rooms on First st., $22.50.
House of 6 rooms on First st., $14.
House of 6 rooms and 2 lots and barn, $12.
House of 3 rooms and 4 lots, 4th st., $6.
New 5-room house, Gleason ave., $14.
F. A. HUTCHINSON,
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$23—7-room house, 929 Wall st.
ALLISON BARLOW & CO.,
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TO LET — 1048 W. EIGHTH ST., NEW house, 7 rooms and bath; all modern. Inquire at 1049 FLORIDA ST. On same lot; rent reasonable. 1

TO LET—HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS AND BARN on Ninth st. near Alvarado st., or for sale. Inquire at the BELMONT, cor. Fifth and Main sts.

TO LET—$6 MONTH, 5-ROOM COTTAGE, chicken yard and garden. Take Temple-st. cable to King st. Inquire ROBT. GRANT. 1

TO LET— HOUSE OF 7 SUNNY ROOMS, bath, gas, stable; fine location; no children; rent reasonable. 1221 S. HILL ST. 1

TO LET—A SUNNY HOUSE, SOUTHEAST exposure, newly furnished throughout; all modern conveniences. 2019 GRAND AVE. 1-3

TO LET— 5-ROOM COTTAGE WITH MODern improvements, N.E. cor. Maple and 15th st. Apply at S.E. cor. 14TH and MAIN. 3

TO LET—HOUSE, 6 ROOMS AND BATH, 916 Court st., cor. Court Circle; $15 with water. Key at 932 COURT CIRCLE.

TO LET—4 ROOMS OF FURNITURE MOVED for $3; 6 rooms for $4. SUNSET EXPRESS. Tel. main 1569. 3

TO LET—NEW 2-STORY, 6-ROOM HOUSE; all modern improvements. Apply 929 MAPLE AVE.

TO LET—6-ROOM COTTAGE, BATH, PANtry. No. 154 W. 16TH, bet. Main and Hill. 1

TO LET—3, 5 AND 7-ROOM FLATS AND cottage. Inquire at 727 S. HILL ST. 1

TO LET— 9-ROOM HOUSE AND BARN, $10. Inquire PENIEL HALL. 2

TO LET—COTTAGE, 1123 LOS ANGELES ST., cheap to good party. 4

TO LET—3-ROOM HOUSE, LARGE BARN, separate. 214 E. THIRD. 2

TO LET— 5-ROOM HOUSE. INQUIRE AT 802 W. SEVENTH ST

TO LET—2 FLATS, 4 ROOMS EACH. 118 S. OLIVE. 2

TO LET— Furnished Houses.

TO LET—FURNISHED, PLEASANT NEW cottage of 5 rooms and bathroom; nice lawn and flower garden; in healthy location near electric cars; rent reasonable. Address Z, box 39, TIMES OFFICE. 1

TO LET—ONE-HALF OF COTTAGE, INcluding 4 or 5 rooms, completely furnished for housekeeping, $15 per month. Close in, at 828 S. BROADWAY. 1

TO LET—MODERN COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, gas, bath, barn; fine location, with furniture for sale cheap; owner leaving city. 1325 W. SEVENTH ST. 1

TO LET—A SUNNY HOUSE, SOUTHEAST exposure, newly furnished throughout; all modern conveniences. 2019 GRAND AVE. 3

TO LET— A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE of 9 rooms and bath, close in; good stable. 1142 S. LOS ANGELES ST.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, 508 W. 22d st. Apply to E. J. FOSTER, 221 Franklin st. 3

TO LET— COMPLETELY FURNISHED 7-room modern cottage. 801 W. SEVENTH ST. 4

TO LET— $22; A FURNISHED COTTAGE, 415 W. 22D ST., near Grand ave. 1

TO LET— Rooms with Board.

TO LET—BEAUTIFUL, SUNNY SUITE OF rooms, with board, near in, with use of bath, parlor (with fire,) and piano; southeast porch; also 2 single rooms, $25 each person, or 2 for $45 and $40; home cooking. 320 S. OLIVE ST. 1

TO LET— 1 OR 2 ROOMS WITH BOARD for man and wife or 2 in strictly private and first-class family; terms low; privilege bath, piano, etc. 1914 BONSALLO AVE. 3

TO LET—AT THE NEW ARDMOUR, 1319 Grand ave.; sunny rooms with board; gas and bath. MRS. A. WRIGHT, Prop. 7

TO LET — NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; all modern improvements; close in. 408 W. SECOND ST. 3

TO LET — ROOMS WITH FIRST-CLASS board at the BERWYN, 1010 S. Olive. Terms reasonable. 2

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms with board; reasonable. 420 W. SIXTH ST. 2

TO LET—SUITE OF ROOMS ON GROUND floor for light housekeeping or board. 926 S. OLIVE. 1

TO LET—SUNNY ROOMS WITH FIRST-class board. 723 W. Seventh st., MRS. WM. PEEL. 3

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS AND board; gas and bath. 710 S. HILL. 1

TO LET— SUNNY ROOM WITH BOARD; private house. 1007 S. MAIN ST. 3

TO LET—ROOMS AND BOARD IN PRIVATE family. 622 S. HOPE ST. 3

LOST, STRAYED And Found.

FOUND—CAME TO MY PLACE, CORNER Ninth and Lemon, sorrel horse, white star on forehead; will be returned on payment of damage and cost of advertisement. WILLIAM SALVATORE. 2

STRAYED— MONDAY AFTERNOON, BAY mare, 15 years old; weight about 1050 lbs.; also sorrel mare, age 12, weight 1050, cropped mane. L. R. GARRETT, 91 Bryson Block. 2

LOST—TIGER-EYE WATCH CHARM; ONE advertised as found in Times of December 25. Please deliver Sixth and Alameda sts. and receive reward. B. F. VREELAND. 1

STRAYED—FROM 440 W. 33D ST., BROWN mare, clipped; star in forehead; saddle marks. Return and receive reward. 3

LOST—HEAVY BLACK OVERCOAT WITH keys in pocket; no questions asked; reward. Address Z, box 58, TIMES OFFICE. 1

STRAYED—A 2-YEAR-OLD JERSEY COW; light color; rope and chain. From 349 EDGEWARE ROAD. 2

FOUND—WILHELM'S 1400-ACRE PASTURE is the best. 726 S. MAIN.

TO LET— Lodging-houses, Storerooms.

TO LET—A FINE STORE AND 5 ROOMS, bath and barn, on Seventh st., suitable for a bakery; rent reasonable to right party. Apply to R. B. YOUNG, 435 S. Broadway.

TO LET—TO DENTIST OR OCULIST, TO share in suite of 3 rooms, corner of Spring and Third, with a regular physician. Address Z, box 60, TIMES OFFICE. 1

TO LET — 2 FINE STOREROOMS, WITH basements; can be used together or separately; 519 and 521 S. Broadway. WM. H. AVERY, 113 S. Broadway.

TO LET—STORE AND OFFICE-ROOM IN Y.M.C.A. Bldg., Broadway, bet. Second and Third. Inquire at Y.M.C.A. OFFICE.

TO LET— THE DELAWARE, 40 ROOMS; the most popular rooming-house in the city. W. S. BOYD, 534 S. Broadway. 1

TO LET— A FINE LARGE BRICK STORE with basement, No. 212 E. Third st. Inquire at 300 S. LOS ANGELES ST.

TO LET—A SNAP; A FINE OFFICE IN Stimson block, partly furnished. Apply at 535 STIMSON BLOCK. 1

TO LET—DESKROOM FREE FOR TENDing office. Address Z, box 73, TIMES OFFICE. 3

TO LET—STORE IN FREEMAN BLOCK ON Sixth st. D. FREEMAN

TO LET—40 ROOMS, FURNISHED. 517 S. BROADWAY. 1

TO LET— Miscellaneous.

TO LET—SUGAR-BEET LANDS; EXPERIenced farmer having good work stock can still secure lease of choice land for beet culture this season at Los Alamitos, Orange county; lots and land for sale. Apply to F. J. CAPITAIN, secretary Bixby Land Co., room 82, Phillips Block, Los Angeles, or at the office at Los Alamitos. 2

TO LET—ABOUT 1150 ACRES OF LAND IN the San Pedro ranch, between Compton and Wilmington, of which 200 acres are suitable for alfalfa, 200 acres for barley and the balance is good grazing land; house, barn, well and windmill will be erected to suit tenant. Apply at once of K. COHN & CO., 415 N. Main st. 12

TO LET—6000 ACRES, FOR GRAIN, IN tracts of 100 acres up, 50 cents per acre, cash. J. D. & C. W. ROGERS, 214 Wilcox Bldg.

TO LET—A NUMBER OF RANCHES SUITable for grain, alfalfa or stock, containing from 200 to 500 acres, or more if desired; will lease for long term at a low rental; part cash, balance time. Address Y, box 5, TIMES OFFICE. 1

TO LET — 5-ROOM COTTAGE AT BURbank, 10 miles north of Los Angeles, with stable and 2 acres of land, $6 per month. Particulars of I. W. BAKER, 114 S. Broadway. 3

TO LET—6 ACRES WITH 4-ROOM HOUSE and water to irrigate at Boyle Heights, at $13 a month. F. A. HUTCHINSON, 330 S. Broadway. 3

TO LET—SEVERAL ACRES OF BLACKberries and raspberries. Apply box 34, SOUTH LOS ANGELES. 1

TO LET—75 ACRES PASTURE NEAR CITY limits, fenced, water. S. HAWVER, Jefferson near Vermont.

TO LET—2-SEATED CARRIAGE WITH A gentle horse, $1 per day. 622 W. SIXTH ST. 1

MONEY TO LOAN—

UNION LOAN COMPANY, STIMSON BLK., cor. Third and Spring, loans money on all kinds of collateral security, watches, diamonds, furniture and pianos, without removal; low interest; money at once; business confidential; private office for ladies. CLARK A. SHAW, manager, rooms 113, 114 and 115, first floor. Tel. 1651. References, Citizens' Bank, Security Savings Bank.

PACIFIC LOAN COMPANY LOANS IN ANY amounts on all kinds of collateral security, diamonds, jewelry and sealskins; also on pianos, furniture and household goods in private, lodging, boarding-houses or hotels, without removal; partial payments received; money quick; business confidential; private office for ladies. W. E. DE GROOT, manager, rooms 2, 3 and 4, 114 S. Spring st.

$30,000 TO LOAN—MONEY LOANED FOR private parties. Apply to
R. G. LUNT,
Agent the German Savings and Loan Society, 227 W. Second st.

GOLD OR SILVER, JUST AS YOU PREFER. We have both to loan on good collateral or realty security, large or small amounts; low interest. THE SYNDICATE LOAN CO., 138½ S. Spring st., rooms 6, 7 and 8. Tel. main 583. GEO. L. MILLS, manager.

MONEY TO LOAN IN ANY AMOUNTS ON diamonds, watches, jewelry, pianos, safes, lodging-houses and private furniture; interest reasonable; money quick; private office for ladies. G. M. JONES, rooms 14-15, 243½ S. Broadway, next City Hall.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHes, jewelry, pianos, sealskins, warehouse receipts, carriages, bicycles, all kinds of collateral security; oldest in city; established 1886. LEE BROS., 402 S. Spring.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, watches, diamonds, pianos and real estate; interest reasonable; private office for ladies; business confidential. CHARLES C. LAMB, 226 S. Spring; entrance room 67.

TO LOAN—$5000, $2500, $1000, $500 TO LOAN on choice city property; also some money to loan on Union Oil certificates. Apply to R. ALTSCHUL, 408 S. Broadway. 1

MONEY TO LOAN—SUMS OF $2000 AND UP at 7 per cent. net on inside city property. Apply to T. E. ROWAN or G. A. DOBINSON, rooms 4 to 7, Bryson Block.

POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, BROKERS, room 308, Wilcox Bldg., lend money in sums to suit at reasonable rates. If you want to lend or borrow, call on us.

TO LOAN—$500 TO $5000, IN SUMS TO suit; no delays. CONTINENTAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, 126 W. Second st., Wilcox Bldg.

TO LOAN—AN UNLIMITED AMOUNT FOR loans of $5000 or less; no commissions; light expense. SECURITY LOAN AND TRUST CO., 223 S. Spring st.

MONEY TO LOAN—$5000 AS A WHOLE OR in sums to suit on city improved property. EDGAR E. LEFEBVRE, rooms 17 and 18, 217 New High st. 3

MONEY TO LOAN UPON EASY TERMS OF repayment. STATE MUTUAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASS'N, 151 S. Broadway.

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MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT reasonable rates. Inquire WM. F. BOSBYSHELL, 107 S. Broadway.

TO LOAN—$3000 OR $4000 FOR 2 OR 3 years. M'GARVIN & BRONSON, 220½ S. Spring st.

TO LOAN—$1 UP ON ANYTHING. D. L. ALLEN, 237 W. First st., next to Times Bldg.

TO LOAN—6 TO 8 PER CENT. MONEY. BRADSHAW BROS., 346 S. Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE. MORTIMER & HARRIS, 78 Temple Block.

PERSONAL— Business.

PERSONAL— RALPHS BROS. — GOLD BAR Flour, $1.30; City Flour, $1.15; brown Sugar, 20 lbs. $1; cane Sugar, 20 lbs. $1; 6 lbs. Rice, Sago or Tapioca, 25c; 3 cans Roast Beef, 25c; 7 bars German Family Soap, 25c; 3 packages Breakfast Gem, 25c; 10 lbs. Rolled Wheat, 25c; 8 lbs. Rolled Oats, 25c; 3 cans Salmon, 25c; 3 cans Corn, 25c; 7 boxes Sardines, 25c; 5 gal. Gasoline, 75c; Coal Oil, 75c; 3 cans Oysters, 25c; Lard, 10 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. Beans, 25c. 601 S. SPRING ST., cor. Sixth. Tel. 516.

PERSONAL—STAGE DANCING TAUGHT ladies, gentlemen or children; clog, song and dance, jigs and all fancy dances; can fit you for the stage in one term; engagements got as soon as finish; reference given. CHAS. BURTON, 324 Third st., rooms 1 and 2. 5

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PERSONAL—SPECIAL SALE SCREEN doors, fancy brackets and stained wood, $1; stepladders, 50c; painters' extension ladders, $4.50. Adams Mfg. Co., 742 S. Main. Tel. m966

PERSONAL—MME. PITTROFF, THE great life-reader; consultations 50c on all business, mining and love affairs. Has removed to 330½ S. SPRING ST. 5

PERSONAL—A NEW MAP OF SAN DIEGO city, 25c, and county 50c, prepaid. Order of EDWARD M. BURBECK, Fifth and D sts., San Diego.

PERSONAL—LADIES' MISFIT STORE PAYS highest cash price for all kinds of second-hand clothing. 622 S. SPRING. Send postal.

PERSONAL—MISS ISDORA RUSH, MANIcuring, at 130 N. MAIN, room 2. 4

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The Los Angeles Times

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THE OLD YEAR AND THE NEW.

There was a death-struggle last night, as the clock tolled for midnight, and another year was gathered into the mausoleum of the centuries. It had been a grand year, too—a year replete with history and full of stirring events. It had witnessed an occurrence that could have taken place in no other country but America—the election to the foremost office in the republic of a man who had entered the army as a private soldier at a private's wages. That election was a triumph of Republican principles; a vindication of national honor and a reiteration of the declaration of the hero of Chalmette, that "the Federal Union must and shall be preserved."

It was a grand year for America, all around. She saw the graneries of her vast prairies filled to overflowing with their vast burdens of golden grain; and then saw them shipped away again to the very four corners of the earth at such prices as had not prevailed for many a long year. It witnessed the first step toward the restoration of the prestige of our flag upon the high seas, for the transatlantic record was broken by an American ship. Men who had welcomed its advent were sorry at its departure, for it had been a good year, as the years go, taking one in connection with another. Ninety-six was a year that marked a turning point in the nation's history, and men were content to remember the injunction of the Moor and "speak it fair in death."

And now the New Year is before us, like some sweet, new-born baby in its cradle, a delicately-tinted study in pink and white. It is fraught with fond hopes and fervent prayers for the future, some of which may never be realized. But man is a creature who lives on anticipations and finds half his joy in looking forward. And so we bid "Ninety-seven" welcome, as we did, a twelvemonth ago, the old and grizzled year that has passed away beyond recall. The old French adage "Le roi est mort—vive le roi," is typified in the advent of the infant year which has come to take the place of sturdy old "Ninety-six."

These years are to us a good deal what we make them. Ninety-nine men out of every hundred who are "down on their luck" seem to forget that they are, in most cases, very largely to blame for their own misfortunes. Life is a warp, and let us try to weave it well. How well we do so the future will decide. Let us improve each shining hour and remember the words of the kindly bard who wrote:

"Count that day lost whose low-descending sun
Sees at thy hand no worthy action done."

The winters are wasting away like flakes of snow, and men who were but boys a few years ago now find themselves gray-bearded veterans, grown weary in the toil and dust of life. Take to heart each golden hour that yet remains and remember the homely words of the old miller that "the mill will never grind with the water that has passed."

The Canadian Pacific line is advertising a new steamer called the Aorangi, of 4500 tons and 5000 indicated horse-power, to be placed on the Australian route next month. There was a steamer of that name, and just the same dimensions, plying between New Zealand and England eight years ago.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

The century is fast drawing to its close, and already we can hear the advancing footsteps of the coming century, which is so rapidly approaching. We look backward to view the march of progress, and forward with high hopes to the accomplishment of grander achievements not only as individuals but as a people.

The past year perhaps witnessed as much social unrest, as much doubt and uncertainty and discouragement at any period in our history since we became an independent people. The honor and the integrity of the nation was for a time threatened, and men looked fearfully into the future and questioned what was before us.

But the New Year dawns full of promise. The American idea has triumphed, its integrity has been maintined; the young year opens with brightening promise, and with an outlook which, on the whole, is altogether cheering and encouraging.

We have taken no steps backward, and as a nation the year's close finds us farther advanced than we were at its beginning. We have made some progress along new lines, and are stauncher in our support of the vital principles that underlie our free government.

With a new era of prosperity and confidence dawning for us, we may look for less suffering among the poor of the land, and a better apportionment of labor and its rewards among the working classes at large, as our industries revive and the mutual confidence of Brain and Brawn is again restored. We believe that the destiny of the American people is onward and upward. We have large faith in the nation's love of liberty and of justice, and with these principles paramount shall witness no deterioration and no blot upon our history.

We bespeak with the dawning year a new era of progress and contentment for all classes. Better times are coming and the New Year will see this nation on the broad highway of growth, and witness the upbuilding of its industrial interests, the development of its resources and the strengthening of its social and political life.

In this general good this community will share no less than others, and we doubt not that the year 1897 will witness great changes in Los Angeles. There will be nothing, we trust, to impede its rapid advancement, and we hope that in its general prosperity all of our readers may share.

In the largest sense, then, The Times wishes them all a Happy New Year!

FIFTY YEARS HENCE.

A correspondent, writing to the Salt Lake Tribune concerning the Salt Lake and Los Angeles Railroad enterprise, takes a prophetic look into the future, and predicts a grand development of the commerce and industries, of the Pacific Coast within the next fifty years. "With a new China and a new Japan, and with the Nicaragua Canal completed, and the Central and South American nations quickened and developed," he is of the opinion "that we may also expect manufacturing developments to keep pace with commerce, and may look for a Pittsburgh in Southern Utah and a Birmingham in Southern California, and shipyards for iron steamers in San Pedro Bay, without any stretch of the imagination."

The picture is none too roseate. The Pacific Coast in general, and Southern California in particular, are destined to a material development in the near future which will astonish the world. Our exhaustless natural resources, our geographical location, and our matchless climate, will be the three factors which will tend most strongly to bring about this grand development.

Southern California was for many years almost a terra incognita, but now its unrivaled advantages are fast becoming known to the world. And the better they are known the more fully they are appreciated. A land that offers so many attractions which make life worth the living will draw to itself a vast population as surely as water will find its level. The tide of immigration is steadily rising, as the world comes to know us better. It will not ebb, but will continue to rise, until our fruitful valleys and mesas are densely peopled, and there is no room for more.

The year 1896, like the two years preceding it, was one of financial depression, of industrial stagnation, of hardship and privation to a large proportion of the American people. There is every reason to hope, to believe, that with the year 1897 is ushered in a better era, in which industrial activity will take the place of depression, confidence will replace distrust, and widespread prosperity will succeed the disasters and losses of the past three years. That President McKinley's administration will be one of the most notable and successful in the history of the nation there can be no doubt. The strong personality, the admirable self-poise, and the wise statesmanship of the President-elect, furnish a substantial guaranty that the Executive department will be conducted with dignity, wisdom, and discretion. If the new Congress will second the new administration in all patriotic and progressive measures for the public good, the people at large will reap incomparable and incomputable benefits in the way of restored confidence, restored prosperity, and resulting content, making the year 1897, indeed, a "Happy New Year."

The official canvass of the vote cast at the November election was completed yesterday, Maryland being the last State canvassed. President-elect McKinley's plurality of the popular vote is officially placed at 630,742, and his majority over all at 316,399. This is the highest plurality and the largest majority ever given to a Presidential candidate in the history of the nation. It is a magnificent triumph for right principles—for sound government, sound money, and the majesty of law. It is also a superb personal tribute to the foremost publicist of his time—the statesman without a stain, whom even his political foes delight to honor. President McKinley's administration will justify all that has been or can be said in its favor. It is destined to be illustrious in the nation's history.

The wise man began to practice writing it "1897" several weeks ago. The unwise one will continue to date his letters "1896" for some weeks to come.

It is well to make good resolutions about this time of the year; but it is better to keep them after they have been made.

THE SUNDAY TIMES.

The issue of The Times for next Sunday will be up to the usual standard, and will, in addition to all the news of the world, contain a striking article by Frank G. Carpenter on the great iron mines of the South; some of Edison's ideas will be exploited by a graphic writer; John Langdon Heaton will discuss the question of the decadence of the Spanish race; there will be a timely article on the dashing exploits of Maceo, the Cuban hero; an interesting symposium on the industrial revolutions promised by the new year; a highly-interesting sketch on "Contraband of Wah," detailing the odd services of the negro to the Union cause during the war of the rebellion; a strong sermon by Rev. Philip S. Maxom; an article on some historic specimens of old cabinet-making, by Muriel Irwin, and a fascinating story about Arizona mummies, that are older than Pharaoh, by L. R. E. Paulin. The usual woman's and youth's pages will be filled with timely matter, and the departments, including Society, the Theaters, Fresh Literature, etc., will be set out in metropolitan style.

In addition to the literary and news features of this great issue, there will be a hundred or more columns of advertisements, including several pages of "Liners."

The Sunday Times has no superior as a newspaper anywhere, and the forthcoming number will be up to the high-water mark of excellence, making it a worthy successor of this superb Midwinter Number.

NO SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

THE ANTE-NUPTIAL FEAST SEELY GAVE HIS BROTHER.

New York's Fashionable Circles All Wrought Up Over the Disclosures Made by the Police—Capt. Chapman's Blood is Up.

(BY THE TIMES' SPECIAL WIRE.)

NEW YORK, Dec 31.—(Special Dispatch.) Nothing in recent years has created so much talk in fashionable circles as the trouble at Sperry's restaurant over the dances at the dinner which Police Captain Chapman broke up. These dances were to have been given in what Trilby called the "altogether," by several professionals, but the police captain, being warned, prevented the show, to which about twenty well-known society men had been invited.

The censure of the police for breaking up the dinner party has angered Chapman, and he is out for blood. He proposes to make these young bloods sick before he is through with them. Today the captain went before the grand jury. Report had it that his purpose was to secure the indictment of several persons, men and women, the former for obtaining the services of professionals in the production of an immoral show, and the latter for appearing in such an exhibition.

Forty-four subpoenas were made out today for witness in the trial of Capt. Chapman in the Seely dinner case. These are to be served Monday morning. Every guest at that dinner, every waiter, entertainer, threatrical agent, detective and even the cabmen at the door will all be served with subpoenas.

Herbert Barnum Seely, the host, has made a long statement of everything that happened before, during and after the dinner. This statement was given to Police Commissioner Parker December 22, and is made public for the first time today.

It would seem Seely had waited until after the marriage of his brother, Clinton B. Seely, in whose honor the ante-nuptial feast was given, before permitting the facts to become public. These facts, however, are not such as to incriminate Seely or his brother, but they show the dinner was not intended to be a "Sunday-school affair," as Seely himself says.

Cut with a Sword.

In the broadsword combat in Humanity last evening, Mr. Grismer met with quite an unpleasant experience by being accidentally cut on the bridge of the nose by his antagonist's sword. There have been many accidents since this scene was introduced, but this is the first time that Mr. Grismer ever got the worst of it, as he is able to defend himself from almost any attack, no matter how unexpected. On this occasion the sudden swerving of his horse caused the accident. The art is quite a reckless one, and the only wonder is that accidents do not happen more often, considering the small space the contestants have to work in.

[COAST RECORD.]

IT WAS NOT SIGNED.

W. A. FRICK LOSES HIS ACTION AGAINST THE CITY.

The Mayor Had not Completed the Award of the Contract for Sewer Work to the Plaintiff.

CHARTER LAWS ARE GENERAL.

A SUPREME COURT DECISION IN FAVOR OF LOS ANGELES.

Bulls and Bears Have Fun with Police—Fresno Grand Jury's Report—State Teachers' Association—Mare Island's Needs.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—In a decision handed down today in the suit of W. A. Frick vs. the City of Los Angeles, the Supreme Court awarded judgment to the corporation, holding that the sections of the charter of a city are to be considered as though they were general laws of the State.

Frick's action was for damages against the city for not granting him a contract for sewer work after the Council had ordered the work awarded to the plaintiff. A provision of the charter of the city recites that no contract binds the city unless it is in writing and signed by the Mayor.

In Frick's case the Mayor of Los Angeles refused to sign the contract, and suit was brought accordingly for damages, alleging that as the contract had been ordered signed by the Mayor, it had the effect of the signature of the Mayor.

NEEDS OF MARE ISLAND.

Told by One Who Knows Whereof He Discourses.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

VALLEJO, Dec. 31.—The annual report of Naval Constructor W. J. Baxter, regarding the needs of Mare Island, is made public, and if cognizance is taken of the same by the authorities at Washington, the Pacific Coast yard will be well equipped for turning out work expeditiously, and at less cost than in the past. Constructor Baxter recommends that the plant in the construction department be increased in capacity without delay.

"All of the shops," says the official, "are at present inadequately equipped, and the work is delayed and is more expensive from the absence of facilities which are rightly considered absolutely necessary in successful private establishments. This department has no electrical plant; its advantages for construction work are everywhere recognized; its field of usefulness is increasing daily, electric motors being important aids in reducing the amount of wasteful and slow handwork in ship construction."

"One dock," he says, "is not sufficient for the care and preservation of ships in commission and for the repair of ships in ordinary. It frequently occurs that a ship must occupy the dock for a month or more, during which period it would be impossible to dock another ship except at great additional expense and loss of time."

ARIZONA'S MINERAL OUTPUT.

Six Million Dollars in Gold—Two Million Ounces of Silver.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

PHOENIX, Dec. 31.—The mineral output of Arizona for 1896, the figures being mainly based on reports sent the Governor from different sections, was as follows: Gold, $6,000,000; silver, 2,100,000 ounces; copper, 102,000,000 pounds; lead, 2,400,000 pounds. The gold production has been mainly from pyritic ores, a large amount being also produced in conjunction with sulphuretic copper.

Over half the silver came from the county of Mohave, in the northwestern part of the Territory, from small properties. The copper has come from the J mine in Yavapai county, Old Dominion at Globe, Detroit companies at Clifton, and Copper Queen mines at Clifton. The lead product has been wholly in conjunction with the silver, a small amount being from the mines in the southeastern part of the Territory, for flux.

POOR BUSINESS IN JEWELRY.

Failure of Barrett & Sherwood at San Francisco.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—Barrett & Sherwood, the oldest and, at one time, the largest retail jewelry firm in California, have failed. The firm was started over forty years ago by Robert Sherwood and J. S. Barrett. Both men became millionaires. Barrett died thirty years ago, and Sherwood retired to devote his time to other large interests. His nephew, W. J. Sherwood, succeeded him and has since conducted the business.

A long period of poor business is the cause of the failure. The liabilities will not exceed $10,000, most of which is owed to the Tosole Manufacturing Company, Wetmore & Co., and Hirsch Heyman, all eastern firms.

A GRAND JURY'S FINDING.

Fresno's Public Administration and Board of Supervisors Criticised.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

FRESNO, Dec. 31.—The grand jury concluded a thirty days' session late this afternoon, and made its final report. A thorough investigation was made of the county affairs, and they were found to be in a generally satisfactory condition. The work of the county officers was commended with the exception of the Public Administrator and the Board of Supervisors. The bookkeeping of the former was declared unsatisfactory, and the latter were criticised for certain apropriations, and for the extravagance and inefficiency of their road work. The indictments made have been previously reported.

The sensational charge of conspiracy to murder made against Charles A. Schweizer was investigated, and the conclusion arrived at that it was based on an attempt to levy blackmail. Schweizer's attorney states that he will prosecute the men who have conspired again him, and that suits for libel will probably be brought against certain newspapers.

ABANDONED HIS CLAIMS.

John W. Griffith Preferred to Take His Own Life.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

VICTORIA (B. C.,) Dec. 31.—John W. Griffith committed suicide and was found dead in his room at the Occidental Hotel this morning. He left a letter for his wife, who resides at Port Townsend, Wash., saying he intended to take his life. He had placed a revolver to the side of his head, the bullet entering just above the ear.

He returned from the south coast recently, where he said he had located some promising mining claims. A few years ago he owned considerable property, but had lost most of it. Yesterday he gave evidence before the sealing commission as to the value of the schooners seized.

A Postmaster's Defalcation.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 31.—The disclosure has been made that Frank Pugh, postmaster at Perkins, six miles east of here, is a defaulter. He had been derelict in sending official statements and Inspector Thrall sent to investigate. When the inspector demanded the money on hand, Pugh said: "I will get it," leaving the office. He has not been seen since. The shortage of $125 was made good by his brother. The Postoffice Department will try to catch the defaulter, who is well connected, young and unmarried.

A New Political Departure.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—A new departure is to be taken so far as California is concerned, though the practice is old in some of the Eastern States. During the session of the Legislature the headquarters of the Republican State Committee will be moved to Sacramento. The object is, by counsel and information, to lead to the enactment of such legislaion as will be to the benefit of the State, and to the credit of the Republican party, o whom the responsbility of the acts of this Legislature will lie.

Allowances to Trustees.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—Judge Coffey made an order today allowing John W. Mackay and Richard V. Dey, trustees under the will of Mrs. Theresa Fair, $11,456 for their services from August, 1896, to August, 1895; $10,205 for services from August, 1895, to August, 1896, and $16,800 for distributing $1,500,000. At the same time Mr. Meachey filed an assignment of all commissions due him to Mr. Dey, who thus received $38,481.

The World's Largest Wine Vat.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—The largest oak wine vat in the world is being set up by the California Wine Association at the Lachman cellar on Brannan street in this city. The famous Heidelberg cask is a baby by the side of the newcomer, which has the proportions of a two-story cottage, and on the bottom of which four quadrille sets could dance with ease.

Raw Cotton Exports.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—Collector Wise has telegraphed to the Bueraau of Statistics at Washington his monthly report of the total quantity of raw cotton exported from this port to Japan. In all 10,000 bales passed through the customhouse in this city, showing a large increase over the quantity shipped last month.

Personal Creditors Preferred.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—Probate Judge Coffey rendered a decision today that personal creditors were entitled to preference over partnership creditors. The decision was in the case of Charles Kohler, deceased member of the insolvent wine firm of Kohler & Frohling.

Death of a Nominee.

UKIAH, Dec. 31.—H. E. Armstrong, the Republican nominee for Assembly in this county, died at his home in Boonville this morning, aged 42. Deceased was a prominent merchant and a native of Canada. He leaves a widow and two children.

M'KINLEY IN EARNEST.

BELIEVES IN SPEEDY ACTION TOWARD SECURING BIMETALLISM.

Congressman Mondell Has Had a Talk with the President-elect. Startling Testimony at the Hearing of Van Valkenburg.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—A Washington special to the News contains the following:

"Congressman Mondell of Wyoming, who arrived today direct from Canton, where he interviewed President-elect McKinley, said: 'Maj. McKinley is in earnest on the subject of an international agreement; he is in accord with the spirit of Senator Wolcott's resolution, and believes that action should be taken at once. He is in favor of calling the conference early in the spring. He says it is idle to talk of postponing action until after the tariff is disposed of, because if anything is to be accomplished the preliminary steps will have to be taken at once.'

"Western Republicans in Congress were much interested in the word brought from Canton by Mr. Mondell. Said Congressman Cooper of Wisconsin: 'I am glad the President-elect takes the pledge for bimetallism contained in the platform seriously. The large majority of the Republicans in the Western and Middle Western States voted the Republican ticket because they accepted the platform pledge in good faith.'"

A POLITICAL SENSATION.

John Wanamaker's Agent the Dupe of a Detective.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

POTTSVILLE (Pa.,) Dec. 31.—Some startling testimony was given today at the preliminary hearing of E. A. Van Valkenburg, who has charge of John Wanamaker's Senatorial campaign at Harrisburg, and who has arrested last night, charged with attempting to bribe Representative Webster C. Weiss of Hampton county to vote for Wanamaker for United States Senator.

After Van Valkenburg had been called and pleaded not guilty, the prosecution called J. Tillard, who said he was employed by the Interstate Detective Agency of Scranton. Tillard says he was sent to Wanamaker's people early in the summer to hire out to them and then disclose all information he could get to his superiors. He described interviews he had with Van Valkenburg. He said it was agreed that he was to help the latter secure votes against Senator Quay's candidate for United States Senator.

He told how he had conspired with and induced Van Valkenburg to give him money to bribe people in the various parts of the State, notably in Luzerne, showing a photographic receipt from Dr. Mackey of Luzerne county for $1250 and pledging him to vote for Wanamaker. Tillard acknowledged that he had kept $50 out of the original sum which was $1300. He said it had been given him by Van Valkenburg. The defendant's counsel objected to the testimony as having no bearing on the Weiss case, but the justice admitted it. A recess was then taken. Van Valkenburg says Tillard's statement is a tissue of lies.

The trial terminated abruptly this afternoon when the defendant waived a further hearing and entered bail. This was done because of the admission of Detective Tillard's testimony, regardless of the objections of the defense. Shortly after leaving the office another warrant was served upon Van Valkenburg, charging him with conspiracy to bribe Dr. N. J. Mackey of Lackawanna. Bail in the same was entered. After the withdrawal of the defendant and his counsel, the taking of testimony was proceeded with in their absence.

Tillard swore he had received $500 in five notes of $100 each, to pay to Representative Weiss. He said the money was given to him by Van Valkenburg. He subsequently received five other $100 notes from Scranton and returned them to Van Valkenburg, who afterward acknowledged their receipt.

WOLCOTT'S MISSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Senator Wolcott of Colorado, the chairman of the Special Senate Committee to arrange for a bimetallic conference of the nations of the world, is going abroad to confer with European bimetallists on the subject. The purposes of his visit are known and approved by President-elect McKinley, and his trip is made at the request of his associates on the Senatorial committee.

WILL VISIT HANNA.

CANTON (O.,) Dec. 31.—Saturday morning Maj. and Mrs. McKinley will leave Canton for Cleveland, where they will be the guests of National Chairman and Mrs. Mark A. Hanna for about a week. The object of the visit, it is understood here, is to consult with Mr. Hanna upon arrangements for the inauguration ceremonies, matters of future policy, Cabinet and monetary conference.

The Times

Midwinter Number

ISSUED JANUARY 1, 1897.

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PRICES OF THE PAPER.

The prices at which the Midwinter Number will be sold to the general public are given below. The postage (when paid by the purchaser separately) will be 3 cents per copy to any part of the United States, Canada or Mexico. When paid by the publishers at pound rates, the postage will be 1 cent per copy

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THE TIMES-MIRROR CO., Publishers.
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THE WEATHER.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, Dec. 31.—At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 30.16; at 5 p.m., 0.00. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 46 deg. and 56 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 100 per cent.; 5 p.m., 44 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., northeast, velocity 4 miles; 5 p.m., northwest, velocity 10 miles. Maximum temperature, 62 deg.; minimum temperature, 43 deg. Character of weather, 5 a.m., foggy; 5 p.m., clear. Barometer reduced to sea level.

The Times

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

San Diego's building record for the year 1896 has passed the $500,000 mark. This record means something, as it exceeds in volume any annual record since the 1887 boom.

Activity in real estate transactions indicates progress and prosperity in Orange county during the past year. There is no lack of confidence in the future of Southern California.

The advent of the year 1897 was announced by the eagle with a joyous and prolonged scream. The bird went on a regular New Year's toot. He will be heard from again on the 4th of March, and his voice will be in fine condition.

Los Angeles has snatched victory from apparent defeat at the last moment. At the eleventh hour the number of marriage licenses issued in this county during the past year was increased to 1472, making an excess of one over the year 1895. The country is saved and a second Washington may result from the excessive matrimonial venture.

The privilege accorded to sea captains, of making a Gretna Green of the Pacific Ocean might be curtailed or regulated with distinct advantage to society. When a skipper heaves up anchor and sails out of port for the special purpose of marrying a forty-year-old man to a twelve-year-old girl, he abuses his privilege. That is what is reported to have happened at San Pedro last Wednesday.

DEAD IN HIS WAGON.

Expressman Stevens Stricken with Heart Failure.

Milton B. Stevens, an aged expressman who drove for Ling's Parcel Delivery, was found dead on the seat of his wagon early last evening.

A. Rozelle was walking along Main street near Ninth street, when he saw the figure of a man curled upon the seat of an express wagon. The horse was jogging along, and the driver had let go his hold on the lines. Rozelle stopped the horse, and going to the seat found that the man was dead.

He made known his gruesome discovery to the police, and Coroner Campbell was notified. The body was removed to Kregelo & Bresees' where it developed that the man was Milton B. Stevens of No. 553 Maple avenue.

He was about 70 years of age. His death is thought to have been due to heart disease but an inquest will be held at 9 o'clock this morning.

WORKED THE SHOE STORES.

Frank Williams Locked Up on a Charge of Petty Larceny.

Frank Williams is locked up at police headquarters on a charge of petty larceny and the detectives are looking for his partner. Williams and the other man, it is said, are a smooth pair of shoplifters who have been working the shoe stores. They stole a number of pairs of shoes from various shoe stores in the city. Williams was arrested a few days ago by Detectives Hawley and Auble, but his arrest was kept secret in the hopes of catching his partner. Among the victims of Williams is L. W. Godin, and he yesterday swore to a complaint in Justice Morrison's court charging Williams with the larceny of a $3 pair of shoes.

AGAINST ELLA RORICK.

Justice Morrison Imposes a Fine of Fifty Dollars.

Justice Morrison yesterday rendered a decision in the case of Ella Rorick, who was arrested some time ago at the instance of the Parkhurst Society on a charge of violating the license ordinance.

After reviewing the testimony, the magistrate imposed a fine of $50 or fifty days in jail. The defendant's attorney gave notice that the case would be appealed, and was given until Monday to file an appeal bond.

Railway Conductors' Ball.

The Order of Railway Conductors gave a grand ball at Music Hall last evening, about two hundred couples participating in the affair. Arend's Orchestra occupied the stage, which was covered with potted plants, ferns and flowers. Festoons of foliage were draped along the sides of the hall, giving a pleasing appearance to the place.

R. T. Hedrick led the grand march, which took place at 9:30 o'clock.

The dance card was given a flavor of railway life by having certain dances dedicated to "Our Trainmasters," "The Sunset Limited," "The Santa Fé Flyer," etc. H. S. Kinch acted as chairman of the Reception Committee, John Griffin, Floor Committee, and G. H. Odell, Committee on Arrangements.

Jonathans Illuminate.

The Jonathan Club held an "illumination" on New Year's eve, the principal feature of which was an attractive musical programme as follows:

"Mazurka de Concert" (Muzin,) E. H. Clark.

Encore, "Berceuse" (H. Tschetschulin.)

"If the Light of Thine Eyes" (F. Peterson Dunn,) C. S. Cornell.

Encore, "The Friar of Orders Gray" (Schield,)

"Twelfth Rhapsody" (Liszt,) T. W. Wilde.

Encore, "If I Were a Bird" (Henselt,) Frank Colby, T. W. Wilde, accompanists.

THE KITE-SHAPED TRACK LINE

of the Southern Pacific Company, the best line by which to see all of Southern California. Leave Los Angeles 8 a.m.; three hours in Redlands, one hour in San Bernardino, two hours and twenty-five minutes in Riverside. Returning, arrive Los Angeles 6:20 p.m.

THE SMELTER AT ORO GRANDE

is now ready to receive ore. Parties having low-grade ores are invited to correspond with A. B. Grupe, No. 115 West First street, Los Angeles, or Oro Grande, Cal.

SUNSET LIMITED

In its matchless magnificence east-bound every Sunday and Wednesday; low rates; quickest time across the continent. Address any agent of the Southern Pacific Company, or general office, 229 South Spring street.

A NEW PHILANTHROPIST.

SAMUEL B. CARLISLE'S NOBLE GIFT TO CHARITY.

Valuable Lands Deeded in Trust for the Founding of a Home for Shelterless Children, Indigent Women and Worn-out Christian Workers.

Los Angeles counts one more philanthropist among her honored citizens.

A deed of trust was filed for record with the County Recorder yesterday by which, if its terms are faithfully complied with, one more noble charity will be added to the eleemosynary institutions of this fair city.

The new institution is to be known as the Carlisle Christian Home, and its purpose will be to furnish comfort and shelter for indigent women, homeless children, and worn-out Christian workers.

The deed of trust referred to is made by Samuel B. Carlisle, and conveys, for the purpose mentioned, to A. E. Pomeroy, George R. Crow, S. P. Mulford J. M. C. Marble, M. G. McKoon, Mrs. Francis C. de Pauw and Mrs. Sarah J. Oliver, as trustees, five acres of land on West Adams street and eleven acres on West Seventh street.

The five-acre tract on West Adams street is to be reserved as a site for the proposed home. The Seventh-street tract may be sold, improved, or rented, as the trustees may see fit, the proceeds to be applied to the building and maintenance of said home.

The charitable institution contemplated shall be under the management of a board of managers, composed of five persons, to be selected by the trustees from the Women's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the Southern California Conference, three of whom shall be selected from the Women's Home Missionary Society of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of this city.

The benefits of the institution shall be limited to such persons as are members, or the children of members, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and worn-out Christian workers, who shall at the time of their application for admission to the home, be bona-fide residents of Southern California. The trustees and managers may at their discretion, however, admit other persons. The inmates are to be made self-supporting, so far as possible, and the children are to be prepared for useful avocations.

The trustees may, also, at their discretion, set apart a portion, not exceeding one acre, of the five-acre tract, to the use of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on which to erect a home for worn-out missionaries from foreign fields of labor.

Samuel B. Carlisle, who makes the handsome bequest as a New Year's offering to charity, is a bachelor of mature years, without immediate kith or kin, but with the love of God and of his fellow-men in his heart. He has long had in contemplation the founding of some charitable institution. He thought for a while that the Hollenbeck Home for aged poor would fill the want in this direction in Los Angeles, but has come to the conclusion that there is room for another institution of the kind, especially devoted to the care of homeless children and women.

RACING MEN AT PASADENA.

Crown City Club to Have Its Annual Meet.

The bicycle races at Pasadena this afternoon are expected to furnish good sport. Single pacing will be used in all the finals, and time limits will bet placed on every race but the handicap. The professionals having been able to ride practice miles on the Pasadena track, the officials of the meet have concluded to put a time limit of 2:10 on both the mile open events.

The battle between Foster, Macfarland and Hill will be an exciting race. Foster is riding faster than he ever did before, and he says Hill can give him all he wants. In a sprint between the two on Wednesday there was less than four inches between them at the finish.

Some of the local men will have a chance to ride match races with Hill after today's meet, as his trainer, F. T. Lyman, will meet all competitors, who will put up money for a match.

Foster will ride an exhibition mile, paced by the Rambler triplet and quad, which he has brought with him for the purpose. W. Brotherton of Los Angeles, and an amateur, will also ride a paced mile, useing the triplet, with three well-known amateurs up. In addition to these special features, there will be a baseball game going on the infield during the races.

Chosen Friends' Ball.

The annual ball given by Guardian Council, No. 90, Order of Chosen Friends last night, served to call out about two hundred couples to Illinois Hall. The affair was in charge of the following Committees of Arrangements: J. Van Poser, C. Bennett, S. M. Biddle, S. McCarrey, M. C. Fordham and Mmes. S. M. Biddle and M. Kearney. The Reception Committee consisted of Mmes. C. Sonneman, S. Boyer, Michel, Messrs. J. Bigler and D. Shea. The Floor Committee was H. Kearney, Leon Levy, H. Slotterbeck, Mrs. W. A. Sullivan and Miss K. Ferrell.

Alleged Youthful Burglars.

A trio of boys stood in the prisoner's dock yesterday afternoon in Justice Morrison's Police Court, charged with burglary. They were Lester Hamilton, Oliver Dugas and Fred Christopher, and they were arrested by Sergt. McKeag and Officer Craig of the East Los Angeles police station Wednesday afternoon with a quantity of cigars and tobacco in their possession, which are thought to be the proceeds of two East Side burglaries. The preliminary examination of the prisoners was set for January 2.

Foresters' Benefit Ball.

A ball was given last night by the Ancient Order of Foresters of Southern California in aid of two destitute families, at Druids Hall. About seventy-five couples were in attendance. The Committee of Arrangements was D. F. Mozzini, chairman, A. O. Clark and James Columbini, and William Surratt floor manager. The music was furnished by McLaughlin's Orchestra.

The Colored Highwaymen.

James Brown and Martin Carroll, the two colored men who were arrested Wednesday by Officers Baker and Haupt on a charge of highway robbery, were arranged in the Police Court yesterday and their examination was set for January 2.

Disturbed the Peace.

Charles Parrish was arrested by Officer Stewart on Broadway yesterday morning and locked up at police headquarters on a charge of disturbing the peace. He was arraigned in the Police Court and his examination was set for January 2.

Liquor Case Continued.

The case of the Parkhurst Society against C. T. Buchanan, charged with violating the saloon ordinance, was continued yesterday by Justice Morrison until next Tuesday.

Just Received
The Standard Dictionary,
(trade edition) complete in one volume, bound in full sheep, with cover design by George Wharton Edwards, with patent index. Price ... $12.00
At last this great work has been placed at the disposal of the bookseller and at a popular price. For sale by
C. C. PARKER,
246 S. Broadway, near Public Library.
The most complete and varied stock of books on the Pacific Coast.

BUY Gloves of a Glove House.
THE UNIQUE,
247 South Spring St.

We Are the Only Manufacturers of
Ladies' Children's and Infants' Wear
On the Pacific Coast who sell direct to the wearer.
I. Magnin & Co.,
237 SOUTH SPRING ST.
Mail orders promptly filled. MYER SIEGEL, Manager.
San Francisco Store, 840 Market St.

NEW BOOKS
—Just In—
TWO HEALTH SEEKERS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, by Beatrice Harraden. 90c.
BOSS AND OTHER DOGS, by Maria Louise Pool. $1.15.
Stoll & Thayer Co.
Bryson Block,
Cor. Second and Spring.

SOAP FOAM
Washing Powder is the most perfect on the market.
Ask your Grocer for it.
Comes in 5c, 15c and 25c pkgs.

...FREE...
WAGONS or MAGIC LANTERNS
At BROWN BROS.,
The Clothiers,
249-251 South Spring Street.

Old Age is Honorable
In everything but shoes. We are getting rid of our old ones by sacrificing the price.
M. P. SNYDER SHOE CO.

Mr. Grocer, think of your customer.
Schilling's Best is the tea she wants.
You will sell more tea and everything else.
A Schilling & Company
San Francisco
230

Everything on Wheels
Vehicles, Bicycles and Harness,
(Wagons Built to Order.)
HAWLEY, KING & CO.,
Cor. Broadway & 5th Sts.

TERRY'S TEA.
Uncolored Japan, per lb.... M. and J. Coffee, per lb.... 29c
311 West Second Street.

DOLLARS AND CENTS
Don't begin to tell the story of the satisfaction derived from having your house painted with a good paint. There is no better paint made than Harrison's Town and Country; there could not be if it cost you $100 a pound. Get
Harrison's.
P. H. MATHEWS,
238-240 S. Main Street,
Middle of Block,
Bet. 2nd and 3rd Sts.

It pays to have your advertisements written by a man who knows how.

From December Scribner's.
"Advertisement writing has, within the last few years, become a fine art. The writer must be thoroughly up to date in his ideas, and the latest methods require that he furnish something new every day. Genuine wit and humor are found over the 'adv.' mark in the papers. It is pretty safe to say that every good advertising man earns his salary, and the best man in the country at this work is said to receive $15,000 a year."

THERE is not a store west of the Rocky Mountains that expends a hundred dollars a year for advertising that cannot afford to employ me to write the advertisements. My plan of working for several different houses offers to each merchant the advantages of expert service on the most economical basis. I want to hear from merchants who want to increase the effectiveness of their advertising without increasing the expense. I will send a free sample of the finest full-page department store "ad" ever printed in the United States to any merchant who will write for it.

SPECIAL OFFER.
From now until January 15, as a sample of my work, I will write two advertisements for $1.00. This is a special offer to induce merchants everywhere to give my work a trial. Give me all the particulars about your business and I will give you advertisements that will do the rest.
J. C. Newitt,
Writer and Designer of Advertising for Business Men.
Stimson Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH"
For Sale by All Grocers.
CROMBIE & CO., Pacific Coast Agents, Los Angeles.

Pure Wines are Beneficial—Impure Wines Injurious.
Woollacott's Gold Medal Wines.
Have Received Highest Award for PURITY Wherever Exhibited
H. J. WOOLLACOTT, Fine Wines and Liquors.
Tel. Main 44.
124-126 North Spring St.

VILLE de PARIS,
221-223 S. Broadway,
Pioneer Broadway Dry Goods Store.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE
ON JANUARY FIRST
We Inaugurate Our
Annual Clearance Sale.
Prices in every stock will be revised, serious reductions made and genuine bargains offered to the public. It's a supreme effort to clear the fashionable finery in Fabrics, Fancies, Garments and Furnishings gathered for the present season.
Rich Dress Goods,
Beautiful Silks,
Stylish Garments,
Laces and Trimmings,
Hosiery and Underwear,
Blankets and Comforters,
Linens and Curtains,
Tea Gowns, Dressing Sacques,
Silk Waists, Ladies' Skirts, Etc.
Have all been greatly reduced and priced for sure and speedy selling.
G. VERDIER & CO.,
221-223 S. Broadway.
Goods Delivered Free in Pasadena.
Mail Orders Promptly Filled. Telephone 893.
ANNUAL CLEARANCE

Drink Coronado Water. It is the Purest.
Sold in 10 gallon tanks, siphons and bottles. Call at 204 S. Spring St., Wilcox Bl'k, and get a drink free.
Telephone 1334. W. L. WHEDON, Agent.

J. T. SHEWARD
113-115 N. SPRING ST.

If you need a cloak or a cape or dress, don't fail to give our cloak department a look. We are closing out the cloak room at big reductions. We have placed about 500 cloaks and capes on tables, and this entire lot will be sold for exactly half price. That is our way to reduce the cloak department. They are all good styles, and as the cold weather is all to come yet you will save money by taking advantage of this special offer.

A few storm cloaks are included in the lot.

Children's Cloaks
—AT—
HALF PRICE
TO CLOSE.

Still a few of the dress goods bargains are on our counters at special prices. They are a delayed shipment The 75c qualities are down to 50c. The $1 qualities are down to 75c.

The manufacturers will be charged up with the loss.

Special sale of wrappers, $1 and $1.25. Extra fine for the money.

A special value in ladies' jersey ribbed underwear, 33½c. Down from 50c.

Newberry's.
Special Sale on Brooms.
100 doz. No. 1 Kitchen, 4-sewed, No. 1 corn.
70 doz. No. 1 Parlor, 4-sewed, Selected corn.
50 doz. Gold Seal, 4-sewed, Fancy corn.
50 doz. Velvet Carpet, 5-sewed, Fancy corn.
The above lot of Brooms will be sold January 6 and 7, at a special wholesale price. Goods now on exhibition in center of our store. Two sale days only, Wednesday and Thursday.
J. R. NEWBERRY & CO., 216 and 218 S. Spring St.

The Excellency of
BISHOP'S
Princess Soda Crackers
IS DUE TO THE MATERIAL AND MANNER OF BAKING

Cass & Smurr Stove Co
314 & 316 South Spring St
Hot Air Furnaces.

Encourage Home Industry.
Spence's Premium Baking Powder
Is made in Los Angeles and we challenge the world to produce a better Powder for Purity and Strength. Analysis on every can. Ask your grocer for it.
¼ lb cans, 10c; ½ lb cans, 20c; 1 lb cans, 40c; 5 lb cans, $1.75.
J. M. SPENCE & CO., Manufacturers,
383 and 385 S. Los Angeles St. Los Angeles

New Year, 1897
We wish you all a Happy and Prosperous New Year and thank you one and all for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us during the past year.
Lowman's
131 S. SPRING ST

W. S. ALLEN,
Furniture, Carpets and Draperies
332 and 334 South Spring St.

BANNING COMPANY.
COAL. COAL. COAL. COAL.
Just received several thousand tons selected S. F. Wellington Coal and are selling at lowest market price. Stock up for the winter.
TELEPHONE, MAIN 36 - - 222 SOUTH SPRING STREET

[THE PUBLIC SERVICE.]

SWEARING-OFF TIME.

BERGER'S CHRISTMAS SPREE POINTS A MORAL.

Court Proceedings and County Supervisors' Doings—New Suits. Cupid Kutz's Busy Day.

REBMAN GETS HIS MONEY.

FINAL PAYMENT MADE TO THE JAIL CONTRACTOR.

Bonds of Incoming Officials Approved by the Council—Change in a Railway Franchise Petitioned For.

At the City Hall yesterday the Council held a special session, the last it ever will hold. The ordinance calling a charter election for January 20, 1897, was adopted. The last payment to Contractor Rebman on the new Police Station was ordered made. The bonds filed by three incoming officials were given attention by the Council.

Cupid Kutz was the busy man at the Courthouse on the last day of the year. He issued fifteen marriage licenses, which brought the total for the year a little nearer the normal number. The Board of Supervisors transacted a mass of business so as to leave a clean deck for the new board, which takes command next Monday. Things were quiet in the courts. The jury convicted Kramer of forgery in Department One. The Myers insurance case took up the whole day in Department Five, and is not yet concluded. The grand larceny charge against Lawrence Schmidt was dismissed by Justice Young.

[AT THE CITY HALL.]

THE CHARTER ELECTION.

CITY COUNCIL ISSUES THE CALL FOR ONE.

The Date to Be as Suggested by the City Attorney—Contractor Rebman's Demand for Extra Jail Payments is Approved.

The City Council passed out of existence as an official body yesterday, so far as the transaction of any municipal business is concerned.

A special session was to have been held at 2 o'clock for the purpose of approving the bonds which incoming officials have filed. Instead of meeting at 2 o'clock the Council did not assemble until two hours later, the delay being caused by the preparation of the ordinance calling the charter election. This ordinance was presented by the City Attorney last Monday, but because of amendments which certain Councilmen wished to have made to it, it was not adopted until yesterday.

The ordinance is entitled "An ordinance calling a special election to be held in the city of Los Angeles on Wednesday, January 20, 1897, for the purpose of submitting to the qualified electors of said city the proposed amendments to the charter of the city of Los Angeles; dividing the city into election precincts, appointing polling places, inspectors, judges, clerks and ballot clerks for said election."

There are to be twenty-two polling places at the election, of which the First Ward will contain three; Second Ward, three; Third Ward, two; Fourth Ward, three; Fifth Ward, two; Sixth Ward, three; Seventh Ward, two; Eighth Ward, two; Ninth Ward, two. The polls will open at sunrise and close at 5 p.m. o'clock. The ballots will be worded, "For charter amendments" and "Against charter amendments."

The Finance Committee reported upon the bonds filed with the City Clerk, saying that the bonds had been compared with the assessment rolls, and making the following recommendations:

"We recommend that the bond of T. E. Nichols as City Auditor, with Henry Vander Leck, James Cuzner, Andrew Nicholls and Thomas Goss as sureties, each in the sum of $5000, be approved." Adopted.

"That the bond of W. E. Dunn as City Attorney, with Thomas Goss and Charles E. Day as sureties, each in the sum of $5000, be approved." Adopted.

"That the bond of J. H. Dockweiler as City Engineer, with Margaretha Dockweiler as surety in the sum of $5000; F. G. Schumacher, Charles Forman, L. A. Grant, Simon Maier and James W. Hellman in the sum of $2500, be approved." Adopted.

"That the bond of John H. Gish, with George H. Bonebrake and F. C. Howes, each in the sum of $25,000; Joe Maier, in the sum of $15,000; H. W. Stoll, in the sum of $10,000; Conrad Scherer, in the sum of $10,000; George P. McLain, in the sum of $10,000; C. W. Pendelton and W. C. Furrey, in the sum of $15,000; I. W. Phelps, in the sum of $5000; Charles Gollmer, in the sum of $10,000; Frederick Eaton, in the sum of $20,000; Thomas Goss, in the sum of $20,000; Simon Maier, in the sum of $5000; Wesley Clark, E. P. Bryan, in the sum of $2500; D. W. Field in the sum of $3500; Charles Bauer in the sum of $5000; H. S. Bauer, in the sum of $2500; H. Boettcher, in the sum of $18,000, be approved." Adopted.

"We find that the bonds of W. A. Hartwell, City Treasurer, and John H. Drain, Street Superintendent, do not comply with the requirements of the city charter, as to the sureties being upon the assessment rolls for the amount for which they justify; we, therefore, recommend that these officers-elect be requested to file additional bonds to supply the deficiencies." Adopted.

"In the matter of the bond of L. S. Seamans, as City Assessor-elect, we find that a number of sureties do not comply with the charter requirements, and that the bond is not in form required by law; we, therefore, recommend that the same be rejected, and the Assessor-elect be instructed to file a new bond complying with the law." Adopted.

"In the matter of the bond of Charles H. Hance, City Clerk-elect, the City Attorney has refused to approve this bond as to form until the Council decide whether they will accept the bond of a trust company, and thereafter make an examination as to the authority of those signing the bond to do so. We, therefore, return this bond to the Council without recommendation." Referred to the Finance Committee.

Several weeks ago the Council approved the demand of John Rebman for about $8000, this being the final payment on the new jail which Rebman built.

Yesterday the Council was notified by the City Auditor that he had not approved the demand, it having been signed by only one member of the Finance Committee. The lobby of the Council chamber was filled with men interested in the matter, and speeches were made by them, they saying that as merchants who supplied Rebman with material, they had lost 40 cents on the dollar, Rebman being unable to pay more than this. The matter was finally settled by Councilman Stockwell agreeing to sign the demand, although he declared his belief that the city should have retained enough money to pay for the rental of the jail on Second street, which was expended because of Rebman's delay in completing the new jail. The Council approved the demand at once, after Mr. Stockwell had explained his position.

An attorney for the parties who recently petitioned the Council to order advertised for sale a street railway franchise on Aliso, Mateo, Brooklyn and other streets, came before the Council yesterday, to ask that the franchise which is now being advertised for sale be amended by having the following section stricken out:

"Provided further, that the grantee of this franchise shall build and construct the whole system herein provided for, and shall complete the same before commencing the operation and running of cars over any portion of said lines."

The attorney claimed that a clerical error on the part of persons unknown to him was responsible for the insertion of the foregoing clause. The Council declined to take any action in the matter.

[AT THE COURT HOUSE.]

GOOD TIME TO SWEAR OFF

LEWIS BERGER'S UNFORTUNATE CHRISTMAS SPREE.

Legalized Robbery Perpetrated Upon Him in a Saloon, But He Has no Redress—Lawrence Schmidt Acquitted of a Grave Charge.

Lewis Berger will have good reason to remember his Christmas spree. It cost him $30, most of which amount he claims to have been robbed of, but his attempt to bring his alleged despoiler to justice failed.

Berger entered a saloon at Fifth and Los Angeles streets on Christmas eve, with a check for $36 in his inside pocket. He owed $6 at the bar, occasioned by former visits. Berger is a man who pays his whisky bills, and he liquidated on this occasion by getting the barkeeper to cash the check, from the proceeds of which he paid his bill, then treated all hands round.

The loafers in the saloon, seeing Berger's money, sized him up for an easy mark, and stuck closer to him than a brother. The man behind the bar did not bid honest Berger to go his way in peace after he had paid his bill, but instead jollied the old soldier up and encouraged him to spend his money in drinking and treating.

When Berger recovered from his debauch on Christmas morn, he found that all his money was gone. Then he caused the arrest of Lawrence Schmidt, the proprietor of the saloon, on the charge of grand larceny, alleging that Schmidt deliberately picked his pocket.

Schmidt was before Justice Young yesterday for preliminary examination. The testimony showed that Berger was done out of his mony by the gang that infested the saloon, by being called upon to treat at frequent intervals, the drinks for a single round costing as much as $5. It was pretty clearly established that the money went into the saloon-keeper's coffers, but Berger could not prove his allegation that Schmidt picked his pocket.

As it was a legalized form of robbery that Berger was subjected to, for which he had partly himself to blame, the court dismissed the complaint, with the advice to Berger that now was a good time to swear off drinking.

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

Miscellaneous Driftwood Thrown into the Courts.

MRS. WATSON'S PETITION. Mrs. H. A. Watson, superintendent of the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society of Los Angeles, has filed a petition with Judge Smith for the guardianship of Lossie and Rosa Hayden, motherless children who, she alleges, have an intemperate father, who does not provide for them, and who is not a fit person to have charge of them. Mrs. Watson has taken care of the younger of the children since the death of the mother a year ago, and she alleges Hayden in all that time never inquired after the little one until about two weeks ago. The elder child, aged 4, is at present with her father, who, it is alleged, does not properly provide for her.

NEW TRIAL DENIED. Judge McKinley yesterday denied defendant's motion for a new trial in the action brought by M. Louisa Jones against Mary Edna Osborne to annul a promissory note for $10,000. Judgement was rendered in favor of plaintiff at the first trial, on the ground that Mrs. Jones received no valuable consideration for her promise to pay so large a sum. Her contention was that she had merely signed her name to a blank piece of paper, the words and figures making it a promise to pay, $10,000 being afterward filled in by the defendant.

SIMPLE ASSAULT. In Department One yesterday Edward Godfrey, accused of assault with a deadly weapon, pleaded guilty to simple assault, and was fined $36, with the alternative of eighteen days in the County Jail. Godfrey had already served twenty-two days, and the court took this into consideration. A plea for leniency was also made for the prisoner on the ground that he had a family, which needed his support, and work was awaiting him as soon as he could get out of jail. Godfrey got into trouble by drawing a knife and attempting to use it in a fight in which he became involved.

HARBORED HIS BROTHER. Carlos Morales, brother of José Morales, who last Sunday night shot and dangerously wounded Deputy Sheriff Wilson, was arraigned before Justice Young yesterday on a charge of harboring and protecting a fugitive from justice. Bail was fixed at $1000, in default of which he was sent back to jail to await examination January 11. It will be remembered that José Morales was at his brother's house when the officers went there to arrest him, and it was there the shooting occurred.

RELIGIOUS MANIA. Benjamin F. Moyer, a religious maniac, was yesterday committed to Highland by Judge York.

ALIMONY DENIED. Judge York yesterday denied the motion of Mary L. Leach for permanent alimony. This is the notorious Antelope Valley divorce case, in which Hiram N. Leach sued for divorce on the ground of infidelity. His wife put in a cross-complaint on the ground of cruelty. Both applications were denied. The Leaches are living apart instead of sticking to each other with leach-like tenacity.

LAWYERS WILL TALK. In the Willar divorce case, in which Mrs. Ellen M. Willard seeks separation from Frank Willard, Justice of the Peace at Rosedale, Judge McKinley, yesterday set aside the stipulation for the submission of the case on briefs, and decided to give the attorneys a chance to talk the case to a finish on Saturday when the court will sit to hear arguments.

CHANGE OF VENUE. Justice Young yesterday granted a change of venue in the liquor-selling case of the people against Swartout and wife of San Gabriel. The defendants expressed doubts as to Justice Young's ability to give them a fair trial, so he allowed them to take the case before Justice Owens for trial.

KRAMER CONVICTED. The jury in the case of W. E. Kramer, tried for forgery in Department One, yesterday brought in a verdict of guilty as charged, after taking plenty of time to deliberate. The prisoner was ably defended, and but for the remarkable resemblance of his hand-writing to that in the body of the spurious check, he might have been acquitted.

MYERS INSURANCE CASE. The entire day in Department Five yesterday was consumed by hearing evidence for the defense in the Myers insurance case. The end of the trial is not yet in sight. Proceedings will be resumed Saturday morning.

LIVESTOCK SECURITY. D. J. Kennelly sues H. E. Rowland and wife for judgment on a promissory note, amounting with interest to $666.90, and foreclosure of a chattel mortgage on certain horses, cows and hogs.

IRRIGATION SUIT. Emma G. Lattin has filed a complaint against the South Side Irrigation Company, by which she seeks to recover 7056 for damage suffered by reason of injuries to walnut trees and prospective crops through defendant's failure to furnish water as required.

SMITH'S APPEAL. C. Edgar Smith has filed a notice of appeal from a judgment rendered against him in the Justice's Court December 3, 1896, in favor of H. G. Mason.

AN OVERDUE NOTE. The Long Beach Land and Water Company sues Cowley & Baker, for judgment on a promissory note for $562.50, with interest, costs, etc.

FORECLOSURE OF LIEN. Willard H. Clark sues William Peterson for judgment on a promissory note for $150, and foreclosure of a lien on 240 sacks of fertilizer, a warehouse certificate for which was given as security for the note.

COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

Table Cleared of Much Business of the Old Year.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday and cleared the table of a lot of business accumulated during the old year. Contracts for the ensuing year received considerable attention.

The bid of the National Ice Company to supply ice to the county institutions at $5 per ton during 1897, was accepted. This is a saving of 12½ cents per 100 pounds over last year's contract. Bids rejected were by the Union Ice Company, $5 per ton; Ice and Cold Storage Company, 32½ cents a hundred.

Contracts and bonds of the following successful bidders for furnishing next year's supplies, as per bids previously accepted, were approved: John S. Maltman, for furnishing fuel oil; Caledonia Coal Company, coal; Jacoby Bros., clothing; Coulter Dry Good Company, dry goods; Louis Cohn, bread for county farm; Samuel Cohn, meat for county farm; M. E. Frankel, shoes and groceries.

The bid of the Excelsior Bridge Company for repairs to the bridge at Sanford Crossing, for $420.70, was accepted.

The request of County Assessor Summerland for the use of one clerk at $85 per month to have charge of the new map system; fifteen clerks at $75 a month, on the new maps; three clerks for indexing sales and deeds, at $75, and one office clerk at $75, for the month of January, was granted.

The request of County Tax Collector Merwin for one license inspector during the month of January, at the salary of $75, was granted.

On motion of Supervisor Field, it was declared that the full width (60 feet) of the Los Angeles and Santa Monica foothill road from Center street west, was necessary for public travel.

J. W. Wood, M.D., was appointed Health Officer for Long Beach township, during the pleasure of the board.

The saloon license of William Mohring was revoked.

The application of Edward Linerat for a restaurant license, was denied.

The last meeting of the present Board of Supervisors will be held next Saturday.

A CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to publicly announce that tomorrow is our last day in the shoe business in this city, as we have sold our stock, fixtures and good will to Mr. C. W. Waterman, who will continue the business at the old stand. In retiring from the business we desire to thank our many friends who have accorded us their patronage, and bespeak a continuance of the same to our successor.

THE PERFECT FITTING SHOE CO.

QUICKEST TIME TO RANDSBURG

Is via the new stage line from Mojave. Leave Southern Pacific, Arcade Depot, 8:50 p.m., arrive Randsburg 7 a.m. Fare, Los Angeles to Mojave, $3.75; Mojave to Randsburg $3.

ALUMINUM

The lightest, most beautiful and durable of metals, made up in tableware, toilet articles and fancy goods. Pittsburgh Aluminum Company, 215 W. Third street.

PARTIES desirous of having smelting done on base ores please address A. B. Grupe, No. 115 W. First street, or Oro Grande, Cal.

Los Angeles Incubators and Brooders Are the best. See them before buying. POULTRY SUPPLIES. Bone Cutters, Alfalfa Cutters, Shell Grinders, Spray Pumps, Caponizing Sets, Drinking Fountains, Poultry Books, etc. Catalogue free. JOHN D. MERCER, 117 E. Second st.

ONE BOTTLE CURES M'Burney's Kidney And BLADDER CURE. Price $1.25. All Druggists. W. F. McBurney, Sole Mfr, 418 S. Spring St, Los Angeles.

Nicoll THE TAILOR

134 SOUTH SPRING STREET.

A bargain in uncalled-for garments.

Kreiter & Marsh are the Parry Shirt Company

Hatters and Men's Furnishers.

120 SOUTH SPRING STREET.

The W. H. PERRY Lumber Mfg. Co

LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILL, Commercial Street.

H. JEVNE

Send to California For Your Wines.

We make a specialty of the finest, purest Wines that California produces for shipment to Eastern points. We make a cabinet assortment of 12 quart bottles, as follows:

1 Bottle of Fine Old Port,
1 Bottle of Fine Old Sherry,
1 Bottle of Fine Old Madeira,
1 Bottle of Fine Old Angelica,
1 Bottle of Fine Old Muscatel,
1 Bottle of Fine Old Claret,
1 Bottle of Fine Old Burgundy,
1 Bottle of Fine Old Reisling,
1 Bottle of Fine Old Sauterne,
1 Bottle of Fine Old Orange,
1 Bottle of Fine Old Brandy,
1 Bottle of Fine Old Gutedel,

Price for the 12 Bottles, packed ready to ship to any Eastern point, $7.50.

The same assortment may be had for $5.50 in wines of very fine quality, but not so old and well matured. We would like to correspond with both dealers and consumers of wine in the Eastern states who would like to secure their wines without paying the profits of two or three middle men.

208-210 S. Spring Street. - LOS ANGELES.

H. JEVNE

Send to California For Your Nuts

If you want the very finest Almonds and English Walnuts "You're safe at Jevne's." We carry only the finest fancy grades. Write for quotations. Eastern consumers and dealers both supplied.

208-210 SO. SPRING ST., - - - LOS ANGELES.

H. JEVNE

Send to California For Your Olives.

Think of sending to California for your Olives and Olive Oil and getting the very finest there is to be had in the world. California Olives packed for shipment, and 10 gal. kegs. Choice California Olives in bulk 45c per gallon. California selected Olives in bulk 40c per gallon. Finest ripe California Mission Olives (black) in bulk at $1.25 per gallon.

All Eastern Correspondence Answered promptly.

208-210 SO. SPRING ST., - - LOS ANGELES.

H. JEVNE

Send to California For Your Fruits.

People who live in the East, where the price of Evaporated Fruits is high, will find that a great saving can be made by two or three families clubbing together and ordering direct from Los Angeles.

You not only save two or three middlemen's profits, but you get a much finer quality of Fruit than is shipped out in large lots to supply the Eastern Grocery Stores. Write us for prices on Evaporated California Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, Plums, Cherries, Prunes, Raisins and Figs. You'll be surprised at the saving to be made on a general assortment of 100 pounds, which can be shipped by freight at a small cost to any part of the United States.

208-210 S. Spring St., LOS ANGELES.

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

H. JEVNE

Send to California For Crystallized Fruit.

California Crystallized Fruits are a very dainty and toothsome confection not to be had in many Eastern cities. Crystallized Figs, Cherries and Assorted Fruits handsomely packed in pound boxes, at 45c per pound, postage 16 cents extra. Half-pound boxes 25c, postage 8 cents extra. Mailed to any part of the United States. Orders by mail will receive our prompt attention.

208-210 SO. SPRING ST., LOS ANGELES.

One Bottle Cures McBurney's KIDNEY AND BLADDER CURE

A certain and thorough cure for pains in the small of the back, stone in the bladder, Bright's disease, female troubles, incontinence of urine, brick dust deposit, bed-wetting of children, gravel, gall stones, thick, turbid, frothy urine, dropsy, diabetes, rheumatism. Thousands endorse it. Write for testimonials. Price $1.25. All Druggists. W. F. McBurney, Sole Mfr., 418 S. Spring, Los Angeles.

D. O. Risheill 515 S. Water St., Denver, Colorado, writes: I suffered for more than a year with kidney troubles. I drive a wagon for the Artesian Water Co. and could scarcely ride any more. I thought my back would kill me. Saw your ad. in the Rocky Mountain News, and secured a sample bottle from which I secured relief. Afterward purchased a regular sized bottle and am now entirely well.

Miss Sallie Hadlock, 1742 Lawrence St., Denver, Colorado, writes: Have suffered for years with kidney and bladder trouble, have been treated by the best doctors in Denver and found but little relief. I have taken a part of a bottle of your medicine and been greatly benefited.

WHAT DENVER PEOPLE SAY.

Mr. C. Howell, 1079 11th St., Denver, Colorado, writes: (3) doses of your medicine relieved me, and (10) doses entirely cured me of kidney and bladder trouble. John Hall, cor. 16th and Curtis Sts., Denver, Colorado, indorses McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure. A. V. Carlson, 436 16th St., Denver, Colorado, says: ⅓ of a bottle entirely cured him of kidney trouble.

We have thousands of other testimonials from reliable citizens everywhere, testifying that Kidney and Bladder troubles have at last met with a conquerer in McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure.

TRADE MARK. McBurney LIVER AND BLOOD PURIFIER

One Bottle of McBurney's Kidney and Bladder cure, if taken in connection with McBurney's Liver and Blood Purifier, will cure the most stubborn case of Liver trouble. puts in active natural state all the functions of that powerful organ. Thousands endorse it. Write for testimonials. McBurney's Kidney and Bladder cure $1.25. Liver and Blood purifier $1.00. All Druggists. W. F. McBurney, Sole Mfr., 418 S. Spring, Los Angeles

TRADE MARK. One Bottle Cures McBurney's KIDNEY AND BLADDER CURE

RHEUMATISM

is caused by uric acid in the blood, and only by removing this poisonous acid can rheumatic and neuralgic troubles be cured. Uric acid finds its way into the blood because the Kidneys are weakened and do not throw it off from the system. Restore the Kidneys and you restore the power that will force the uric acid from the body. That is just what McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure does. It drives the deadly uric acid from the blood. It sustains the organs that sustain life and the forces that make blood. McBurney's Kidney and Bladder cure $1.25. Liver and Blood purifier $1.00. All Druggists. Booklet with sworn statements of cures free. W. F. McBurney, Sole Mfr., 418 S. Spring St., Los Angeles.

TRADE MARK. One Bottle Cures McBurney's KIDNEY AND BLADDER CURE

Leucorrhœa Positively Cured.

Any woman suffering from Leucorrhœa can find a positive cure in McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure. One bottle cures. Wm. Perry, cor. 5th and Gladys streets, Los Angeles, writes,—"My wife suffered for years from Leucorrhœa. One bottle of McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure and three bottles of his Liver and Blood Purifier entirely cured her." McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure, $1.25; Liver and Blood Purifier, $1.00. All Druggists. Write for testimonials and free booklets. W. F. McBurney, Sole Mfr., 418 S. Spring St., Los Angeles.

Floral Funeral Designs.

REASONABLE PRICES.

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No. 253 South Spring St., opposite Stimson Block. Morris Golderson, Manager.

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The Haviland. The best appointed China store on the Pacific Coast.

245 SOUTH BROADWAY,

IT PAYS TO DEAL AT

Diamond Bros

The new Dry Goods Store, N E. Cor. Main and Second Sts.

Cline's for Wines.

We sell fine Wines for table use cheaper than any store we know of.

CLINE BROS.,

142-144 North Spring Street.

BOSTON OPTICAL COMPANY.

Solid Gold Frames	$1.75
Nickel or Alloy Frames	.25
Sun Glasses (including frames)	.25
Best quality Lenses (in stock)	1.00

Glasses ground to correct all defects of eye sight and satisfaction guaranteed. Oculist prescriptions carefully filled. Repairing promptly done. No charge for examination.

KYTE & GRANICHER, Refracting Opticians.

228 W. Second St. bet. Spring and Br'dw'y

A NEW GIFT BOOK

Containing lessons in Chinese Anatomy, Herbal Remedies and the Causes and Origin of Diseases, also 100 Testimonials from the patrons of Dr. T. Foo Yuen.

This volume comprises 125 pages and will be sent free of charge to all who write for it. Office and residence of

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629 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

Take Main or University Car to Tenth street. Pico Heights Car stops at door.

Telephone 142 West.

Advice and examination free. Office hours—Mondays to Fridays inclusive, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays at the Occidental Hotel, San Bernardino; Sundays at the Otis Block, Redlands.

WOODLAWN, *The place for a home in Los Angeles, at the corner of Jefferson and Main Streets, ten minutes ride from the center of the city. Many thousands of dollars have already been expended and over 40 fine homes erected. The Main St. car line takes you direct to the property. For sale only by the owner, Tho. McD. Potter. For maps, terms, etc., apply at 334 S. Broadway, or 3500 S. Main St.*

ANDERSON'S Kalmosal

Warranted Cure for Headache, Cold and La Grippe.

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Wholesale and Retail,

242 South Spring St.

Think *Of the Satisfaction* of Having on your Table a Healthful Water Like....

Puritas Sparkling Distilled

Physicians who know about water use "PURITAS" in their families and prescribe it in their practice. Put it to any test you will and it will be found pure. It is palatable and wholesome—the ideal water for the household. "PURITAS" is twice distilled and reboiled. Why should it not be pure?

WHY? *Should a man give his family the same kind of water to drink that he uses to sprinkle the lawn?*

WHY? *Has the consumption of "Puritas" Sparkling Distilled Water doubled in less then twelve months?*

WHY? *Do people who give "Puritas" one trial keep on using it day after day and month after month?*

WHY? *Don't you try this famous water—find out for yourself if "Puritas" is pure?*

WHY? *Not ring up 'Phone Main 228 and order five gallons tomorrow; 50c delivered to any part of the city?*

Pure Distilled Water Ice *Is the Only Safe Ice to Use In the House.....*

The manufacture of pure ice is the principal feature of our business. Our reputation for making the best ice sold in Los Angeles will be fully maintained during the year of 1897.

A PERFECT COLD STORAGE SYSTEM

For the storage of butter, eggs, cheese, green and dried fruits, and all perishable commodities, we offer facilities unequalled by any concern in this section of the country. For the Winter Storage of fruits by growers and dealers we offer the very finest service, and the charges will be found to be exceptionally moderate.

The Ice and Cold Storage Company of Los Angeles,

COR. SEVENTH STREET AND SANTA FE TRACKS

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All kinds of Fur Garments made and remodeled Re-dying a specialty. All work done on the premises and the garments returned in 48 hours.

Parisian Cloak and Suit Co., 221 S. Spring St.

WHEELS.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Strong Wheels at WEAK PRICES. Prices, $25, $35, $40.
BURKE BROS. 456 S. Spring St.

LOTS 25x120 ft TO ALLEY.

On 8th, 9th and 12th Sts. near Central Ave. car line.
$300, $325, $350, $375.
Terms—$25 cash and $10 per month. We charge no interest on deferred payments.
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Alexandre Weill Tract, 4?8 S. Broadway

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA FURNITURE Co
326-328-330 SOUTH MAIN ST.

Dr. A. J. Shores Co.
SPECIALISTS
for cure of Catarrh and all Chronic Diseases for
$5 per Month
Medicines free: Consultation free. Cor. 1st and Broadway.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

DR. W. HARRISON BALLARD, 404 Stimson Block, Los Angeles.

R. S. Dyas, 404 S. Broadway says:
"I was induced to try your IMPROVED KOCH TREATMENT and testify to its merits as a COMPLETE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. I feel better today than for years; I consider that your treatment has prolonged my life."

GORDAN THE TAILOR 104 South Spring Street.

RUPTURE DR. WHITEHILL, 119½ South Spring St., Guarantees a safe, speedy and permanent cure, without detention from business. No knife used. No blood drawn, no pay until cured consultation free.

FOR **Poland Rock Water** Address F. L. SMITH, 340 S. Broadway Tel. 87

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N.E. COR. FRANKLIN AND NEW HIGH STS. LOS ANGELES.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF FINE WORK FOR PAMPHLETS, SOUVENIRS, CALENDERS, MAPS ALSO FINE ART & COLOR PRINTING, EMBOSSING ETC.

Notice.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Los Angeles Cemetery Association for the election of trustees and officers for the ensuing year, and for such other business as shall come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the said association, in room 339 of the Bradbury Block, corner 3rd st. and Broadway, in the city of Los Angeles, California, on Monday, the 4th day of January, 1897, at 3:15 p.m.

All stockholders and owners of lots in "Evergreen Cemetery" are entitled to vote at said meeting. B. K. WOOD, Secretary.

Dec. 22, 1896.

Dividend Notice.

LOS ANGELES SAVINGS BANK, 230 NORTH Main street.

For the half year ending December 31st, 1897, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four and one-half (4½) per cent. per annum on term deposits, and three (3) per cent. per annum on ordinary deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Saturday, January 2nd, 1897. WM. M. CASWELL, Cashier.

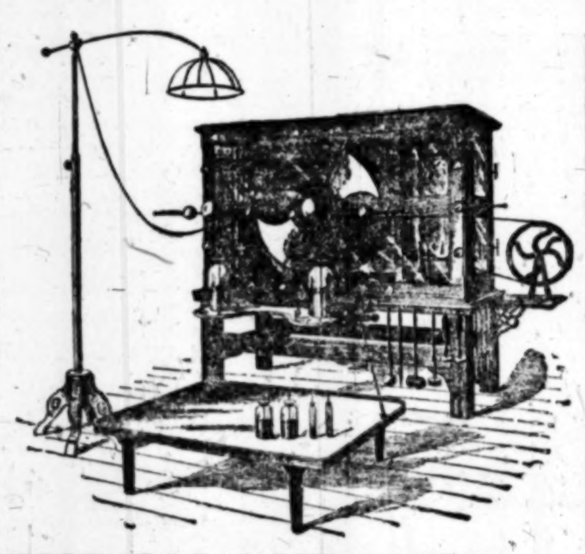
Stockholders' Meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the California Bank will be held at the office of the bank, corner of Second street and Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal., on Tuesday, January 12, 1897, at 3 p.m., for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
J. M. WITMER, Secretary.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 26, 1896.

STRONG AGAIN New Life, New Strength, New Vigor
THE ANAPHRODISIC.

From PROF. DR. RICORD of Paris is the only remedy for restoring strength under guarantee and will bring back your lost powers and stop forever the dangerous drains on your system. They act quickly, create a healthy digestion, pure, rich blood, firm muscles, rugged strength, steady nerves and clear brain. Imported direct from Paris. Price per box, directions inclosed, $2.50. For sale by all respectable druggists. Mail orders from any person shall receive prompt attention. DR. V. CONDORY, agent and manager for U. S. A., 460 Quincy Bldg., Chicago, Ill. For sale by Thomas Drug Co., cor. Spring and Temple.



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THE SICK HEALED...

Pains and Aches disappear as if by magic. Rheumatism, Lumbago and Sciatica relieved quickly. For female complaints, there is nothing known in medical science that gives such immediate and permanent relief. No disrobing necessary. Nervous and broken down people are made strong. No pain or ache can withstand the wonderful power of this great static machine when used in connection with vitapathy.

DR. WM. DAWSON.

Graduate of the National College of Electro-Therapeutics.

12 Years Practice in City. 340½ South Broadway.

PROMINENT PEOPLE
Indorse the Keeley Treatment

Rev. T. de Witt Talmage

In addressing the patients at the Keeley Institute, said: "In my church in Brooklyn there are sitting before me, Sabbath after Sabbath, men who were once under the serfdom of strong drink, but they were restored through the Keeley Treatment. . . . We want the Grace of God, and we want surgery and we want the Keeley Cure."

5000 physicians have been treated and cured by the Keeley Treatment. Men and women from every walk in life have been benefited by this wonderful discovery. Judges, lawyers, ministers, physicians, editors, army officers, lecturers, capitalists, the world's brightest stars, have indorsed its merits. The United States Government has adopted it in the soldiers homes. Everywhere its results are being manifested.

While taking the treatment the patient is subjected to no restraint whatever. A great deal has been said about ill after-effects of the remedies used. Strange if this be so that 300,000 Keeley graduates stand ready and anxious to recommend it had it done them harm. Full printed information furnished on application,

John V. Farwell

One of the merchant princes of the world, said: "I was prejudiced against the Keeley Treatment, but the inquiries I have made in London and New York have wiped out my first impressions. Another name has been added to the list of public benefactors, and that name is Dr. Leslie E. Keeley."

Francis Murphy,

The world-renowned temperance reformer, said: "I am fully persuaded that the Keeley cure for inebriety can be justly called miraculous. . . I endorse the Keeley treatment with my whole heart. I thank God that Dr. Keeley has found a sure cure for alcoholic poison."

Judge A. C. Avery

Of the Supreme Court of North Carolina said: "I do not pretend to understand the Keeley cure from the scientific standpoint, but its practical results have convinced me that it is one of the most valuable discoveries of the century. I would advise any one afflicted with either the liquor or opium habits to take the treatment.

Dr. James Edmunds,

Senior Physician of the London Temperance Hospital, said: "The Keeley treatment, instead of locking up those unfortunate inebriates for long periods, 'cures the drink crave' by remedies. Watching and study of Dr. Keeley's results have convinced me that Dr. Keeley knows more about handling alcohol drinkers than all the rest of the profession put together."

The Keeley Institute,

Cor. N. Main and Commercial Sts. Over Farmer's and Merchant's Bank.
Los Angeles.

Gen. Neal Dow

Said: "Dr. Keeley's treatment is sure of triumph. Truth is on his side. The clouds of ignorance, doubt, envy, hatred and malice have been dispelled by the touch of this wonderful man's science."

Philip D. Armour,

The well-known millionaire of Chicago, said: "At my own expense I have sent over 200 men to The Keeley Institute. I am fully convinced of the benefits of this wonderful cure. No man who is suffering from alcoholism should hesitate to take the treatment."

Miss Frances A. Willard

Indorsed the Keeley treatment in the late convention of the W. C. T. U. at St. Louis. Introducing Nat. C. Reed, she said: "He is the representative of Dr. Keeley. I have known the Keeley cure long before it was generally known to the world and recommend it. I take this occasion to indorse it."

James W. Forsyth,

Brig.-Gen. U.S. Army, Commanding Dept. of California, said: "I am not speaking from theory when I refer to the effects of the Keeley Treatment. I speak from an ample experience—from the closest observation. Statements about the treatment being deleterious to health are bosh. It is just exactly the contrary."

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE TIMES,
Los Angeles, Dec. 31, 1896.

COMMERCIAL.

PROSPECTS OF THE SEASON. The Commercial Bulletin (Los Angeles) will say tomorrow:

"Certainly the weather is doing all that in it lies to make the season a very prosperous one. The rainfall up to Wednesday afternoon amounted to 5.08 inches. This is a full average for a period of twenty years, and if four years, 1879 with 10.88 inches, 1880 with 9.21 inches 1888, with 10.47 inches, and 1889 with 23.17 inches, were left out, it would be far above the average. Only seven out of the twenty-five years in question had as much rain as this. The rainfall this season to date has come in five precipitations of from less than half an inch to the last storm of 1.22 inches. So all that has falen has done the most possible good. Very little has reached the ocean. The scant rainfall of the previous three years will enable the ground to take a total up to twenty inches this season, if it all comes gently, as has been the rule since the first, in October The mountain reservoirs are pretty badly exhausted, and all interests will be benefited by getting them all filled up.

"With copious rains and good crops this section should be prosperous. The markets will all be bare of California products and in good shape to take new supplies." The Commercial Bulletin adds:

"Los Angeles county farmers should not depend on grain crops. This city will be a large one. With a small plot of good land, and water on it, several crops a year are possible. With intense cultivation applied to such a farm, and with the very wide range of crops possible, some must hit a good market. This city is now large and will rapidly grow larger. Here will be a home market for much truck. Land with water will be worth as many silver dollars as will cover it. Every farmer should get a supply of water, if possible."

ORANGE SHIPMENTS. Oranges are going forward at a lively rate. Up to today, the last day of the year, the shipments from this end of the State will be close on 1200 carloads. This is nearly twice as large a business as that of last year, when all previous records were broken.

JAMAICA ORANGES. The Times publishes this morning a special dispatch from London of a sale of Jamaica oranges made at Covent Garden market in that city. The importance of the fact did not lay so much in its being a sale of oranges as that it was a sale of Jamaica oranges. If the orange-growers of Jamaica find, as they may possibly do, that they can grow oranges for good sale in London they may turn their attention to growing a greater quantity for consumption in the United States where they will have even a better market for their product than London is, unless the government of this country realizes that it is part of its duty to protect the orange-growers on the Pacific Coast.

Dun's Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say there have been more commercial failures in 1896 than in any previous year except 1893, about 14,890 against 13,197 last year, with liabilities of $225,000,000, against $173,196,080 last year, an increase in number of about 12 per cent., and in liabilities of 29 per cent. The holiday makes it impossible to give exact figures until next week, but the monthly returns heretofore prepared show that $16,000,000 excess over last year was in two months, August and September, in which manufacturing liabilities were $15,600,000 larger than last year, trading $10,100,000 and brokers and other commercials, $10,300,000 larger. Of the latter class $11,041,416 out of about $18,600,000 were in those two months; of the manufacturing class, $24,910,356 out of about $98,260,000 for the whole year were in those two months. For the trading class, $21,831,860 out of about $108,500,000 in the whole year. The ratio of defaulted liabilities to clearing-house exchanges were $4.37 per $1000 against $3.05 last year and $6.25 in 1893. The average defaulted liabilities per firm in business was $190.57 against $145 last year and $290.65 in 1893. For the first time detailed monthly statements are also published for the last year of the panic year, 1893, showing commercial liabilities amounting to $64,000,000. The year closes with an epidemic of failures, mainly at the West and in banks, loan and trust companies or concerns dependent on them. The action of clearing-houses on the various places indicate no want of confidence, and several banks which have failed will be enabled to pay in full, but disclosures of unsoundness in widely-scattered institutions, in the abnormal state of popular feeling after an exciting contest on monetary issues, has caused distrust and suspicion where it is frequently undeserved. There has been no monetary pressure to cause trouble, nor have important western products declined in value. There has evidently been too liberal assistance given by some fiduciary concerns of speculative operations. No drain on eastern funds has resulted since the first alarm at two large failures, and the money then sent has all returned. Failures often grow more frequent as annual settlements approach. Holiday dullness has ben intensified by the failures and the efforts of great combinations to make new arrangements. With iron, coke, wool, cotton and hides all somewhat lower, there is almost universal confidence that business will soon become larger and safer than before for a long time, and several large establishments, among them the Yonkers Carpet Works, which employs 7000 hands when running full time, and the Maryland Steel Company will now start operations. Wool sales decreased 24 per cent in the first four months and were smaller than for five years, decreased 56 per cent. in the second four months, when new wool was coming forward, and were much the smallest ever known, except in the panic of 1873, but enormous sales, mainly speculative, made the aggregate during the last four months nearly equal to that of last year. Wheat has risen to the highest point since June, 1892, because western receipts in five weeks have been but 13,280,000 bushels against 22,606,367 bushels last year. Atlantic exports, flour included, have been, in five weeks, 9,900,000 bushels against 10,613,249 last year. The exports from New York in December were 5 per cent. larger and imports 12 per cent. smaller than last year.

The Year's Fluctuations.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—During the year just passed there has been considerable change in the complexion of the various tables on the New York Commercial Exchange. Wheat, flour and cotton have enjoyed pronounced advances, while corn, oats and provisions have touched the lowest quotations on record, and coffee has also been weak and heavy. The advance in wheat came chiefly in September, October and November, followed by a sharp reaction and another recovery on the present figures, which is almost top for the year. Corn and oats in Chicago have touched a lower point than ever before reached since 1861. Cotton prices have been influenced by short crop talk and enormous exports, reaching a total on December 31 probably never before exceeded. Hog products have lately been a little steadier. Ocean freights had a big advance in the fall, but have lost about one-half of the advance derived. The total transactions in wheat futures on the Produce Exchange during the year have been 1,129,000,000, against 1,665,000,000 last year and 1,251,706,000 in 1894. Corn sales foot up 90,400,000 against 147,785,000 bushels last year. The sales of oats aggregate 37,400,000 bushels against 57,666,000 bushels a year ago. Rye sales were 1,414,000; barley 6,050,000, against 1,150,000 in 1895; pork 65,000 barrels, against 79,300 last year; lard 140,000 tierces, against 144,500 tierces last year; tallow 21,500,000 pounds, against 16,164,000 pounds; flour 4,150,000 barrels, against 5,536,000 barrels last year. The range on No. 2 red wheat during the year has been 62¼ to 1.01⅞; No. 1 Northern, 60½ to 92½; No. 2 mixed corn, 25¼ to 41; No. 2 oats, 19 to 26¼; spring patent flour, 3.30 to 5.05; winter straights, 3.20 to 4.07; spot cotton, 7 1-16 to 8⅝ cents; pork, 7.75 to 11.25; lard 3.40 to 6.15; tallow, 3 to 3⅞ cents; coffee, 9¾ to 14¼; granulated sugar, 4⅛ to 5½; Liverpool freight, 1 to 6½ and Antwerp, 1¼ to 6.

Bradstreet's Review.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Bradstreet's on Saturday will say that general trade has been rather more quiet, and this week proves one of the dullest of the dull season, which has followed the fortnight of revived demand early in November. The uneasiness last week, caused by Northwest bank failures is continued by similar embarrassments at Chicago and Minneapolis. These bank failures seem to be the outcome of conditions originating in the banks and not due to the situation of general trade. Unseasonable weather, the marking of inventories and the customary absence of demand in wholesale lines have combined to produce more than the usual holiday dullness. More favorable reports include heavy exports of flour and general merchandise from Tacoma to China and Japan. Exports of wheat, flour included as wheat, from both coasts of the United States amount to 2,707,792 bushels, as compared with 2,111,000 bushels last week; 3,457,000 in the week a year ago, 1,814,000 bushels two years ago, and with 2,026,000 in the corresponding week of 1893. Exports of Indian corn this week amount to 2,656,994 bushels, against 2,468,000 last week; 1,839,000 bushels in the week a year ago, and 649,000 bushels two years ago, 815,000 bushels three years ago and as compared with 244,000 bushels in the like week of 1892. The total busines failures in the United States in 1896 (in which liabilities exceed assets) number 15,112, an increase of 16 per cent. over 1895, when the total increased 2 per cent. compared with 1894, in which year failures fell off 18 per cent. from 1893, when the total was 15,560, the largest on record. Total liabilities of those failing in 1896 amounted to $247,000,000, 55 per cent. more than last year and 65 per cent. more than in the year 1894, being exceeded only by the total liabilities in the year 1893—$402,000,000. The ratio of assets to liabilities among those failing in 1896 was 60 per cent., an evidence of an unusually high rate of mortality, which is exceeded only by the corresponding exhibit for 1893.

The commercial death rate was in 1896 1.41 per cent., by which is meant that 1.41 per cent. of every 100 individuals, firms and corporations in business last year failed. This death rate was exceeded only by that in 1893, when it was 1.51 per cent. In 1895 the commercial death rate was 1.23, and 1894, 1.21 per cent. There are 2179 business failures reported for Canada for 1896, an increase of 303. The larger proportion of the gain is accounted for by an increase of 130 business failures in Ontario and twenty-one in the province of Quebec and forty-one in Nova Scotia. The increase of about 14 per cent. in number of business failures in the Dominion is accompanied by a gain of only 7 per cent. in aggregate loans, which in 1896 amounted to $16,208,000.

Bradstreets review of the stock market tomorrow will say trading on the Stock Exchange continues to be entirely professional in character and origin. There have, however, been a noticeable improvement in speculative feeling, which showed in spite of the prevalent inactivity. The situation at Chicago and Minneapolis and the idea that the collapse of inflated or weak banks and business enterprises may cause further and more serious trouble, there has been held steadily before the street, while the unfavorable character of railroad earnings, returns in particular, the St. Paul Railroad's November statement of gross and net revenues, furnished bearish argument in the market at large. In spite of these facts, prices have displayed considerable resistance and bearish attacks fail to dislodge long stocks. Liquidations seem to have been completed and sureties have passed into strong hands, while there is a disposition to look forward to a better speculative situation with the progress of the new year. Among the factories which have contributed to create such sentiments is the more favorable situation and other matters. Washington, in fact, supplied some buying in sugar stock on the apparent theory that any revision of the tariff may result to the benefit of refined interests. It may be mentioned in this connection that some attention is paid to the prospect of an extra session of Congress after March 4, but consideration of the matter has not assumed a form discouraging to speculative activity. Europe has taken little part in our market, but the completion of the fortnightly account there and the fact that money there shows indications of becoming easier after January 1, must be reckoned among the favorable influences of the moment. In this connection also, it must be noted that the street is at last awakening to the importance of our favorable trade balances for the past year a very striking evidence of which is afforded by the weakness of the exchange market, in spite of the easy condition of the money market. With reference to the Western financial troubles, it may be said the disposition of this market to disregard them arises in part from the fact there has been practically no disturbance of money rates or loans on that account and furthermore because of the evidence that the disasters themselves have been in the main confined to the concerns which were manifestly unsound to the core. Investments are for the moment quiet, though bond values are well maintained and a good deal of stress may be laid upon the expected developments of a much more pronounced investment demand. Sugar has been the leading feature of the market. The interest taken in the details of the conflict between the sugar people and the great Arbuckle coffee house has not had much influence on speculation and manipulation in the sugar company's stock. Far more importance in this connection was attached to the hearing before the Ways and Means Committee at Washington of the sugar-producing interests and Washington purchasing, based on reports that a favorable view might be taken of the claims of the refiners to protection against sugar from countries that pay an export bounty, resulting in buying and short covering.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLACE
In California is San Diego and Coronado Beach.

Consumption.

A new theory in the treatment of Tuberculosis by Dr. Waldemar Von Schultz of San Francisco. The doctor does not accept the germ theory of tuberculosis without reserve; admitting the tubercle bacillus to be a factor as a causative agent; his treatment is based on the theory that it is the toxines or poison which produce the most serious results. These toxines become intensely acid during the process of fermentation which takes place as a result of the decomposition of the tissues destroyed by the germ. By neutralizing the acidity he destroys the pabulum upon which the germs feed. The doctor has been successful in every case. Has cured following under this treatment: Mr. Sadesky of San Bernardino, given up to die; Mr. Garcia of Phoenix, Ariz.; Mr. Froher, Gila Bend, Ariz., both last stages and Mr. Mauzen of San Francisco, last stages; ninety-six cases under treatment at present. The doctor will be at Ramona Hotel, Saturday, January 2, from 3 to 8 p.m.

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For Sale at six and seven per cent. Interest paid at your own bank the day due. Nothing better. First-class in every respect.
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All our Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Etc. at Auction Prices.
DE GARMO'S FURNITURE EXCHANGE, 521 South Broadway.

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FACIAL BLEMISHES.
The largest establishment in California for the special treatment of superflous Hair, Moles, Warts, Birthmarks, Red Nose, Red Veins, Oily Skin, Acne Pimples, Blackheads, Scars, Bleaching, Facial Development, Hollow Cheeks, Wrinkles, Etc.
MRS. SHINNICK,
Electrolysist and Complexion Specialist,
323 South Broadway, Los Angeles.

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Tell the Truth and Nothing But the Truth.

Thousands of People Throughout the United States Gladly Testify to the Efficacy of Munyon's Remedies.

READ A FEW OF THE TESTIMONIALS.

From Monday until Tuesday afternoon over 8000 vials of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure were given away free to the public, and, although but four days have elapsed since the distribution commenced, many have reported themselves cured, and hundreds, hearing from their friends the wonderful results obtained by the use of one small bottle of these remedies, have become convinced of their value and purchased some of the same from the druggists.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Spent in advertising could not have created such a demand for any medicine. But the fact that out of over 8000 trial bottles given away only four persons have reported no benefit received compels the most skeptical to acknowledge the efficacy of Munyon's new method in treating disease.

TESTIMONIALS.

Mr. Walter K. Freeman, traveling salesman for Ames & Harris, 100 Sacramento street, San Francisco, Cal., says: "I have been troubled during the past four years with what I term dropping catarrh, which was exceedingly annoying to me. After eating breakfast I would have violent coughing spells, and the chances were 10 to 1 that I would forfeit my meal. I heard of your wonderful remedies, and resolved to give the Catarrh Cure a trial. I have used the greater part of two vials, and during the past four months I have not had the slightest symptoms of Catarrh. I can and do cheerfully recommend the medicine, and I hope that others may be benefited in the same marvelous manner that I have been.

Rheumatism Cured

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure is guaranteed to be absolutely harmless and a strong tonic in building up the weak and debilitated. It cures acute or muscular rheumatism in from one to five days. Sharp, shooting pains in any part of the body stopped in a few doses. A prompt, complete and permanent cure for lameness, soreness, stiff back and all pains in hips and loins. Chronic rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago or pain in the back are speedily cured. It seldom fails to give relief from one or two doses, and almost invariably cures before one bottle has been used. Price 25 cents.

A Cure for Every Disease

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure positively cures all forms of indigestion and stomach trouble. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Catarrh Remedies never fail. The Catarrh Cure—Price 25c—eradicates the disease from the system, and the Catarrh Tablets—price 25c—cleanse and heal the parts.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night sweats, allays soreness and speedily heals the lungs. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Kidney Cure speedily cures pains in the back, loins or groins, and all forms of kidney disease. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Nerve Cure cures all the symptoms of nervous exhaustion, such as depressed spirits, failure of memory, restless and sleepless nights, pains in the head and dizziness. It stimulates and strengthens the nerves and is a wonderful tonic. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Asthma Cure and Herbs relieve asthma in three minutes and cure permanently. Price $1.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Vitalizer restores lost powers to weak men. Price $1.

A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists, mostly 25 cents a vial.

Your druggist will present you free with a copy of the "Guide to Health," a valuable little medical publication that should be in every home.

Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

Caution to the People of the City of Los Angeles

Many unscrupulous drug cutters, who, having cut the selling price of Munyon's Remedies to cost and therefore not desiring to sell them, will tell you that these remedies are not good and will try to sell you some other preparation which they will recommend as being better. Such men are not deserving of your confidence or patronage. Therefore do not be deceived by them, but INSIST on GETTING MUNYON'S.

THE Cudahy Packing Co.

Rex Canned Meats. Rex Bacon.
Rex Hams. Rex Extract Beef.
Rex Pepsin Gum. Rex Lard.

Los Angeles, Cal.

Packers and Jobbers of PROVISIONS.

RICHARD ALTSCHUL,

REAL ESTATE, LOANS AND COMMISSION,
408 SOUTH BROADWAY.
Chamber of Commerce Building. Telephone Main 1141

Mr. Richard Altschul begs to thank his numerous friends and clients for the very liberal patronage extended to him during the year just closed, and wishing them one and all

A Happy New Year,

Respectfully solicits a continuance of their favors, which will be given the same conscientious attention in the future as they have received in the past.

RICHARD ALTSCHUL,
REAL ESTATE, LOANS AND COMMISSION,
408 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.
Chamber of Commerce Building. Telephone Main 1141

BANKS.

Oldest and Largest Bank in Southern California.

Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Los Angeles, Cal.

Capital (paid up) $500,000.00
Surplus and reserve 875,000.00

I. W. Hellman, President; H. W. Hellman, Vice-president; H. J. Fleishman, Cashier. G. Heimann, Assistant Cashier.

Directors—W. H. Perry, O. W. Childs, J. F. Francis, C. E. Thom, I. W. Hellman, Jr., H. W. Hellman, A. Glassell, T. L. Duque, I. W. Hellman.

Special collection department. Correspondence invited. Safe deposit boxes for rent.

M. W. STIMSON, Prest. Wm. FERGUSON, Vice Prest. W. E. McVAY, Cashier.

Open an Account with the

UNION BANK OF SAVINGS,

223 S. SPRING ST. Los Angeles, Cal.

DIRECTORS:
M. W. STIMSON, Wm. FERGUSON, R. M. BAKER, S. H. MOTT, A. E. POMEROY, R. H. F. VARIEL.
5 per cent. interest paid on Term Deposits.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK,

New Location, N. E. Corner Main and Second Streets.

OFFICERS.
J. F. SARTORI .... President
MAURICE S. HELLMAN .... Vice-President
W. D. LONGYEAR .... Cashier

DIRECTORS.
H. W. Hellman, J. F. Sartori, W. L. Graves, H. J. Fleishman, C. A. Shaw, F. O. Johnson, J. H. Shankland, J. A. Graves, M. L. Fleming, Maurice S. Hellman, W. D. Longyear.

5 per cent. interest paid on Term, 3 per cent. on Ordinary Deposits.
Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 8 o'clock, to receive deposits.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CALIFORNIA.
Capital and Profits $271,033.31

OFFICERS:
J. M. C. MARBLE .... President
O. H. CHURCHILL .... Vice-President
H. M. LUTZ .... Vice-President
A. HADLEY .... Cashier
JOS. D. RADFORD .... Assistant Cashier
R. I. ROGERS .... Assistant Cashier

DIRECTORS:
J. M. C. MARBLE, O. H. CHURCHILL, O. T. JOHNSON, JOHN WOLFSKILL, NELSON STORY, GEORGE IRVINE, N. W. STOWELL, E. F. C. KLOKKE, W. S. DeVAN, M. H. SHERMAN, FRED O. JOHNSON, T. E. NEWLIN, A. HADLEY.

MAIN-STREET SAVINGS BANK—
Junction Main, Spring and Temple streets (Temple Block,) Los Angeles.
CAPITAL PAID UP $100,000
Officers and Directors: T. L. Duque, president; I. N. Van Nuys, vice-president; J. V. Wachtel, cashier; H. W. Hellman, Kaspare Cohn, H. W. O'Melveny, J. B. Lankershim, O. T. Johnson, Abe Haas, W. G. Kerckhoff.
Money Loaned on Real Estate.
Five per cent. interest paid on term deposits.

LOS ANGELES NATIONAL BANK,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Capital $500,000.00
Surplus 45,000.00
Total $545,000.00
GEO. H. BONEBRAKE .... President
WARREN GILLELEN .... Vice-President
F. C. HOWES .... Cashier
E. W. COE .... Assistant Cashier

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LOS ANGELES.
Capital stock $400,000
Surplus and undivided profits over 230,000
J. M. ELLIOTT .... President
W. G. KERCKHOFF .... Vice-President
FRANK A. GIBSON .... Cashier
G. B. SHAFER .... Assistant Cashier
DIRECTORS: J. M. Elliott, J. D. Bicknell, J. D. Hooker, F. Q. Story, Wm. G. Kerckhoff, H. Jevne, W. C. Patterson.
No public funds or other preferred deposits received by this bank.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY—
TIME-TABLE, ARCADE DEPOT,
DECEMBER 30, 1896.

Sunset Limited for New Orleans—Lv Sun. and Wed. 3:00 p.m. Ar Wed. and Sat. 7:45 p.m.
Sunset Limited for San Francisco—Lv Wed. and Sat. 8:15 p.m. Ar Sun. and Wed. 2:30 p.m.
San Francisco, Sacramento, East, via Ogden—Lv 2:05, 8:50 p.m. Ar 7:30 a.m., 1:30 p.m.
Portland, Or.—Lv 8:50 p.m. Ar 7:30 a.m.
El Paso and East—Lv 8:15 a.m. Ar 8:20 p.m.
Riverside, Redlands, San Bernardino—Lv 8:00, 8:15 a.m., *2:25, 4:25 p.m. Ar 10:00 a.m., *12:35, 4:50, 8:20 p.m.
Pomona, Ontario—Lv 8:00 a.m., *2:25, 4:25, 5:25 p.m. Ar 8:47, 10:00 a.m., *12:35, 4:50, 8:20 p.m.
Chino—Lv 8:00 a.m., 4:25, 5:25 p.m. Ar 8:47, 10:00 a.m., 4:50 p.m.
Covina, San Dimas, Lordsburg—Lv 8:00 a.m., *2:25, 5:25 p.m. Ar 8:47 a.m., *12:35, 4:50 p.m.
Puente—Lv 8:15 a.m., 4:25 p.m. Ar 10:00 a.m., 8:20 p.m.
Arcadia, Monrovia, Duarte—Lv 9:00 a.m., *2:15, 5:15 p.m. Ar 8:30, *11:55 a.m., 4:20 p.m.
Pasadena—Lv 8:20 a.m., *12:10, *1:45, 3:55, 5:20, 6:15 p.m. Ar 7:45, 8:55, 10:00, *10:30 a.m., 1:35, *2:56, 5:01, 8:20 p.m.
Santa Barbara—Lv 8:00 a.m., 4:00 p.m. Ar 12:10, 8:40 p.m.
Santa Ana—Lv 8:55 a.m., *2:35, 5:10 p.m. Ar 8:45, *11:45 a.m., 5:20 p.m.
Tustin—Lv *8:55 a.m., 5:10 p.m. Ar 8:45 a.m., *5:20 p.m.
Whittier—Lv ****8:55, *9:35 a.m., *2:35, 5:10 p.m. Ar *8:00, ****8:45, *11:45 a.m., 5:20 p.m.
Los Alamitos—Lv 8:55 a.m., 5:10 p.m. Ar 8:45 a.m., 5:20 p.m.
Long Beach—Lv 9:00 a.m., 1:40, 5:05 p.m. Ar 8:12, 11:55 a.m., 5:15 p.m.
San Pedro—Lv 9:00 a.m., 1:40, 5:05 p.m. Ar 8:12, 11:55 a.m., 5:15 p.m.
Santa Monica—Lv 9:00 a.m., 1:35, 5:15 p.m. Ar 8:15 a.m., 12:07, 5:10 p.m.
Soldiers' Home—Lv 9:00 a.m., 5:15 p.m. Ar 12:07, 5:10 p.m.
Port Los Angeles—Lv 9:00 a.m., 1:35 p.m. Ar 12:07, 5:10 p.m.
Catalina Island—Lv *9:00 a.m. Ar *6:15 p.m.
Chatsworth Park—Lv *9:40 a.m. Ar *4:12 p.m. (River Station only.)
Mount Lowe—Lv 9:00 a.m. Ar 5:01 p.m.
*Sundays excepted; ****Sundays only.

The 8:15 a.m. El Paso train makes no stop between Arcade Depot and Colton, except on signal at Puente.

All S. P. trains stop at First street, except the four San Francisco trains, the 8:15 a.m. El Paso train and the Sunset Limited, and Commercial street except the 8:50 San Francisco evening train, the 8:15 a.m. El Paso train and the Sunset Limited.

Trains for sea-beach points leave River Station 20 minutes earlier than from Arcade Depot.

TICKET OFFICES.
No. 229 South Spring street, general office.
Arcade Depot, through and local.
River Station, local.
First street, local.
Commercial street, local.
Naud's Junction, local.

LOS ANGELES TERMINAL RAILWAY—
—In effect—
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1896.

Leave Los Angeles for		Leave for Los Angeles
7:30 am	Pasadena	8:15 am
9:30 am	"	10:50 am
12:40 pm	"	1:20 pm
3:20 pm	"	4:35 pm
5:20 pm	"	6:00 pm
9:30 am	Altadena	10:30 am
3:20 pm	"	4:15 pm
7:25 am	Glendale	8:00 am
11:30 am	"	12:05 pm
5:05 pm	"	6:42 pm
9:00 am	San Pedro	7:28 am
1:10 pm	Long Beach & San Pedro	11:15 am
5:05 pm	Long Beach & San Pedro	3:45 pm

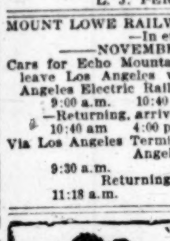
Trains connecting at Altadena for
——MOUNT LOWE RAILWAY——
Leave Los Angeles at
9:30 am 3:20 pm
Fine Pavilion. New hotel. Grand Scenery. Telescope and Search-light.
City Ticket office at A. B. Greenwald's cigar store, corner Second and Spring streets, and Wilmington T. Co., 222 South Spring street.
Depots east end First-st. and Downey-ave. bridges. General offices, First-st. depot.
S. B. HYNES, General Manager.

LOS ANGELES AND REDONDO RAILWAY COMPANY.
Los Angeles' Depot, corner Grand avenue and Jefferson street.

Leave Los Angeles for Redondo.	Leave Redondo for Los Angeles.
9:30 a.m. daily	8:00 a.m. daily
1:30 p.m. daily	11:00 a.m. daily
5:00 p.m. daily	3:45 p.m. daily

Take Grand-avenue electric, or Main-street and Agricultural Park cars.
L. J. PERRY, Superintendent.

MOUNT LOWE RAILWAY TIME-CARD,
—In effect—
——NOVEMBER 3, 1896.——
Cars for Echo Mountain and Alpine Tavern leave Los Angeles via Pasadena and Los Angeles Electric Railway as follows:
9:00 a.m. 10:40 a.m. 3:00 p.m.
—Returning, arrive at Los Angeles—
10:40 am 4:00 p.m. 5:30 p.m.
Via Los Angeles Terminal Railway, leave Los Angeles at
9:30 a.m. 3:20 p.m.
Returning, arrive at
11:18 a.m. 5:00 p.m.



Oceanic S.S. Co.
(Spreckels' Line.)
S.S. Zealandia sails Jan. 7, 2 p.m., for Honolulu, Auckland, Apia and Sydney.
S.S. Australia sails Jan. 26, 2 p.m., for Honolulu only.
HUGH B. RICE, Agt.
122 W. Second St.

D. D. WHITNEY,

TRUNKS and TRAVELING BAGS
Mf'g. and Re'p'g. 423 S. Spring st.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.
Steamers leave Redondo at 11 a.m. and Port Los Angeles at 2:20 p.m. for San Francisco:

	Dec.	Jan.
Santa Rosa	3, 11, 19, 27	4, 12, 20, 28
Corona	7, 15, 23, 31	8, 16, 24

Leave San Pedro and East San Pedro for San Francisco via Ventura, Carpinteria, Santa Barbara, Gaviota, Port Harford (San Luis Obispo,) Cayucos, San Simeon, Monterey and Santa Cruz:

	Dec.	Jan.
Coos Bay, 6:30 p.m.	4, 12, 20, 29	5, 13, 21, 29
Eureka, 6:30 p.m.	8, 16, 24	1, 9, 17, 25

Leave Port Los Angeles at 6 a.m. and Redondo at 11 a.m. for San Diego; steamer Corona will call also at Newport (Santa Ana):

	Dec.	Jan.
Santa Rosa	1, 9, 17, 25	2, 10, 18, 26
Corona	5, 13, 21, 29	6, 14, 22, 30

The company reserves the right to change steamers or sailing dates.

Cars connect with steamers via San Pedro, leave S.P.R.R. (Arcade Depot) at 5:05 p.m. and Terminal Ry. depot at 5:05 p.m.

Cars connect via Redondo, leave Santa Fe depot at 10 a.m. or from Redondo Ry. depot at 9:30 a.m.

Cars connect via Port Los Angeles, leave S. P.R.R. depot at 1:35 p.m. for steamers northbound.
W. PARRIS, agent,
124 West Second street, Los Angeles.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO.,
General Agents, San Francisco.

YOUR EYES

We have the only exclusive Optical House in Southern California, where you can get an opthalmic examination free of charge and lenses ground to correct all defects of Eyesight and guarantee satisfaction.

These are a few of our prices:
Solid Gold Frame, warranted solid gold $1.75
Best Quality Steel Frames 25c
Best Quality Nickel Frames 25c
Sun Glasses, including frames; protect your eyes 25c
First Quality Lenses, property fitted, per pair $1.00

NOTE—Spectacles repaired while you wait.

Open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

KYTE & GRANICHER, Refracting Opticians.
BOSTON OPTICAL CO.,
228 W. Second St., Bet. Spring and Broadway.

Everything On Wheels....
And Everything in Farm Implements. Two stores, large stock, quality and prices correct.
Hawley, King & Co.,
Main Store—164 to 168 N. Los Angeles Street.
Branch Store—501 to 505 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

PATENTS—
And Patent Agents.

PATENTS PROCURED, PATENTS REISSUED; rejected applications revived, and all other business relating to inventions transacted before the Patent Office, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and in foreign countries. Pacific Coast office of A. W. Morgan & Son, Washington, D. C. Los Angeles office, 219 Byrne Bldg. MORGAN & KEPPEL, attorneys. 1

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS OBTAINED, bought and sold, by DAY & DAY. Established 1849. Offices 84-85, Bryson Block, Los Angeles, Cal.

KNIGHT BROS., PATENT SOLICITORS. Free book on patents. 424 BYRNE BLDG.

BATHS—
Vapor, Electrical and Massage.

HYGIENIC INSTITUTE—DR. AND MRS. GOSSMANN, 254 S. Broadway, room 5 and 6. Tel. 1114 black. The only hygienic and water-cure establishment in the city; also massage treatments and steam baths at res.

MRS. M. E. STAMMER, 131 N. SPRING ST., rooms 103-104. Scientific massage; electric and vapor baths; references, Dr. Geo. Lasher, Dr. E. R. Smith, Dr. Joseph Kurtz. 7

SALT, ELECTRICITY AND VAPOR BATHS by professional nurse. MRS. M. PORTER, 405½ S. Broadway, room 20. 6

MISS C. STAPFER, 211 W. FIRST ST.—CHIROPODY, massage, electricity and baths.

LIVE STOCK FOR SALE—
And Pastures to Let.

FOR SALE—GO DOWN TO THE NEW California Stockyard on Lyons street, opp. Cracker Factory, on Aliso street, and see the fine assortment of horses that ALLEN & DEZELL have got for sale, and the price, oh, Mama!

FOR SALE—35 HEAD OF HORSES, ANY kind you wish at Citizens' Stock Yard on Aliso street, opp. cracker factory; we guarantee what we sell. V. V. COCHRAN, proprietor.

FOR SALE—BEST AND LATEST IN RIDING outfits; bridles, saddles, horse blankets, etc.; see display in windows and get prices. Broadway Harness Co., 252 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BLACK MARE, 3½ years old, fine traveler and very stylish; price $60. Call at G. E. WALKER, cor. of Central and Quincy aves., Vernon. 1

FOR SALE—4-YEAR-OLD HORSE AND buggy and harness, horse finely bred and stylish. Call 125 E. SECOND ST. 3

FOR SALE — HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND choice fresh cows at reasonable prices. 206 E. 30TH ST., near Main. 1

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 2 HORSES AND COVERED spring wagon with tent, at 209 N. ANDERSON ST. 2

FOR SALE—A NICE, WELL-BRED DRIVING horse, city broke. Inquire 510 S. SPRING ST. 3

FOR SALE—OR RENT; RELIABLE FAMILY cows; bulls. NILES, 456 E. Washington.

FOR SALE—HORSES, CATTLE, HARNESS, plows, hay, etc. D. Freeman, 595 S. Spring.

FOR SALE—YOUNG HORSE, KIND AND gentle, $20. 9 E. HUBBARD ST. 1

MONEY WANTED—

WANTED—MONEY—

From $3000 to $8000 invested in block of cottages 14 minutes from Spring and Second sts., Pico-st. line, 1 block Union ave., Girard and 12th sts.

12 PER CENT.—PAYS 12 PER CENT. NET.

See OWNER,
3 Room 44, The Hollenbeck.

WANTED — WE HAVE TWO APPLICATIONS for loans on improved Cahuenga; $1800 and $3000; security, 4 to 1. STILSON & PARSONS, S.E. cor. Second and Broadway. 1

WANTED—TO BORROW $300 OF PRIVATE party. Address Z, box 55, TIMES OFFICE.

EXCURSIONS—
With Dates and Departures.

PHILLIPS'S PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED excursions, via the Rio Grande and Rock Island route, leave Los Angeles every Tuesday, crossing the Sierra Nevadas and passing the entire Rio Grande scenery by daylight; via southern route every Wednesday; sleeping-car service to St. Paul, Minneapolis and northwest. Office 138 S. SPRING ST.

JUDSON'S PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED excursions, via Rio Grande route, from Los Angeles every Monday, and by TRUE SOUTHERN ROUTE, via El Paso, Fort Worth and St. Louis every Tuesday; Pullman tourist cars (upholstered) through to Chicago and Boston. Office, 123 W. SECOND ST.. Burdick Block.

DENTISTS—
And Dental Rooms.

ADAMS BROS.' DENTAL PARLORS, 239½ S. Spring st.; all work guaranteed; established 12 years; plates $6 to $10, fillings $1 and up. Sundays, 10 to 12. Tel. 1273 black.

PA. (OR PENN.) DENTAL COMPANY—FIVE years in Los Angeles; only office in Wilcox Bldg., cor. Second and Spring sts. Painless extracting guaranteed.

DR. F. E. STEVENS—OPEN SUNDAYS AND evenings (electric light.) 324½ S. SPRING.

DR. CHAS. E. RHONE, DENTIST, 354 WILCOX Block, cor. Second and Spring.

DR. C. V. BALDWIN, DENTIST, ROOMS 1 and 2, 125½ S. SPRING ST.

EDUCATIONAL—
Schools, Colleges, Private Tuition

OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE, 614 S. HILL ST. Co-educational. Classical, Latin-scientific, English courses; degrees given. Preparatory department fits for best colleges. Evening classes—Chemistry, assaying, pharmacy, materia medica, blow-pipe analysis, geology; newly equipped laboratory; valuable collection minerals. Physical department—Fine indoor gymnasium; physical examinations; scientific instruction in body-building. Winter term, January 5. 2

THE LOS ANGELES BUSINESS COLLEGE, Currier Block, 212 W. Third st., offers superior advantages. New and inviting rooms, reached by elevator; thorough commercial, shorthand and telegraphy courses of study; full corps of teachers; everything modern and progressive; night school Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings; new illustrated catalogue on application.

FROEBEL INSTITUTE, CASA DE ROSAS, Adams st., cor. Hoover. Fall term begins September 22. All grades taught, from kindergarten to college. Training-school for kindergartners a specialty.
PROF. AND MME. LOUIS CLAVERIE.

HOW TO GET HEALTH AND STRENGTH—Use the Whitely exercises, for sale by Alfred S. Hamilton, known as "Little Sandow;" price $3; indorsed by eminent physicians. 220½ S. SPRING ST., Los Angeles. 2

ST. HILDA'S HALL—SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Incorporated. Los Angeles. Tenth year. Rt. Rev. J. H. Johnson, D.D., Special Visitor. Principal now at 1951 Grand ave.
— MISS K. V. DARLING.

BOYNTON NORMAL FOR TEACHERS only; students enter fall class now; winter term begins Jan. 11; positions secured; teachers supplied. 525 STIMSON BLOCK.

MISS MARSH'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND Young Ladies (incorporated,) 1340 and 1342 S. Hope st.; also primary class and kindergarten.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, MILITARY—An ideal home near foothills, west of Westlake. Los Angeles Academy, P. O. box 193.

GIRLS' COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 1918-22-24 S. Grand ave. Home and day school. MISS PARSONS & MISS DENNEN, principals.

WANTED— PRIVATE SCHOLARS; LADY, Massachusetts Normal graduate; experienced. TEACHER, 1033 S. Broadway. 1

SCHOOL FOR PHYSICAL TRAINING, ELOCUTION and dancing, 226 S. Spring st. NAOMA ALFREY, principal.

WOODBURY BUSINESS COLLEGE, 226 S. Spring st. Write or call for catalogue.

MINING AND ASSAYING—

WM. T. SMITH & CO., GOLD AND SILVER refiners and assayers; largest and most complete establishment in Southern California and 25 years' experience; metallurgical tests made, including chlorination, cyanide and electro-cyanide processes; mill tests from 25 lbs. to 100 tons; mining experts, consulting metallurgists and promoters; San Francisco prices paid for gold or silver in any form. Office room 8, 128 N. MAIN ST.

NOLAN & SMITH, REAL ESTATE AND Mining Brokers. Telephone 1409.
M. J. Nolan, G. A. Smith.
Capital furnished for purchase of mines and prospects, also for development of those that have merit. Send description and samples. Office 228 W. Second st., Los Angeles.

STILSON & PARSONS, REALTY AND mining brokers; properties which have merit handled; have buyers for developed and paying mines; we are in touch with large amount of capital seeking investment in mining property. STILSON & PARSONS, S.E. cor. Second and Broadway. 1

MORGAN & CO., ASSAYERS AND REFINERS; practical mining experts and engineers; 35 years' experience in all parts of the world in lead and copper smelting and refining; work guaranteed; bullion purchased. Office, 261-263 WILSON BLK., Los Angeles.

ASSAYERS AND GOLD AND SILVER REFINERS, mining experts and promoters. United States mint prices paid for gold and silver in any form. LONERGAN & CALKINS, 127 W. First st.

F. D. LANTERMAN, DEPUTY U. S. MINERAL Surveyor; mines surveyed and examined for patents. Room 3, PHILLIPS BLK.

SCHOOL OF ASSAYING—ASSAYS AND ANALYSES of ores, waters and industrial products. WADE & WADE, 1.5¼ N. Main.

THE BIMETALLIC ASSAY OFFICE AND Chemical Laboratory, 124 S. Main st.
R. A. PEREZ, E. M., manager.

CHIROPODISTS—

VACY STEER CURES DANDRUFF—HAIR invigorated; corns and bunions removed without pain. 107½ S. BROADWAY.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA NEWS

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA OFFERS TO BUILD A BRANCH LINE.

Prominent Citizen Seriously Injured. The Year's Building Record. Berkeley Wins the Football Match by a Big Score.

SAN DIEGO, Dec. 31.—(Regular Correspondence.) Chief Engineer Fred T. Perris of the Southern California Railway Company has made an offer to Jacob Gruendike and other large property-owners at La Costa and vicinity, a place thirty miles north of this city, to build a branch road from La Costa to San Marcos, if the land-owners will grade the roadbed. This branch would connect with the line going to Escondido. General Manager K. H. Wade is also quoted as saying that the proposed line would be built on the terms indicated.

O. J. STOUGH INJURED.

While seated in his buggy in front of his office, near the corner of Fourth and Ash streets, yesterday afternoon, O. J. Stough, a prominent citizen of this place, was thrown violently to the curb by a collision from one of the teams of the Klauber and Levi Co., driven by two small boys. Mr. Stough struck the curb on his shoulder, sustaining severe and painful injuries. Although 78 years old, Mr. Stough is an exceptionally vigorous and active man, and his great resistive power, it is hoped, will enable him to recover entirely.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

Building permits were issued yesterday to George G. Garrettson for a $5500 residence on Golden Hill and to George Callaghan for a $1000 store on D street, near Front. These permits increase the building record for the year of 1896 to over $500,000. This is very gratifying record, and is the banner year in building operations of any year since the boom in this city.

SAN DIEGO BREVITIES.

In the handicap billiard tournament just ended, F. A. Harlow secured first prize, James A. Holden and E. A. Woodward second and third prizes, respectively. The best single average was 6½, made by M. L. Cardell.

Arrivals at the Hotel Florence include Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Field, Atlanta, Ill.; Congressman S. C. Hyde, Miss Kate Hyde, Spokane; Mrs A. M. Kingan, Mrs. S. H. Keller, Miss Keller, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. W. Strickler, charged with illegally disposing of lands near Vista, has been discharged by Justice Bryan.

George Williams, aged 60, stole coal to keep warm, and has been sent to jail for three days.

A reception was given to the Berkeley football team at the Hotel Florence last night.

Capt. U. Sebree of the U.S.S. Thetis has gone to Mare Island on official business.

A blast of 80,000 pounds of powder is announced to be fired today at Moreno dam.

Prof. Henry A. Ward of Rochester, N. Y., has arrived at Coronado.

Mrs. S. A. Remey is granted a divorce from Gustes Remey.

PASADENA.

Formation of Divisions in the Tournament Parade.

PASADENA, Dec. 31.—(Regular Correspondence.) The divisions of the tournament parade will form upon the streets mentioned in The Times today, and the order of march will be as follows: The head of the column will form on Colorado street, east of Moline avenue, and march to Marengo street, where it will be halted in order to allow the Americus Club and others to join and march to Orange Grove avenue. Thence it will proceed south until all of the procession is on Orange Grove avenue, when the procession will counter-march on Orange avenue, past the judge's stand, for review.

The parade will be formed in the following order:

Platton of mounted police.

Edwin Stearns, president of Tournament Association; chief marshal, Dr. Ward Rowland and Edmund Lockett aides.

Director Weight, Hartwell, Hertel, McDonald, Brown and Adams of the Tournament Association.

Pasadena City Band.

Foot societies, including Americus Club and Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias.

Four and six-in-hand division, Col. L. P. Hansen, marshal.

Equestrian division, Dr. F. F. Rowland, marshal.

Seventh Regiment Band.

Valley Hunt Club, C. D. Daggett, marshal.

Floats and schools, George T. Downing marshal. Among the floats will be Prof. Taylor's chorus.

Tandem and pair-horse division, Dr. W. H. Prittie, marshal.

Bicycle division, Charles Fuller Gates, marshal.

Douglass Military Band.

Single-horse division, E. H. Royce, marshal.

Pony division, Ralph Lewis, marshal.

Burro and goat division, Master Morgan Adams, marshal.

Fire department.

Mounted police.

The fire department will fall into the rear of the burro and goat division at Raymond avenue in order to be in position to respond to an alarm, if necessary.

New Year's day, the postoffice will be open in all departments from 9 to 10 a.m., and 4 to 5 p.m. There will be no delivery, but the usual early morning collection will be made by carriers.

Marshal Lacey makes urgent request that Orange Grove avenue and Colorado street be kept clear of teams during the time of the parade.

There will be a reception at the Valley Hunt Club house from 1 to 5 p.m., and a cotillion in the evening.

The wonderful discovery for catarrh, lung disease and rheumatism made by Dr. Huff, Masonic Temple, Pasadena, is working wonders with all patients whom he is treating. Consultation free.

The Lippincott Company, funeral directors and embalmers, are now located in their handsome new quarters, No. 43 West Colorado street.

A full size box of Huff's new and wonderful discovery for catarrh sent to any part of U. S. for 50c. Address Dr. Huff, Pasadena.

Your prescription will be correctly filled at Huff's Pharmacy, corner Colorado and Raymond.

Turkey dinner today, at Crown Villa; 35 cents.

Use Huff's Cucumber Cream for the face.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

FEUD RESULTS IN BLOODSHED IN SANTA YNEZ VALLEY.

Lompoc's Postoffice Contest Has Come to a Deadlock Because the Balance of Power Refuses to Balance.

SANTA BARBARA, Dec. 31.—(Regular Correspondence.) There has been bloodshed in the Santa Ynez Valley, and a feud that has been threatened for many months has apparently broken out in earnest. The shooting occurred Tuesday, and is the outcome of litigation involving the title to a claim.

Frank Knight was badly wounded, having been shot in the back; a charge of bird shot was picked out by the doctor, and it is now stated that the injured man will probably recover Knight says he was shot by William Step, n old man of 84 years, but Step denies all knowledge of the affair, and he is not yet arrested; no warrant for his apprehension has been issued. At the time of the affray Knight was accompanied by a young man named Fillmore, and the latter substantiates the charge that Step did the shooting.

Step lives on a ranch in the hills that border the Santa Ynez River, and his son, W. H. Step, has an adjoining claim. Several months ago Knight jumped the younger Step's claim, and suit was brought for ejection. Step won the suit, and this made existing bad feeling worse. The father took the young man's part, and there have been threats made by all parties.

The Step family are pioneers in the county, and the old man came here as a hunter. He later took up a claim in a section where land titles have always been questioned, and he has had more or less trouble since. Knight is about 30 years old, and has been in this section only one or two years.

LOMPOC'S DEADLOCK.

Lompoc has a postoffice fight on its hands, and it is a unique fight at that There are two candidates for the honor and both of them are members of the County Central Commitee. The other evening the the Lompoc branch of the committee met to make recommendations, and found that they could reach no agreement. There are but four members of the committee in Lompoc, and one of them withdrew from the meeting as he did not wish to antagonize either of the two men who wanted the job. A second committeeman refused to act unless the four were present, and that left the duty of recommendation to the two candidates These two are still in session, and at last reports the vote was a tie.

SANTA BARBARA BREVITIES.

The monitor Monterey arrived in the channel this afternoon from Monterey She will spend a month in target practice. The Monadnock is expected to join her tomorrow.

The funeral of Mrs. Maggie Williams, who died in this city yesterday, will be held tomorrow from the Parochial Church. Mrs. Williams was one of the pioneers of Goleta.

SAN PEDRO.

The Story of One Queer Marriage at Sea.

SAN PEDRO, Dec. 31.—(Regular Correspondence.) A marriage at sea, which appears to have been no marriage at all, was accomplished from this port Wednesday. The case is a peculiarly aggravated one because of the dissimilarity of the ages of the bride and groom, and of the extreme youthfulness of the former. Early Wednesday morning a man nearly six feet in height and about 40 years of age, drove into town with a girl whose small size and short skirts made her appear not more than 12 years old. In fact, she is said to have admitted to a certain woman that she was only 13. The man proceded to try to get somebody to take them and the girl out in a boat and marry them. Two or three offers, it is said, were refused, even when as much as $25 was tendered for the services. Later the man got Capt. Peterson of the sloop White Wings, to go out with them.

After their return to port the queerly matched couple drove away from town behind the team with which they had come. Inquiry today discovered no one in town who knew their names, save Capt. Peterson, and he would not tell. He admitted he married the couple, but said the girl told him she was 16 years of age. The couple, he said, urgently requested that he should not give out their names.

Strong feeling has been developed in town because of the peculiar features of the case.

SAN PEDRO BREVITIES.

The officers and crew of steamer Gedney, U.S.C. and G. S., attended the funeral of Alexander Flood, the seaman who was drowned at Long Beach. The funeral was held at Long Beach, and Rev. Mr. Stohll (Episcopal) of this city, officiated at the ceremonies.

Mrs. Mary F. Clay died Wednesday morning. She was the mother of D. R. Clay, and had lived in San Pedro for the past twelve years.

Barkentine John Smith, Capt. Groth, arrived today from Tacoma with lumber.

ALUMINUM

The lighest, most beautiful and durable of metals, made up in tableware, toilet articles and fancy goods. Pittsburgh Aluminum Company, 215 W. Third street.

Oriental Rugs, Etc...

Do not buy Oriental Rugs until you have seen our stock. The largest and most complete collection in the United States, of over 1500 pieces. We have opened a permanent branch in this city, at the address below, for WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, and carry all sizes, designs and colors, ranging in price from $5 to $2,500 each. We guarantee our prices VERY MUCH lower than, and entirely different from, the ordinary. There are several very artistic rugs to which we invite your inspection, feeliug sure you will be more than satisfied.

H. Sarafian & Co., 315-317 W. Third st. Bet. Broadway and Hill. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

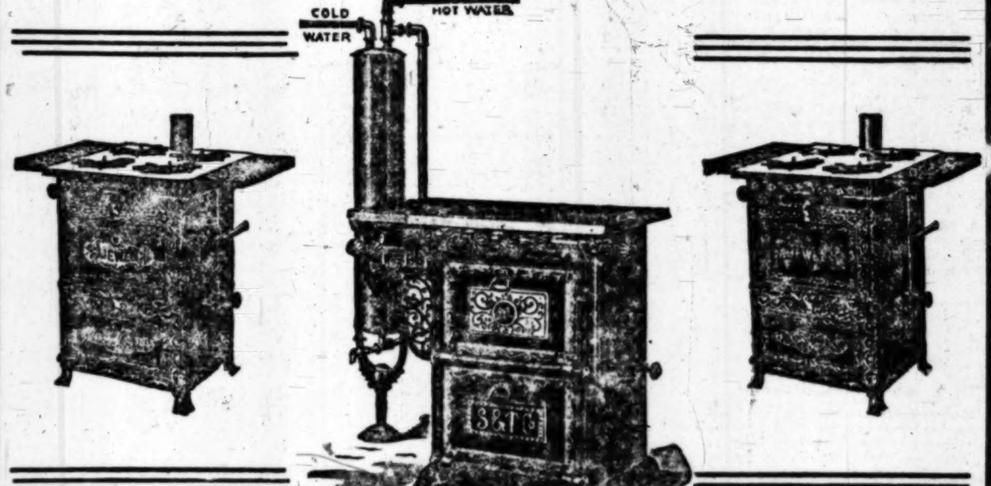
Importers, Wholesalers, 611 Broadway, New York, and Cleveland, O. Refer to The State Bank of New York; Park National Bank, Cleveland, O.; The Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, Los Angeles.

We'll Trust You!

Don't wait until you have accumulated the money to buy **A GAS STOVE.**

ENJOY THE STOVE WHILE YOU ARE PAYING FOR IT ON OUR

Installment System, One Dollar Down and a Dollar a Month Till Paid For.



Gas Stoves are made to look well and to last well. They are high grade and low priced. Ovens are built to heat evenly, and the baking is bound to be perfect. A Gas Range is an ornament to the kitchen, a cure for indigestion and a promoter of happiness. Our reputation is back of this statement.

Los Angeles Lighting Company,

457 SOUTH BROADWAY.

ALL ENGRAVINGS IN THIS PUBLICATION EXECUTED BY Maisard-Collier Co.

Phone: Main 408 · 144 W. 5th St. Los Angeles, Calif.

CALIFORNIA MISSION

EUCALYPTUS LOZENGES

The following is from Postmaster Dunbar:

RIVERSIDE, CAL., May 24, 1894.

We have used Eucalyptus Lozenges for the past six months, and now consider them a household necessity. They are excellent for colds, and will prevent coughing at night if taken just before retiring. They are soothing to the throat and quieting to the nerves. Yours respectfully, F. M. DUNBAR.

Above cut appears on every box. At your druggist's, or send 25 cents to the CALIFORNIA EUCALYPTUS COMPANY, LOS ANGELES, CAL., and a box of Lozenges will be sent you post paid

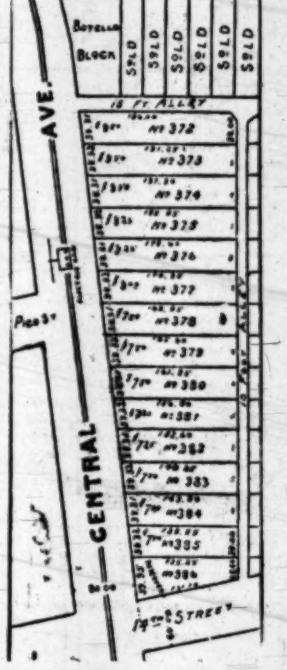
We Wish You a "Happy New Year"

The liberal patronage we have enjoyed during the past year binds us to larger generosities for the year to come. We shall make every endeavor to show that we appreciate the friendship as well as the business of you the public. Thanking you deeply and kindly for your hearty and substantial support, we extend the compliments of the season and wish you "A Happy New Year."

London Clothing Co.

119, 121, 123, 125 North Spring Street......S. W. Corner Franklin

HARRIS & FRANK, PROPRIETORS



SPECIAL OFFER.

These beautiful residence lots on Central avenue, between Twelfth and Fourteenth streets, ranging in price from

$700 to $850

Will be sold for a limited time upon the following unprecedentedly easy terms:

$100 Cash, Balance $20 per Month

Without Interest! Without Interest!

These lots are situated on the celebrated Alexander Weill Tract. Building restrictions will be enforced upon all lots sold on above offer.

We have also inside lots which we sell at $300 to $375 per lot on monthly payments, without restrictions.

For all further particulars, maps and price lists call on or address

RICHARD ALTSCHUL,

SOLE AGENT,

408 South Broadway.

Chamber of Commerce Building.

W. E. CUMMINGS THE SHOE MAN 110 SO. SPRING ST.

Sign Brass Feet In the Sidewalk....

We Always Give Good Values, Extra Now.

SHOE SALE

It Will Pay You to Trade Here.

W. E. CUMMINGS THE SHOE MAN 110 SO. SPRING ST.

Sign Brass Feet In the Sidewalk....

Our New Shoes for Spring will soon be here. That we may keep our Stock New and Strictly Up-To-Date, we will close out all Needle and Razor Toe Styles also all short lines of other styles at ABOUT ONE-HALF PRICE.

Infants' — Button Soft Sole Shoes, Regular price 50c, now 20c

200 pair Tennis — Shoes, Men's, Women's, Misses' and Boys; from, pair, 75c to $1.25, now 50c

Boys' — sizes 2½ to 5, Casco Calf Bal $2, now ...... $1.50; Tan Calf Bal, $1.75, now ...... $1.25. College and Square Toe.

Ladies' Needle Toe — Fine Kid Button, hand turned sole, $5, now ...... $3.50; Fine Kid Button, French heel, $5, now $3.50

Ladies' Razor and Needle — Tan Kid Lace, hand welt sole, $5, now ...... $3.50; Tan Kid Button, hand turned sole, $5, now $3.50

Ladies' Black Oxfords — Fine Kid, XV heel, needle toe, $5 grade, now ...... $3.50; Fine Kid, XV heel, SO. tie, narrow, square toe $3.50

Ladies' — 2½ to 7, kid button, $2, now ...... $1.35; Broken lines of Oxfords reduced to $1.00

Men's, Ladies' and Children's Shoes Reduced in Price to Make Room for Our New Spring Stock. COME OFTEN.

Infants' — Button or Lace Soft Sole Shoes, regular price 75c, now 35c

Children's — Grain Button, 5 to 10½ ...... 85c; Grain Button, 12 to 2 ...... $1.00. Extra Good Value.

Youths' — sizes 11 to 2, Casco Calf Bal, $1.50, now ...... $1.25; Tan Grain Bal, $1.50, now ...... $1.00. All Needle Toe.

Ladies' Razor Toe — Fine Kid Lace, hand turned sole, XV heel, $5, now ...... $3.50; Vici Kid Button, $3.50, now $2.50

Ladies' — Tan Button, London square toe, $3, now ...... $2.00; Tan Princess, $2.50, now $1.35

Ladies' Oxfords — Great Value for ...... $1.50; Great Value for $2.00

Ladies' Slippers. — Kid $1.50, now ...... $1.00; Kid $2.00, now $1.25

CITY BRIEFS.

Happy New Year to you all. Don't begin counting the days by the new almanac until you've seen Desmond's New Year's exhibit of hats and furnishings, at his store, No. 141 South Spring street, in the Bryson Block; high quality reigns supreme, fashion holds high carnival and prices wear a reduction look. Better hats and furnishings will not be seen from now till New Year comes again, and the best time to get a good thing is when you can, and a rare opportunity to do so is now thrust upon you.

About time; yes, it's about time, because it's always time to look for places where dollars swell out to their biggest size. Just now Desmond's establishment in the Bryson Block, No. 141 South Spring street, is one of these interesting point in the money-saver's compass. His sale of hats and winter underwear is a carnival of short, crisp prices that's making goods go like hot cakes. Don't stay away and miss the fun. It's wasting money not to spend it judiciously.

Lucky No. 981—At the drawing for the music-box, held at the Howell palace of footgear, No. 1111 South Spring street, No. 981 wins the music-box. The holder please call and get it. zz

The Seaside Inn, Long Beach, thoroughly renovated, reopens January 2, continuing under the able and success management of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Bolter.

The Natick House will serve roast turkey and all the extra dishes to make up a first-class holiday dinner from 11 to 2 p.m. today. Meals 25c, or 21 for $4.50.

New Year's dinner served from 12 to 2 o'clock on Friday at Woman's Exchange lunchroom, No. 328 South Broadway.

Alpine Tavern special New Year excursion via Terminal Railway; $2.95, round trip, good returning Saturday.

A joint prayer and praise service of Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. Friday at 10 a.m., at Y.M.C.A. auditorium.

Mr. Henry J. Kramer's class in dancing for beginners will meet on Monday evening, January 4.

New Year's dinner served at Delaware restaurant from 11:30 to 2, and 4:15 to 7:30.

New Year's dinner at Bellefonte dining parlors, No. 130 South Spring, from 11 to 7 p.m.

R. L. Durant, music dealer, removed to No. 249 Broadway, with Gardner & Zellner.

Special prices for silk hats today at Desmond's, No. 141 South Spring street.

Tuning, repairing, moving, etc. 'Phone Main 585. Southern California Music Co.

Special fine cabinet photos, $1 to $1.75 per doz. Sunbeam, 236 South Main.

Prof. Payne will give a social dance tonight; tickets 50 cents.

Van Storage Co. Tel. Main 1140.

See table of contents of the Midwinter Number on page 42.

William Hutchinson was arrested by Officer Sparks yesterday on a charge of battery.

Frank F Davis was yesterday admitted to practice in the United States District Court.

The Young Men's Christian Association will observe New Year's day with the usual reception by the ladies auxiliary.

The admission to the football game today is not a dollar, as has been reported on the streets. Fifty cents is the charge.

Mrs. C. Holderspach swore to a complaint in Justice Morrison's court yesterday, charging G. B. Heyden with disturbing the peace.

The regular monthly meeting of King's Daughters will be held in the parlors of the First Baptist Church Saturday, at 2:30 p.m.

There will be an open prayer service held in the Y.M.C.A. auditorium this morning at 9 a.m., under the auspices of the Y.M. and Y.W.C.A.

The Berkeley Glee Club arrived in Los Angeles yesterday, and gave a concert in Pasadena last night. They will give a concert here on Monday.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for W. F. Douglas, George L. Brown, C. C Parsons, Pete Mehuet, Mrs. J. E Messerve.

The Rev. Percy C. Webber will hold a "quiet day for women" at St. John's Church, corner Adams and Figueroa streets, tomorrow, beginning at 10 and closing at 4.

A handsome office chair was presented to City Clerk Luckenbach yesterday by the deputies in his office The presentation speech was made by Dr. Steddom.

Sarah P. Johnson was arrested last night for burning holes in the floors and doors of a lodging-house in revenge for having been ordered out by the landlady.

Al Andre enjoys the distinction of being the first prisoner arrested in the year of 1897, and Officer Blackburn that of making the first arrest. Andre was taken for saluting the New Year with a revolver on the streets.

See Table of Contents on Page 42.

PERSONALS.

C. Gillespie of New York is at the Nadeau.

O. J. Colby of Denver is at the Hollenbeck.

R. C. Breed of Chicago is at the Hollenbeck.

Charles J. Shepard of New York is at the Westminster.

John H. Latave of Baltimore, Md., is a guest of the Westminster.

R. G. Morrison, a mining man of Randsburg, is at the Nadeau.

D. E. Kenyon and wife of Chicago are guests of the Hollenbeck.

F. P. Mimnaugh of New York registered yesterday at the Nadeau.

J. F. Redhead and wife of Hutchinson, Kan., are guests of the Nadeau.

A. H. Daniels and wife of New York are registered at the Hollenbeck.

Charles Erckens of Aachen, Germany, registered yesterday at the Nadeau.

C. H. Holcomb and wife of New Orleans are recent arrivals at the Ramona.

G. H. Burlingame, a commercial traveler of New York, is a guest of the Nadeau.

Mrs. Ida Gwinn and Miss Artie J. Powell of Portland, Or., are guests of the Westminster.

Mrs. S. F. Ralls of Redlands is spending New Year's in the city, and is registered at the Ramona.

C. H. Phillips, Jr., who is connected with the management of the Chino ranch, is registered at the Hollenbeck.

Licensed to Wed.

Elias L. Ayres, a native of Pennsylvania, aged 32, resident of Azusa, and Clara M. Heckman, a native of Illinois, aged 23, resident of Duarte.

Andrew Roane Thorpe, a native of Louisiana aged 26, resident of Los Angeles, and Lill Catherine Quinn, a native of California, aged 23, resident of El Monte.

Charles Cannop, a native of England, aged 31, and Nellie Westcott Preble, a native of Utah, aged 22, both residents of Livingston, Mont.

Harry F. Burke, a native of Pennsylvania, aged 28, and Frances H. Kohler, a native of Illinois, aged 20, both residents of Los Angeles.

Arthur Maxson Smith, a native of Kansas, aged 25, resident of Marshall, Mich., and Sarah Hathaway Bixby, a native of California, aged 25, resident of Los Angeles.

Timothy Preston Hill, a native of Massachusetts, aged 36, and June Adeline Whittlesey, a native of New York, aged 29, both residents of Los Angeles.

William D. Halliday, a native of New York, aged 22, resident of Lone Pine, and Virginia F. Clayton, a native of California aged 20, resident of Long Beach.

John Milton Barnett, a native of Iowa, aged 23, resident of Los Angeles, and Minnie Jane Francis, a native of Illinois, aged 27, resident of Whittier.

Isaiah Tate, native of Missouri, aged 31, and Lillie Sleeper, a native of Illinois, aged 19, both residents of Los Angeles.

Chris Reeb, a native of France, aged 34, and Bessie Fitzpatrick, a native of Ireland, aged 29, both residents of Los Angeles.

Leopold Rendon, aged 25, resident of Rivera, and Rosalie Aguirre, aged 19, resident of Piru, both natives of California.

William R. Pearison, a native of Kentucky, aged 31, resident of El Monte, and Maggie Adams, a native of California, aged 22, resident of Savannah.

Emanuel R. Northmore, a native of England, aged 26, and Mamie Smith, a native of California aged 18 both residents of Los Angeles.

William H. Barber, a native of England, aged 32, and May E. McGuire, a native of New York, aged 23, both residents of Los Angeles.

George A. Vandever, a native of Missouri, aged 35, and Matilda Stewart, a native of Illinois, aged 43, both residents of Los Angeles.

Stole a Bale of Hay.

Dode Bladsman, a colored boy, was arrested by Detective Goodman and locked up at police headquarters on a charge of stealing a bale of hay.

DEATH RECORD.

JACKSON—Mrs. Mary Jackson, beloved wife of C. D. Jackson, No. 310 Omer avenue, at 12:30 a.m., December 31, aged 37 years 10 months.
Funeral from residence at 2 p.m., January 1. Interment Evergreen Cemetery. All friends invited to attend. Terre Haute, Ind., papers please copy.

CLAY—Died, December 30, 1896, at her home, San Pedro, Cal., Mrs. Mary F., wife of Rev. Dr. Clay, aged 76 years, mother of Mrs. L. F. Saevin, Mrs. A. W. Davis, D. R. Clay of this city, and J. C. and C. M. Clay of Ogden, Utah.

M[illegible]—In this city, December 30, 1896, Bernard McKeney, aged 65 years.
The funeral services will be held at the parlors of Kregelo & Bresee, corner Broadway and Sixth, this (Wednesday) morning at 9 o'clock. Interment New Calvary Cemetery.

Complexion.

Dawson's Dermal Cream softens and beautifies the skin, prevents wrinkles and removes Tan, Freckles, Mothpatches, Sunburn and all Pigmentary Diseases of the Skin. Warranted One jar is usually sufficient to remove the worst pigmentary blemish.
Prepared by DR. WM. J. DAWSON, 340½ South Broadway.

Easy rests the head that wears a

Siegel $2.50 Hat

We've watched the old year out by selling the best Hat ever sold in Los Angeles for $2.50. We're going to watch the New Year in by doing the same thing. These Hats come in all colors and all styles. We know of one store that is selling the same quality of hat for $4.00.

Think of that.

Siegel the Hatter & Men's Furnisher LOS ANGELES, CAL.

TWELVE GIGANTIC SALES.

We start the new year today with twelve of the greatest money-saving sales ever launched upon the public of Los Angeles.

The new year brings us new strength, new ambitions. It will bring you bargains greater than ever in this big store.

A Gigantic Sale of Shoes—a Gigantic Sale of Overcoats—a Gigantic Sale of Hose.
A Gigantic Sale of Dress Goods—a Gigantic Sale of Underwear—a Gigantic Sale of Linens.
A Gigantic Sale of Silks—a Gigantic Sale of Hats—a Gigantic Sale of China.
A Gigantic Sale of Cloaks—a Gigantic Sale of Gloves—a Gigantic Sale of Notions.

Special Hats.

Men's Hats, Stiff Fedoras, Alpine, Crush and Staple Shapes, clear fur, lined and unlined, black, brown, golden, pearl, stone and blue, any one of them worth $1.50 to $3.50; on sale now for the last time at.... 98c

Draperies.

Rich and tasteful articles that will make the decoration of home a genuine pleasure—and economy.

Choice lot of Nottingham Lace Curtains, one, two and three pair of a kind, all regular width and 3½ yards long, $1.75 and $2 qualities: on sale now, price pair.... 98c

Chenille Portieres, 3 yards long and fringed both ends, rich dado and top border, all colors; $3 qualities now for, pair.... $2.00

Portiere Loops, cord and tassel, cord and ball or fancy silk covered, worth 75c and $1 each; now for.... 19c

Bedding.

At the prices we are now selling Bedding it would pay you well to lay in a goodly supply for the approaching cold snap.

Full size Wool Blankets, extra finish and bordered, white or gray, well bound; $3 sort for.... $1.89

Marseilles Bed Spreads, the genuine article, full size, new designs; $2 kinds on sale now at.... $1.00

California White Wool Blankets full size and handsome colored border, silk bound; our regular $4.50 grade now for.... $2.95

Millinery.

Closing out our entire stock of trimmed and untrimmed hats at lesser askings than were ever known in Hat History.

75c Ladies' Untrimmed Felt Shapes	25c
50c Children's Untrimmed Felt Shapes	25c
75c Misses' Untrimmed Felt Shapes	25c
Ladies' Trimmed Sailors	38c
Ladies' Trimmed Walking Hats	69c
Ladies' Trimmed Fur Felt Walking Hats	$1.00
$5 Ladies' Trimmed Hats	$2.95
$8.50 Ladies Trimmed Hats	$4.95
$12.50 Ladies' Trimmed Hats	$6.95
All our $15 and $20 Hats now	$9.95

Embroideries.

Hundreds of yards of the best selected kinds to be had in the greatest markets. Prices to suit every intending buyer.

1000 yards Narrow Cambric Embroideries in fine needlework patterns, value 6¼c yard; now for.... 3⅓c

50 Pieces Narrow Needlework Embroideries in open and wide margin patterns, 1½ to 3 inches wide, worth 8⅓c yard; now for.... 5c

400 yards Cambric Insertion, eyelet and blind work, value 8⅓c yard; now for.... 5c

3000 yards beautiful Cambric Embroidery in fine wash edges and neatly embroidered patterns, value 10c yard; now for.... 6¼c

Ribbons.

Every yard a stylish one. Every price cut in two.

1 inch wide All-silk Velvet Ribbon, satin back	10c
1½ inch satin back	15c
2-inch satin back	20c
3-inch satin back	25c

Fancy Dresden Ribbon, all silk, 2¼ inch wide, in very pretty designs; worth 20c; now.... 10c

Jewelry.

Articles of worth and beauty at half what jewelers charge.

Children's Gold Rings, very pretty stone settings, worth $1.25; now	49c
Ladies' Solid Gold Rings, worth $2; now	$1.00
Ladies' Silk Guards with Sterling Silver Slide, worth 50c; now	25c
Sterling Silver Thimbles, worth 25c; now	15c
Gold Eyeglass Hooks, worth $1; now	45c
Sterling Silver Necktie Holders, worth 50c; now	15c

Handkerchiefs.

Hundreds of choice new ideas not to be found in any other store. Profits no object here.

Ladies' very fine openwork and embroidered handkerchiefs; worth 10c; now.... 5c

Ladies' Fine Lawn Embroidered Handkerchiefs, firm edges; worth 15c; now.... 7½c

Ladies' Fine Lawn Embroidered and openwork and scalloped edge Handkerchiefs; worth 20c; now.... 10c

Drugs.

Jules Moliere Imported Cognac a bottle	$1.25
Cognac Brandy, a bottle	$1.00
Hol and Gin, a bottle	9 c
Hermitage Whisky, a bottle	$1.00
Old Crow Whisky, a bottle	75c
Koch's Cough Syrup, a bottle	25c
Jayne's Expectorant, a bottle	75c
Neilson's La Grippe Cure, a box	15c
Koch's Cough Drops, a box 5c; 3 for	10c
Vino Kolafra, a bottle	80c
Koch's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, a bottle	75c

Toilet Articles.

Buttermilk Soap, a cake	1½c
Colgate's Vaseline Soap, a cake	4c
Pure Glycerine Bar Soap, a bar	5c
14-inch bar pure imported Castile	25
12-inch bar Castile, a bar	5c
Pear's genuine unscented Soap, cake	8½c
Witch Hazel Cream, a bottle	10c
Sozodont, a bottle	45c

Art Department.

New and beautiful pieces at great savings on what they would have cost a week ago.

4-inch Stamped Linen Doylies at	5c
6-inch Stamped Linen Doylies at	6¼c
9-inch Stamped Linen Doylies at	10c
12-inch Stamped Linen Doylies at	15c

Linen Mummy Bureau Scarfs, 16x50, stamped, fringed ends, at.... 25c

Fine Quality Muslin Pillow Shams, 36x36, nicely stamped, pair.... 40c

Bulgarian Linen Squares, 20x20, for sofa cushions, at.... 30c

Stamped Linen Center Pieces, size 20x20, cut work designs, at.... 45c

An Extraordinary Shoe Offer.

We are now offering two very special lines of finest shoes. First—Ladies' $5.00 shoes at $3.45. They include such makes as Wright and Peters & John Foster. They come in real French Kid, cloth tops or all kid, cork extension or plain soles, L. & V. or commonsense heels, every new style of toe. The second line is of Men's fine shoes by such makers as Edwin Clapp. They come in finest patent leather, Cordovan, Kangaroo, and French Calf, in lace and congress; latest style toes, and every pair handsewed; genuine $7.00 shoes for $3.45. Every sensible man will take advantage of this offer.

A Sensation in Dress Goods.

Here are values more eloquent than words. Rich fabrics selected from the grandest stocks west of the Rockies; styles of incomparable beauty; qualities the best that money can buy; prices that would lead you to believe these shoddy textures, did not our reputation stand behind this monster offer.

Scotch Mixed Cheviots

In fancy checks and stripes, 42 inches broad and all wool, a rich, neat fabric that was purchased to sell for 65c yard; offered now at only.... 39c

Novelty Dress Goods

In two-toned checks and stripes, 42-inch bourette checks and stripes, 52-inch navy blue serge, every yard of them worth 75c; Choice now for.... 50c

Navy Blue Storm Serges

Canvas Cloth Novelties and Covert Cloth Suitings, all 50 inches broad and very elegant $1 qualities; on these we have slashed the price down to only.... 68c

Chinchilla Cloaking.

54 inches broad, in navy and black, also 54 inch Boucle in black and brown, the regular worth of these goods is $1.50 a yard; on sale now at only.... 98c

Black Storm Serge.

Black Mohair and Wool Novelties and 52-inch Gros Grain Sicilian, grades that cannot be duplicated anywhere for 40c the yard; on sale here now for.... 25c

Black India Twills

In Jacquard and large scroll patterns, these are 45 inches wide and a very servicable fabric, regularly sold for 75c a yard; they are now offered for.... 50c

Black Lizard Novelties

Of Mohair and Wool; a most complete and elegantly selected line of patterns; the regular value of these is $1.00 per yard; on sale now at only.... 75c

Priestley's Black Fabrics.

Black silk warp Henrietta and black silk warp Eudora cloth, both of which are standard value at $2.00 the yard; they await your disposal for.... $1.00

Corduroy.

20 pieces of Corduroy in all the new and desirable shades now being worn for shirt waists; 22 inches broad and worth 65c yard; now for only.... 39c

Three Soft Silk Snaps.

Big adjectives would do little toward describing the genuine beauty and style and worth of these fabrics. Large prices would tell the story more correctly. Good judges say that they know we lose money on these lines, and they are not far from the truth.

Novelty Silks.

In Oriental Two-toned Persians, Printed Warp Taffeta and 24-inch Two-toned Stripes; these are all real 85c qualities, on sale now at only.... 50c

Changeable Taffeta Silk.

1000 yards of the best quality, including all the very latest combinations of color, and regularly sold for $1 the yard. On special sale now at only.... 69c

Black Satin Duchesse

28 inches broad and of extra heavy quality with a soft cashmere finish; this cannot be duplicated for $1.50 a yard, on sale now at only.... 98c

Our Underwear is Greatly Reduced.

No woman can be indifferent to this statement. It means a great deal to some—more to others. It means that you will fill all your underwear needs at perhaps half last week's prices.

Ladies' Silk Vests

In cream color prettily trimmed and of elegant 50c quality; on sale now at only.... 35c

Ladies' Vests and Pants

Fleece lined, heavy and warm, silk trimmed and shaped, they come in gray and ecru; real 65c quality; now to.... 45c

Ladies' Vests and Pants.

Nonshrinking wool and ribbed, in cream color, satin trimmed, silk finished neck, 85c quality; now on sale at only.... 69c

Ladies' Union Suits.

Fleece lined and ribbed, perfectly shaped and extra quality; 85c grade on sale now at.... 75c

Children's Vests.

In Ecru and Natural Gray, plain or ribbed heavy and well finished, regular 35c grade; on sale at only.... 25c

Children's Union Suits.

Ribbed, heavy fleeced and shaped, cream color only and good 65c grade; now for.... 49c

Ladies' Jackets and Suits.

Small need for any woman hereabouts to be poorly gowned or jacketed with these values on the market. It's almost like receiving a New Year's gift—these prices. And for styles, too, that you never would think of being low priced.

Ladies' Jackets.

Made of Scotch Mixtures, tan and black beaver and Irish Frieze in black and navy; latest box-coat cut, high collar and new sleeves; a $10.00 garment for.... $5.00

Ladies' Jackets

Of black and tan English Melton cloth; fancy box front and velvet inlaid collar; a nobby $12.50 garment; reduced now to only.... $7.50

Ladies' Jackets

Of black and tan Kersey and black Boucle, silk lined and high storm collar, fancy buttons and an elegant $15 garment; on sale now at.... $12.50

Ladies' Suits.

Tailor-made of wool Cashmere in assorted new colors, box coat, fancy buttons, full interlined skirt and really worth $7.50; on sale now at.... $3.50

Ladies' Suits

Of Black and Navy Serge, double-breasted front, silk lined coat, large buttons and full lined skirts; actual $10 kind; on sale now at.... $5.00

Ladies' Suits

Of Scotch Mixtures in fancy colors; tailor-made, silk lined coats; full lined skirts and in all a suit well worth $12.50; on sale now at only.... $6.95

Special Overcoats.

Our entire stock of Boys' and Youths' Overcoats and Ulsters, in Cheviots, Worsteds, Meltons and Cashmeres, all now offered for the last time at this reduction. Some have and some are without capes. The prices have been cut to just.... 1/3

Ladies' Waists.

Extraordinary offer of Ladies' Persian Velvet Waists, with yoke, full sleeves and ruff, made to wear with detachable linen collars and cuffs, regular $3.50 kinds; offered now at.... $2.50

Corsets.

We fit every one of Z. Z. Corsets we sell and guarantee them to give perfect satisfaction.

Z. Z. Corsets, made of French Coutille, well boned and very lasting, gray only; Offered now at.... $1.95

Z. Z. Corsets, made of finest French Sateen and extra boned, an elegant corset in black only; now for.... $2.95

Linens.

We feel pretty safe in claiming that we have captured the linen trade of Los Angeles. We deserve it, judging by values like these:

Bleached Honeycomb Towels, 19x43 inches, with deep fringe, worth 8⅓c; for.... 5c

Bleached Huck Towels, 18x43 inch, heavy weight, worth 12½c; for.... 8⅓c

All Linen Hemmed Huck Towel, large size and heavy weight, worth 15c; for.... 10c

Linen Crepe Towel, extra size and weight, with deep fringe, worth 20c; for.... 15c

Turkey Red Table Linen, neat patterns and fast colors, worth 25c yard; for.... 18c

Bleached and Unbleached Table Linen, good width and heavy weight, worth 35c; for.... 25c

72-inch Cream Table Linen, extra heavy and handsome designs, worth 75c yard; for.... 50c

Domestic Fabrics.

These few quotations only hint at the world of goodness and cheapness that load the shelves. Let your judgment serve you here. The prices are right.

Oxblood Calico in fine assortment of patterns and fast color, worth 7c; for.... 4½c

Flannelette in medium and dark colors, worth 6¼c yard; for.... 3¾c

Manufacturers' short lengths in light colored English Flannelette, worth 10c yard; for.... 5½c

Chinaware.

Good sensible pieces at less than half what you'd expect to pay.

$1.20 dozen French Porcelain Dinner Plates, each	6c
$1.00 dozen French Porcelain Soup Plates, each	5c
90c dozen French Porcelain Breakfast Plates, each	4½c
75c doz. French Porcelain Tea Plates, each	3½c
60c dozen French Porcelain Dessert Plates, each	2½c
90c each Boote's Semi-Porcelain Platters, 16 inch	50c
50c each Boote's Semi-Porcelain Platters, 12 inch	25c
25c each Boote's Semi-porcelain Cake Plate, each	15c
85c each Boote's Round-covered dishes, each	48c
75c each Boote's Oval-covered Dishes, each	40c

Gloves.

If you are looking for style and wish to secure it at a reasonable cost you must come here.

A broken line of 5 and 7-hook Foster Gloves, in small sizes, new silk embroidery, tan, gray, green, mode and black; good $1 grade for.... 69c

Ladies' 4-button Kid Gloves, Paris Point stitching and cable sewed, perfect fitting, white, brown and black; $1 grade at only.... 69c

Umbrellas.

With the rainy season close at hand there's no reason why you should not have one of these.

Ladies' 26 inch Gloria Umbrellas, with paragon frames, natural wood handles and Dresden balls, a good $1.50 value, at.... 95c

Ladies' 26-inch twilled Gloria Umbrellas with the newest styles of handles, Dresden, Cape Horn, and natural wood crooks, regular $1.75 $2.00 values, at.... $1.50

Hosiery.

Qualities that are in high favor and the prices whittled down to where profit is a thing of the past.

Infants' fast black, ribbed Stockings, heavy and warm, seamless, perfectly shaped; our 10c grade at.... 5c

Children's fast black seamless Cotton Hosiery, sizes 5 to 8½, a good wearing quality, worth 12½, at.... 7½c

Ladies' extra heavy black Cotton Hose, Hermsdorf dye, spliced heels and toes, elastic tops; our 20c quality at.... 12½c

Ladies' silk finished drop stitch Hosiery, made of combed maco yarn, Hermsdorf's fast black, double heels and toes; a 35c grade at.... 25c

Leather Goods.

Every piece is good and every price is cut. Remember this when making a selection.

Ladies' Combination Purses, sterling silver trimmed, worth 50c; now.... 25c

Ladies' Seal Leather Combination Pocket Book, sterling silver trimmed, worth $1; now.... 50c

Ladies' Shopping Bags, sateen lined and well made, worth 40c; now.... 25c

Ladies' fine and well-made Shopping Bags with outside pockets, worth 85c; now.... 50c

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

Greater Peoples Store

127-129-131-133-135-137-139-141-143 NORTH SPRING ST.

A. HAMBURGER & SONS.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED.